

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE



JAILS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

BY

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FROM H. BEVERLEY, Esq.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Darjeeling, the 19th September 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of the Jails in Bengal during the year 1875.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. BEVERLEY,

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

REPORT.

THIS report had to be written under even more disadvantageous conditions than that for the previous year. My predecessor, the late Major G. M. Bowie, took the necessary papers with him to Darjeeling so far back as April last, with the intention of writing the report there. But almost constant illness from that time up to the end of July, when he was compelled to proceed on leave to Europe, prevented him from carrying out his intention; and when I took charge of this office at the beginning of August, I found the report still unwritten. Mr. W. Leonard, the Personal Assistant, was also absent on leave. The figured tables, however, had been compiled, and a draft prepared of the financial chapter. Abundant materials for the report, moreover, existed in the district reports received from Jail Superintendents, many of which were very full and of great interest. Time, however, was required for the perusal and digestion of these reports, more particularly on the part of one new to the department and personally unacquainted with the events of the year under review. As it is, I fear the report will exhibit marks of a raw and inexperienced hand. Under these circumstances, however, I have no resource but to throw myself on the indulgence of the Government, both as regards the matter of the report and in respect of the delay that has occurred in its submission.

2. At the commencement of the year Mr. Heeley was still in charge of the department. He was suffering under severe illness, however, and was, I believe, unable to leave Calcutta. On the 15th March he took furlough, and Major Bowie, who had already acted as President of the Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the mortality in the Behar jails, was appointed to officiate as Inspector-General. Mr. Heeley died last June, and Major Bowie, who was also driven home by illness, expired at Suez on the 18th August. The Government knows better than I can say the loss which the department has sustained by the death of these two officers.

3. Major Bowie left on record the following memorandum regarding the inspections made by him during the period of his incumbency:—

During the cold weather of 1875, as President of the Sanitary Commission, I visited all the jails in the Bhagulpore and Behar divisions. Since then I have again carefully inspected the jails at Meenapore, Arrah, Monghyr, Convict Camp at Buxar, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Nya Doomka: I also inspected in the Presidency Division the Alipore and Presidency jails (several times), Baraset, Russa and Jessore. In the Burdwan Division I have inspected the jails of Burdwan, Hooghly, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore. In Rajshahye—Pubna, Berhampore and Rajshahye. In Dacca—Dacca, Fureedpore, Backergunge. In Orissa—Cuttack, Balasore and Pooree. In Chota Nagpore—Hazareebagh and Ranchee and Darjeeling; and I have also visited the lock-ups of Raneegunge, 24-Pergunnahs, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Ranaghat, Bongong, Rampore Hat, Manickgunge, Kooshtea, Goalundo and Pachumba.

Besides the above, I find that Major Bowie also inspected the jail at Tipperah.

CHAPTER I.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The following is an abstract of the total number of prisoners of all classes (civil, under-trial and convicted) that passed through the jails of Bengal during the year 1875, with the figures for the previous year and the average of the four years from 1870 to 1873. The civil prisoners, it will be seen, still continue to show a falling off, which may be due to the heavy fee at present charged for a process of arrest. The under-trials have also fallen off as compared with the previous year, when their number is said to have been abnormally swollen in consequence of the prevailing scarcity. It will be observed that there is a difference of 1,244 between the number of admissions and discharges by transfer of this class of prisoners. This difference I am not altogether able to explain. Nearly one-half of it occurs in the Magistrates' *hajut* returns; and it seems probable that it is due generally to want of care in distinguishing between prisoners newly admitted to jail and those transferred from *hajut* either at the same place or from elsewhere. Of the total number brought to trial, 18,286, or 56 per cent., were convicted and 14,243 released. The new admissions of convicted prisoners were some 5 per cent. less than in the previous year, but greatly in excess of the average of former years. The total number in jail at the beginning of the year was 20,784: the number remaining at its close was 21,265.

	CIVIL.			UNDER-TRIAL.			CONVICTED.			TOTAL.		
	1870-73.	1874.	1875.	1870-73.	1874.	1875.	1870-73.	1874.	1875.	1870-73.	1874.	1875.
Number of prisoners in jail on last day of previous year.	143	151	98	1,288	1,201	831	17,092	19,210	19,855	18,523	20,562	20,784
Admitted during the year	1,773	1,501	1,481	30,091	40,902	34,430	30,042	30,744	37,074	63,406	82,207	73,585
Total ...	1,916	1,712	1,579	31,379	42,103	35,261	48,034	58,954	57,529	81,929	102,769	94,369
Admitted by transfer ...	22	22	30	1,815	2,136	1,682	12,822	18,318	18,246	14,159	20,476	19,038
Total ...	1,938	1,734	1,609	33,794	44,239	36,923	60,856	77,272	75,775	96,088	123,245	114,307
Deduct transferred ...	22	22	30	2,004	2,035	2,906	12,321	18,336	†18,335	14,347	21,293	21,271
„ convicted ... ..	...	...	...	15,192	22,342	18,286	.....	.....	.....	15,192	22,342	18,286
„ released	1,778	1,610	1,443	16,322	18,063	14,243	29,512	37,857	36,655	46,612	57,530	52,341
„ escaped	1	1	...	33	20	9	118	*39	*29	152	60	38
„ died	3	3	2	48	48	43	625	1,124	1,002	876	1,175	1,047
„ executed ... ..	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	54	61	59	54	61	59
Total discharged ...	1,804	1,636	1,475	32,699	43,406	35,487	42,830	57,417	56,080	77,323	102,461	96,042
Balance at the end of the year	134	98	134	1,195	831	1,436	17,536	19,855	19,695	18,855	20,784	21,265

* These are only the numbers who escaped and were not recaptured during each of these years. The average in the first column includes all escapes, whether the escaped prisoners were recaptured in the course of the year or not.
† Including the total of columns 10 and 11, Statement I (Judicial), in the Appendix.

5. In last year's report a large number of figured statements were given, Jail returns incomplete as statistics of criminal justice. purporting to illustrate the history of crime during the year under review. These statements, however, do not appear to me to possess any great value, inasmuch as they only recognize one form of punishment, viz. imprisonment, sentences of whipping alone, or fine alone, being necessarily ignored. As judicial statistics, therefore, such statements appear to me to be incomplete and liable to mislead. The subject, moreover, seems more suited to a judicial or police report than to a report on prison administration. "The printing" of such tabular matter, too, is expensive, while in many cases the results are not very different from one year to another. I have therefore taken the liberty of omitting these statements (which, however, are available if required), and shall content myself with briefly indicating such of the facts disclosed by them as seem to be of interest or importance.

6. As compared with the year 1874, the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Nuddea, Noakholly and Manbhoom showed a Increase and decrease of imprisonments in different districts. considerable increase in the number of convictions that were followed by imprisonment. The decrease of such convictions, on the other hand, was most remarkable in Beerbhoom, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, and those of the Patna Division *south* of the Ganges. In the districts of the latter division *north* of the Ganges the number of imprisonments on conviction was much the same as in the previous year. As compared with the average of the four years from 1870 to 1873, nearly every district shows an increase, the only districts in which such imprisonments have fallen off to any great extent being Bankoora, Backergunge, Bhagulpore and Singbhoom. Even in these districts, as I have hinted, the apparent decrease in crime, as shown by the falling off in imprisonments, may be altogether nullified by an increase of sentences of fine or whipping, of which this department knows nothing.

7. The ratio of convictions followed by imprisonment to the total population is much the same as in the previous year, varying from 1 in every 3,797 of the population in Bhagulpore to 1 in every 282 in Calcutta. For the whole of Bengal the ratio was 1 in 1,603 of the population, against 1 in 1,517 in the previous year.

8. The total number of females imprisoned after conviction during the year was 2,109, against 2,263 in 1874; this is equivalent to 1 in every 14,332 of the female population.

9. The figures in Statement No. II and subsequent judicial statements represent all the prisoners who were in custody in the district or central jails during the year, exclusive of those who served their sentences in lock-ups and of escaped prisoners recaptured during the year.—*See note to Statement II, pages xxii—xxv.* The number of such prisoners was—males 48,490, females 2,403, total 50,893. Of this number, 771 were Christians, 19,109 Mahomedans, 29,784 Hindus, 180 Buddhists, and 1,049 of other religions. Of the Christians, 556 were Europeans, 84 Eurasians, and 131 natives. The Buddhists were almost entirely confined to the districts of Darjeeling and Chittagong.

10. It seems unnecessary to give again the number of convicts of each caste amongst Hindus. It will suffice to mention that the caste of which the largest proportionate number was in jail was the Ahir caste, the ratio being 8·3 per cent. Of Sudras, without further specification of caste, 3·2 per cent. were in jail; of Nats 4 per cent; of Domes 1·9; of Mehters 1·7; of Chetrees 1·6 per cent. Of no other single caste were as many as 1 per cent. in prison during the year.

11. Of the total number in jail during the year, 516 males and 52 females were under 16 years of age; 36,180 males and 1,761 females between 16 and 40; 8,771 males and 426 females between 40 and 60; and 3,023 males and 164 females over 60.

The following table shows the ages of those convicts who were *admitted* during the year:—

PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING 1875.						Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of females to total per thousand.
Under 13 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	56	8	64	125
12 and not exceeding 16 years	...	...	...	...	...	311	38	349	108
16 ditto ditto 20 "	...	...	...	...	...	1,544	143	1,687	84
20 ditto ditto 30 "	...	...	...	...	...	10,004	668	11,672	57
30 ditto ditto 40 "	...	...	...	...	...	10,029	455	10,484	43
40 ditto ditto 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	4,296	228	4,524	50
50 ditto ditto 60 "	...	...	...	...	...	1,979	128	2,107	60
Above 60 years of age	...	...	...	...	...	653	21	674	31
Total						29,772	1,689	31,461	53

12. Of the boys under 12 years of age, 21 were admitted into the Presidency Jail, 4 into the Dacca Jail, and 3 each into the jails at Burdwan, Alipore, Mozufferpore and Purneah. Of boys between 12 and 16, 56 were admitted into the Presidency Jail, 41 into the Alipore Jail, 23 at Meetapore (Patna), 18 at Mozufferpore, 16 at Dacca, 14 at Midnapore, and 13 at Noakholly. In no other jail did the number exceed 10.

The Presidency and Alipore jails have an arrangement by which juveniles are transferred to the former and adolescents to the latter for incarceration, and such an arrangement is no doubt conducive to the better observance of a suitable penal discipline for these respective classes.

The Reformatory Schools Act (V of 1876) was passed during the last cold weather, and the Lieutenant-Governor has lately sanctioned the establishment of a juvenile reformatory in the premises now occupied as the Alipore Jail hospital. The matter will be taken in hand without delay, and I trust that in the next report the announcement will be made that the school has commenced its career of usefulness. The legislation on this subject was due in a great measure, as the Government is aware, to the exertions of the late Mr. Heeley.

13. Statement II also shows the previous occupation of all the convicts that were in jail in 1875. Of those *admitted* during the year, no less than 1,047 males and 1 female are returned as Government servants, and 2,425 males and 158 females as domestic servants. Under this latter class, however, I find 114 barbers, 55 washermen, 50 zemindari servants, and, generally speaking, perhaps the classification is not of any great value. Of the 1,689 females convicted and imprisoned during the year, 278 were prostitutes.

14. The offences of which prisoners were convicted is another matter which hardly seems to call for notice in a jail report. Major Bowie has, however, compiled a statement (No. XXIII) giving information on this subject. I will merely remark here that the only classes in which there was any considerable increase over the previous year were 2, 3, 8, and 17—that is, offences against the public tranquillity, offences relating to public servants or against public justice, hurt, and offences against laws other than the Penal Code. On the other hand, classes 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 show a large decrease.

16. Statement No. III exhibits the 50,893 convicts in jail during 1875 classified according to the nature and length of sentence. A great defect in this statement is that it fails to show the number of convicts imprisoned for two years and upwards who come under the mark rules. Class D in that statement shows those whose sentences exceed one, but do not exceed three, years. They number 9,087, and of these it may be assumed that at least one-half are imprisoned for two years or upwards. On this assumption the number of convicts coming under the mark system would amount to 12,199, or about 24 per cent. of the whole number that passed through jail (always excepting the 6,201 prisoners who served out their sentences in lock-ups).* The same statement shows that of 50,821 convicts sentenced to imprisonment in our jails, 25,641, or rather more than half, were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months; while on the above assumption the sentences of three-fourths were for less than two years.

The number of convicts undergoing simple imprisonment was 1,829, or 3·6 per cent. of the whole.

16. Statement XXIV gives similar particulars in regard to convicts admitted during the year; and an extra column has been inserted showing the number of those whose sentences did not exceed three months. The proportion of these sentences was 47 per cent., against 45·6 per cent. in 1874. Sentences of six months and under constituted 66 per cent. of the whole, against 67 per cent. in 1874 and 62 per cent. in 1873. If the 6,201 prisoners who served their sentences in lock-ups, and whose sentences must therefore have been short, be also taken into account, this percentage is increased to 71 per cent. Long sentences for upwards of three years bore about the same ratio to the whole as in the previous year, viz. 5·3 per cent., or 4·4 per cent. if prisoners confined in lock-ups be taken into calculation.

17. There is no information forthcoming apparently as to the average length of a convict's sentence in this country; but an approximation may perhaps be arrived at by the aid of this statement. Taking the average sentence in each class to be the mean between the maximum and minimum of the class, and allowing an average of one-fourth of a month for the 6,201 prisoners who served their sentences in lock-ups, we have for 37,293 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment an aggregate term of 281,890 months, giving an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ months for each prisoner. I am inclined to think that this is considerably in excess of the average length of imprisonment in England; but statistics on the subject are not to my hand at the present moment.

18. The average period of detention of convicted prisoners in lock-ups was 8·05 days in the year under report, against 8·70 in 1874. In 8 lock-ups only it exceeded 15 days, the longest terms being at Serampore (48·09 days), Palamow (35·30), Godda (34·60), and Shabazpore (30·82). The other 4 lock-ups were Govindpore, Rajmehal, Pachumba and Deoghur. Long-term prisoners are sometimes retained in lock-ups as jail servants.

19. In the resolution upon last year's report the Inspector-General was requested to inquire into the cause of delay in transferring convicted prisoners from lock-ups, and Major Bowie accordingly addressed the Magistrates on the subject, and two special references have, as I understand, been made to Government in consequence. With the exception of Serampore, the lock-ups named above are all situated in districts in which communication is difficult. Palamow is 110

* In the North-Western Provinces the number was 15,696 out of a total of 57,681 convicts.

miles from Ranchee, and prisoners whose sentences do not exceed three months are retained there under the orders of Government. Pachumba, again, is 72 miles from the sudder station. Govindpore and the lock-ups in the Sonthal Pergunnahs are also somewhat inaccessible. The Magistrates of Backergunge and Hooghly report that prisoners are transferred regularly every week, and I presume, therefore, that there must be some long-term prisoners retained at Shabazpore and Serampore under special orders.

20. Statement IV shows the number of convicts in our jails during the year who had been previously convicted. The total number, it will be seen, was 6,220, or 12.22 per cent. of the whole. Of this number, 3,783 had been convicted once before, 967 twice, and 1,470 more than twice. Of the total of 413 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, 63, or over 15 per cent., had been previously convicted.

21. The extent to which persons who have once been in prison find their way back again for a subsequent offence is a question of the very highest importance, not only as bearing upon the question of prison management, but as affecting our police and judicial system generally. The subject has of late years attracted the attention of Government, and orders were issued, I believe, not long ago for the collection of improved statistics in the matter. That some such orders were required is emphatically shown by the following figures. In 1872 the number of re-convictions was returned as 1,377; in 1873 it was 1,695; in 1874 it was 2,757; and in 1875 it was 3,075. In other words, the re-convictions have apparently increased in the short space of four years by no less than 123 per cent. Were this really the case, no circumstance could demonstrate more clearly at once the detective efficiency of the police and the utter inefficiency of the deterrent element in our penal system. The truth would seem to be, however, that sufficient attention was not paid to this subject formerly, and that the fact of a prisoner having been previously convicted was very imperfectly communicated to this department. Even now many Superintendents complain that previous convictions are not always entered in the warrant, which is the only record of information regarding a prisoner that comes under the knowledge of the prison authorities. On the other hand, previous convictions are sometimes discovered by the prison authorities when the police have failed to ascertain them. A new arrival in jail is not unfrequently "peached on" by his former "pals" or associates in crime. Sometimes the man himself confesses or is recognized by some of the jail officials. There is good reason to believe indeed that the figures given do not even now represent the true number of recidivists; and until our statistics approximate to the truth, it is of course useless to base any arguments upon them. Some of the figures are sufficiently suspicious as they stand. In Tirhoot, for instance (Mozufferpore and Durbhunga), the number of recidivists has suddenly jumped from 116 in 1874 to 228 in 1875; in Monghyr from 98 to 160; in Jessore from 36 to 118 (an increase of about 230 per cent.); in Midnapore from 24 to 93; and so on. In some districts, on the other hand, there has been an equally remarkable decrease. Thus, Beerbhoom has 32 re-convictions only, against 63 in 1874, and Shahabad 22 only, against 69 in the previous year.

22. The great importance of the subject must be my excuse for introducing here a statement showing the number of re-convictions followed by imprisonment in each district during the past two years, and the percentage they bear to the total number of such convictions during the year. It was, of course, to be expected that the Presidency Jail would show the highest percentage of re-convictions, and next I should almost have expected to find Alipore. It will be seen, however, that in some of the Behar districts the percentage is very high,

especially so in Monghyr, Sarun and Chumparun. For Alipore it is almost exactly the same as last year. The total percentage of re-convictions according to this statement was 9·7, against 8·2 for the previous year:—

Jails.	Number of re-convictions.		Percentage on total convictions.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Presidency (Native)	494	529	26·8	29·4
Mozufferpore	228	116	13·9	6·8
Durbhunga	217	247	13·8	13·7
Alipore (Native)	160	98	21·8	9·6
Monghyr	161	152	12·3	9·7
Meetapore (Patna)	128	96	17·3	12·1
Sarun	118	36	8·5	2·7
Jessore	117	111	14·0	7·4
Gya	100	83	19·0	14·9
Chumparun	93	24	8·1	2·8
Midnapore (District)	84	32	11·4	5·8
Manbhoom	66	34	10·0	9·1
Noakholly	58	58	11·8	8·8
Hazarcebagh (District and Central)	54	51	10·0	9·5
Hooghly	54	51	6·8	6·6
Burdwan	52	73	8·0	10·3
Rajshahi	51	54	4·3	5·1
Dacca	50	62	10·3	9·8
Bhagulpore (District)	48	38	10·6	11·0
Presidency (European)	47	32	10·9	7·8
Bankoorah	47	17	5·6	2·2
Furzedpore	45	51	3·9	5·6
Nuddea	44	42	9·3	8·3
Cuttack	44	79	5·7	10·7
Backergunge	43	25	5·7	3·0
Tipperah	41	41	3·7	3·6
Moorshedabad	40	45	6·2	5·7
Pubna	39	33	9·1	10·1
Chittagong	36	36	9·8	12·2
Pooree	32	49	6·5	8·8
Lohardugga	32	34	8·1	8·0
Nya Doomka	32	63	8·5	8·6
Beerbhoom	31	13	9·5	3·9
Maldah	28	19	6·9	2·7
Dinapore	26	21	3·5	2·7
Mymensingh	25	20	4·7	4·2
Bogra	23	17	6·5	5·3
Balasore	22	69	2·6	7·7
Shahabad	16	17	2·6	1·8
Purneah	15	33	1·8	3·4
Rungpore	15	6	9·2	4·0
Darjeeling	13	23	8·0	12·7
Singbhoom	6	2	4·2	1·1
Russa Female Prison	6	15	1·9	3·4
Julpigoree	5	9	5·8	6·2
Deefree and Buxar Convict Camp ... ..	.....	1	.....	0·5
Baraset ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,075	2,757	9·7	8·2

23. The foregoing statement has been compiled from the jail returns, but as I entertained great doubts of its accuracy, I determined to have it tested by careful inquiry in some one district, with a view to discover the causes of error, if any, and the best means of removing them. For this purpose I selected Nuddea, where my experience as Sessions Judge last year led me to think the number of re-convictions returned was below the truth; and Dr. C. E. W. Bensley has very kindly assisted me by himself examining and verifying the returns. The result is that instead of 45 re-convictions during the year, he has been able to trace no less than 158. In 135 of these cases the fact of a previous conviction was actually noted in the warrant, but inasmuch as the jail return requires a specification of the date and nature of the former sentence, those

re-convictions in which these particulars were not forthcoming had been stupidly omitted by the jail clerk. In the other 23 cases the fact of a previous conviction was ascertained from the prisoner himself. Now, the police return for the year (a copy of which Dr. Bensley has been good enough to forward me) shows only 56 re-convictions during the year, and in 19 of these cases the names cannot be traced on the jail register. Out of the 135 cases in which the fact of previous conviction was noted in the warrant, only 38 cases appeared in the police return (in four cases the same offender appears twice); and of the 23 cases in which the prisoner admitted the fact, only three found a place in the police return. In 70 cases of the first class and in nine of the second class the fact of previous conviction was confirmed by the jail records.

24. Now, this district is probably no exception to the general rule; indeed, Nuddea has always stood high for administrative ability; and I think we may fairly say that any mistakes that can be detected in its returns are probably also to be found in those of most other districts. Dr. Bensley's inquiry shows that the true number of re-convictions in Nuddea was more than three-times that stated; that in the vast majority of cases the fact was duly noted in the warrant; that the police return, however, was as defective as the jail return; and that there are great discrepancies between the two statements. The result would seem to indicate the existence of a much larger *criminal* class in this country than is generally supposed, and further, that it is not because we are ignorant of its existence, but simply owing to carelessness and inaccuracy in our records and returns that the class of old offenders does not appear in its true numbers.

25. Speaking of the police register of habitual offenders at Mymensingh, the Superintendent of the jail writes,—“Considering the extent of the district, the number is not great; there are not more than 16 names on the register.”

26. On this subject I will further take leave to quote the following from Mr. Henry's report on the Durbhunga Jail:—

From an inspection of the registers I found that out of an average daily number of about 200 prisoners, 22 had been previously convicted. Being of opinion that this was considerably under the mark, I made a careful investigation with the aid of a sub-inspector who had been formerly in Mudhoobunnee, from which sub-division a large number of the worst characters come. The result of my inquiry was what I expected. I found that 28 prisoners who themselves admit having been previously convicted, and who in many cases are even able to give the names of the Magistrates who committed them, are entered in the registers as first convictions. In short, more than 50 per cent. of actual previous convictions are not recorded. Numerically, the result of my inquiry was that 50 out of 200 prisoners, or 25 per cent., had been previously convicted. If to this number be added those who are sent in under section 504 for bad livelihood, and who may undoubtedly be looked upon as habitual offenders, the number of habitual offenders is 80, or 40 per cent. of the jail population. These figures may seem unusually high, but I can vouch for their accuracy. Indeed, there is little doubt that if a thorough inquiry were made, the ratio would turn out to be even larger. One important conclusion, so far as this district is concerned, may be drawn from these figures. From the registers, copies of which the District Superintendent of Police receives, it would in an ordinary way appear that only 22 of the prisoners were old offenders, whereas in fact there are 50 who have been either once or more often previously convicted.

27. The Indian Penal Code provides (section 75) that on a second conviction for the same offence punishable under Chapters XII and XVII with imprisonment for three years or upwards, the offender may be sentenced to transportation for life, or to double the penalty prescribed for the original offence. And section 315 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that habitual offenders who are a second time accused of such offences shall ordinarily be committed to the sessions. It would appear, however, from some of the Superintendent's reports, that these provisions of the law are often completely ignored. Thus Dr. Joubert of Burdwan writes,—“Of the two fourth convictions, one was for theft on all occasions, the sentences being six months, one year, one month, and two months and fifteen stripes. The other case was for receiving stolen property, with three previous convictions for theft, the last sentence

being six months, the previous not recorded. Three females were re-convicted for retaining stolen property, and got respectively six weeks', three months' and four months' rigorous imprisonment. The first had once before undergone three months for theft, the second six months for theft, and the third four months and six months for two previous convictions for theft." The Presidency Jail received one prisoner who had been convicted as many as thirteen times, but no sentence for any of the previous convictions had exceeded six months and 25 stripes. On the thirteenth occasion he was committed to the High Court and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Similarly, in Shahabad, Futtoo Julaha, a juvenile prisoner, who had been previously punished four times by flogging and imprisonment, was convicted of house-breaking and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment; Sheoburut Bind, sent to jail for four months for rioting, had been thrice imprisoned for theft and house-breaking. Seetul Tewary, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a half for receiving stolen property, had been thrice previously imprisoned for the same and other offences. Mr. Eyre of Bhagulpore remarks,—“The sentences passed on men who are undoubtedly habitual offenders are sometimes inexplicably light.” Captain Lillingston of Hazareebagh writes,—“Of the two from this district who have been convicted more than three times, one, named Teekun Julaha, has been convicted five times, and each time for theft, the respective sentences being as follows—six months, one year, two years, three months, and six months.” Similar instances might be given for almost every district, but the foregoing will probably suffice to draw attention to a matter which seems to be of some importance.

28. *The number of convicts released on appeal was 1,580, or 4.1 per cent. of the total number imprisoned on conviction.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

Releases.

The percentage was highest in Shahabad (10.1), Bankoora (9.7), Burdwan (9.3), Noakholly (8.9), Rajshahi (8.7), and Backergunge (8.6); it was less than one per cent. in Maldah, Darjeeling, Manbhoon, Chumparun and Durbhunga.

Thirty thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven convicts were released on expiry of their sentence, 3,889 on payment of fine, and 409 under the orders of Government. Seven hundred and fifty-four convicts were transported, 17 transferred to lunatic asylums, 29 escaped and were not recaptured, 59 were executed, and 1,002 died in jail.

29. The following table shows the unexpired portion of the sentences of those released by order of Government, either as a reward for good behaviour or on account of sickness, old age, or infirmity:—

Unexpired period of sentence.								Unconditional.	Conditional.	Total.	
<i>Released as a reward for good conduct or special service.</i>											
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	7	45
" 2 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	10	155
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	24	128
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
" 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	.....	14
1 year 6 months and 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
1 " 9 " 16 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
1 " 10 " 10 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Total								...	315	45	360

Unexpired period of sentence.							Unconditional.	Conditional.	Total.
<i>Under special orders of Government.</i>									
4 months and 16 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
3 years 10 months and 16 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
4 " 9 " 21 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
13 " 2 " 12 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
13 " 2 " 17 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Remaining por- tion of life after	26 years 7 months & 25 days	{	im- prison- ment.	26 " 2 " 8 "	{	...	3	.....	3
	25 " 9 " 12 "								
							8	.....	8
<i>On account of sickness, infirmity, or old age, by order of Government.</i>									
2 months and 2 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
2 " 26 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
1 year 3 months and 18 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Total							3	.....	3
<i>Under Jail Code Rule 297.</i>									
Under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	6
" 2 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	5
" 3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	.....	7
" 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	.....	7
" 5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	.....	6
" 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	.....	5
" 7 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
11 months and 29 days	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	1
Total							38	.....	38
Grand total							364	45	409

Of the prisoners released before expiry of sentence as a reward for good conduct or special service, three had more than a year to serve at the time of release, viz. Sadasib Bhor, who had one year five months and fifteen days remitted for excellent conduct and unusual industry throughout his sentence; Guruchurn Mochee, who was rewarded with the remission of one year of his sentence for assisting the jail authorities on the occasion of the outbreak in Arrah jail in 1866, and nine months and sixteen days for subsequent good conduct; and Mungul Bagdi, who helped to check the *émeute* at Dehree in 1872, and was released when he had one year ten months and ten days to serve.

Three prisoners, named Gonesh Rai, Baijnath Rai and Rohim Ali, were released from the Gya Jail by the special orders of Government. They were sentenced in 1858 and escaped from the Gya Jail in the same year. The first had three years and ten months, and the other two over thirteen years of unexpired sentence. A fourth prisoner, Jobe Rajwar, included in the pardon, died in jail on the 1st August 1875 before it reached the Superintendent.

The three life-prisoners released were females in the Russa Jail, named Huno Tatini, Dropo Moyce, and Roop Bannoo. They were aged respectively 65, 70, and 58 years, and had been upwards of 25 years in jail, where their conduct had been good. Government sanctioned their release.

Sudasib Gowala was released under Government orders No. 3532T, dated 28th October 1875, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considered that the ends of justice had been sufficiently met, he having undergone 15 years' imprisonment. Four years 9 months and 21 days remained unexpired.

30. Statistics regarding judicial sentences of whipping hardly come within the scope of a jail report; but as all such sentences used to be carried out at the jail, returns have been submitted on the subject, and I may as well therefore briefly place the results before the Government.

Whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping was—

			For first offence.	For second and subsequent offences.	Total.
1872	...	...	3,163	387	3,550
1873	...	...	3,430	450	3,880
1874	...	...	5,921	581	6,502
1875	...	...	3,169	496	3,665

Of the 3,169 whipped for their first offence, 3,114 were convicted of theft, the dishonest receipt of stolen property, or criminal trespass; and of the 496 whipped for a second or subsequent offence, all, except two, were convicted of those offences.

In 109 cases the number of stripes awarded was less than 5, in 564 cases the number was under 10, in 875 under 15, in 866 under 20, in 553 under 25, and in 698 under 30. The number of stripes awarded was naturally greater in the case of re-convictions, three-fifths of such cases receiving 20 stripes and upwards.

Sentences of whipping were inflicted on 330 persons under 16 years of age and on 51 persons over 50. Imprisonment in addition to corporal punishment was awarded in 539 cases, of which 376 were for second or subsequent offences.

Of the 3,665 persons flogged, 36 only were able to read and write.

As sentences of whipping unaccompanied by imprisonment will henceforth be carried into effect at the Magistrate's court instead of at the jail, these statistics, even if complete now, cannot be so in future years, and I think they may well be left to their proper place in the Magistrate's criminal returns.

31. Of the 31,461 convicts admitted into the Bengal jails during the year, 3,912 were noted thieves and robbers, 759 were vagrants with no fixed residence, 3,538 were suspected characters, and 279 were habitual drunkards. Thus scarcely more than one-fourth of the prisoners convicted during the year had anything against their character previously, a circumstance which either goes to confirm the common impression that prisoners in India do not as a rule belong to the criminal classes, or more probably shows that the antecedents of criminals are very imperfectly known to the police. I have already shown that the existing statistics of re-convictions are very incomplete and untrustworthy.

32. The daily average number of prisoners of each class in jails and lock-ups as compared with the previous year is shown in the following abstract:—

Daily average number of prisoners.				1875.	1874.	Increase or Decrease.
Civil	{ Jails	...	...	117	127	10 D
	{ Lock-ups	...	...	7	5	2 I
	Total	...	...	124	132	8 D
Under trial	{ Jails	...	...	*780	919†	139 D
	{ Lock-ups	...	...	499	638	139 D
	Total	...	...	1,279	1,557	278 D
Convicted	{ Jails	...	...	†19,563	19,547	16 I
	{ Lock-ups	...	...	415	465	50 D
	Total	...	...	19,978	20,012	34 D
Total	{ Jails	...	...	20,460	20,593	133 D
	{ Lock-ups	...	...	921	1,108	187 D
	Total	...	...	21,381	21,701	320 D

* Including 5050 hajut prisoners confined in the Magistrates' hajut.

† Ditto 85 hajut prisoners ditto ditto.

‡ Ditto 2 convicted prisoners ditto ditto.

Thus, the daily average of civil prisoners fell from 132 to 124, of under-trials from 1,557 to 1,279, and of convicts from 20,012 to 19,978. The daily average of all classes was 21,381, against 21,701 in 1874.

33. In regard to under-trials, Alipore, Rungpore and Gya again head the list, though the two last districts show a considerable decrease as compared with the numbers in the previous year. The average period of detention of this class of prisoners in jails was 15·41 days; but 23 jails exceeded the average, the period rising as high as 31 and 36 days in Backergunge and Midnapore respectively. These figures of course include prisoners committed to take their trial at the sessions. In lock-ups the average period of detention was 10·33 days, against 11·44 in 1874. In twelve lock-ups the period exceeded 15 days, in Meherpore and Palamow being as high as 21 and 25 days respectively.

Particulars of civil and under-trial prisoners are given in Statements XX and XXI in the Appendix.

CHAPTER II.

JAIL BUILDINGS.

34. The condition of the Bengal jails has been described in previous reports and is well known to the Lieutenant-Governor. Many of them are still without boundary walls or the means of enforcing anything beyond the roughest classification. Several of those in Behar were condemned by the Sanitary Commission of 1875, and their replacement by new buildings has been ordered so soon as the requisite funds shall be available. It may be doubted, however, whether some of the jails in Bengal Proper do not quite as urgently call for reconstruction.

35. The large district of Tirhoot having been divided during the year under report, a jail was established at Durbhunga, the head-quarters of the newly-formed district. The building, if such it can be called, is, however, of the rudest and most primitive description. The enclosure is bounded by a bamboo palisading, the wards being thatched huts of wattle and daub with doors and windows of bamboo lattice-work. Such a building is neither adapted for purposes of security nor for discipline, and measures will shortly be taken in hand to improve it in both these respects. Towards the close of the year the Dchree Convict Camp was closed, the prisoners being moved up to Buxar, where it has been decided to build a central jail, utilizing for that purpose part of the site and some of the buildings lately occupied by the Stud Department.

36. The central jails at Hazareebagh, Bhagulpore, and Midnapore advanced towards completion during the year. At Hazareebagh it only remained to erect the worksheds and some of the solitary cells; at Bhagulpore the jail was expected to be complete by the end of the financial year; at Midnapore the only buildings still unfinished were the worksheds and quarters for the naib jailer, native doctor, and warders; at Rajshahi a new yard was erected for habitual offenders, and the plinth laid for another additional ward and partition walls. This jail now ranks as a central jail. It is proposed to establish a central jail also at Fureedpore.

37. Turning to district jails, I find that some new worksheds were erected at Burdwan, but their construction was so faulty that additional expenditure will be required to put them in working order. At Beerbhoom the walls were raised and a contagious diseases' ward completed; at Nuddea a new civil ward was built; at Jessore jailors' quarters were built over the gateway and an upper story added to two of the male wards, giving additional accommodation for 130 prisoners; at Berhampore the European hospital was converted into a new jail; at Dinagepore a large sum of money was spent on thoroughly repairing and re-roofing the jail, and the solitary cells were also completed; at Maldah a new hajut was built; at Bogra a wall was built round the hospital compound; at Pubna a jailor's house was built and bricks were manufactured for the purpose of completing the wall; at Dacca two wards were rebuilt and a new workshed put up; at Fureedpore the boundary wall is being built by degrees; at Chittagong a new hajut was constructed with an upper story for Europeans, some additional solitary cells were also built; at Tipperah a new workshed and a civil ward; in the Meetapore Jail pucca arched beds were constructed, but with the effect of diminishing the accommodation; at Shahabad part of the hajut was divided off and added to the convict wards; at Monghyr part of the wall was raised; at Cuttack a new civil ward was built and the wall of the hospital yard was raised; at Lohardugga a new workshed, a female hospital ward, and an additional male ward were built during the year.

38. I append, as usual, a statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on each jail and lock-up during the year, with explanations as to the nature of the original works undertaken.

Statement showing in detail the total expenditure on Jails and Lock-ups incurred by the Public Works Department during 1875.

Jails.	Repairs.	Original works.	Total.	Nature of original works.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Hazareebagh Central	Rs. 6,179	Rs. 24,615	Rs. 30,794	Constructing central jail, Rs. 23,118; a well and entrance gateway at the Jail Superintendent's house, Rs. 1,117; providing a bath-room, cook-room, &c., for each of the warders, Rs. 208; making a bathing platform round wells, Rs. 145; making additions to gates of boys' and women's ward, Rs. 24; and petty works to new hajut, Rs. 3.
Rhagulpore ditto ... ..	.....	23,469	23,469	Constructing central jail.
Midnapore ditto ... ..	.....	16,407	16,407	Ditto
Rajshahi ditto	831	11,863	12,794	Certain additions to the jail, Rs. 10,215; constructing a treadmill shed, Rs. 1,161; raising compound wall, Rs. 390; and petty constructions, Rs. 107.
Presidency	2,505	3,716	6,221	Additional building in the native hospital, Rs. 2,284; masonry culvert with sluice gate, Rs. 720; masonry culvert, Rs. 449; an additional wing, Rs. 124; altering ventilators in the native debtors' quarters, Rs. 55; petty constructions, Rs. 48; and putting a staircase leading to European debtors' ward, Rs. 36.
Alipore	1,815	4,209	6,024	Making wrought-iron rails, &c., for tramway, Rs. 1,210; constructing 18 skylights in worksheds, Rs. 1,025; weighing machine, Rs. 563; additions and alterations to jail for accommodating Jail Press, Rs. 528; making wrought-iron gate for main entrance, Rs. 473; making a wrought-iron grating, Rs. 348; and hajut, Rs. 123.
Russa Female Prison	209	.....	209	Putting glazed doors to the warders' quarters.
Hazareebagh European Penty.	.....	115	115	
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Dinagepore... ..	.....	21,654	21,654	Special repairs to jail, Rs. 15,043; roof of jail hospital, with corrugated sheeting, Rs. 6,611.
Jessore	1,008	16,167	17,170	Constructing upper-story to the male ward, Rs. 13,105; jailor's house, Rs. 2,340; enclosure wall, Rs. 544; erecting platforms round the wells, Rs. 237; sun-shades to jailor's house, Rs. 55.
Mosufferpore	754	9,592	10,346	Constructing a new jail, Rs. 4,723; a temporary shed for 800 prisoners, Rs. 1,016; a pucca well, Rs. 871; a well at site of new jail, Rs. 758; a workshed for prisoners, Rs. 804; a building for warders, Rs. 263; petty works, Rs. 155; jail hospital, Rs. 73; and a hajut, Rs. 5.
Carried over ...	13,296	1,32,187	1,45,483	

Statement showing in detail the total expenditure on Jails and Lock-ups incurred by the Public Works Department during 1875.—(Continued.)

Jails.	Repairs.	Original works.	Total.	Nature of original works.
DISTRICT JAILS.—(Continued.)				
Brought forward ...	Rs. 13,290	Rs. 1,32,157	Rs. 1,45,453	
Berhampore ...	.....	9,779	9,779	Converting European hospital into district jail, Rs. 9,415; constructing contagious diseases' ward, Rs. 364.
Chittagong ...	1,111	6,055	7,166	Constructing a double-storied ward for European prisoners, Rs. 5,531; constructing masonry tank with chain force pump, Rs. 79; deepening well and increasing the length of the pipe of the force pump, Rs. 78; and masonry wall fitted with timber gate, Rs. 25.
Backergunge ...	691	5,470	6,161	Tread-mill shed, Rs. 1,097; main guard, Rs. 1,635; jailors' quarters, Rs. 1,043; providing separate accommodation for hajut prisoners, Rs. 757.
Dacca ...	1,975	3,251	5,226	Dismantling and re-erecting Nos. 10 and 11 wards, Rs. 1,379; extending two of the three workshops, Rs. 1,087; constructing jail bakery house, Rs. 305; compound wall for jailor's house, Rs. 230; making certain alterations in civil ward No. 17, Rs. 180; petty constructions, Rs. 27; raising outer wall by the jailors' quarters, Rs. 19; providing ventilators to the hajut cells and constructing a tread-mill shed, Rs. 7.
Beerbhoom ...	2,006	2,978	5,044	Iron grating in the jail, Rs. 2,698; iron grating in hospital, Rs. 275; and petty constructions, Rs. 5.
Hooghly ...	3,548	1,200	4,748	Errecting a shed over the tread-mill, Rs. 1,200.
Mymensingh ...	1,382	2,889	4,271	A new jail building, Rs. 2,700; raising floor of jailors' quarters, Rs. 114; iron grated ventilators in the new hajut of the Magistrate's cutcherry, Rs. 15.
Darjeeling ...	633	3,131	3,764	Roofing jail, Rs. 3,131.
Rungpore ...	1,349	2,179	3,527	Constructing a house for the jailor and one workshop, Rs. 2,130; putting iron grated ventilators on the wall of the new hajut ward, Rs. 49.
Burdwan ...	1,636	1,161	2,797	Solitary cells in the criminal jail, Rs. 1,079; blocking up the gate of jail hospital, Rs. 77; and petty works, Rs. 5.
Cuttack ...	1,957	811	2,768	Building a surrounding wall and adding doors to a house in garden to adapt it for a civil jail, Rs. 420; constructing a cook-shed, Rs. 213; petty constructions, Rs. 178.
Meetapore ...	846	1,841	2,686	Constructing flooring and beds in the wards, Rs. 904; constructing tread-mill, Rs. 700; hajut, Rs. 120; constructing a masonry flour-mill, Rs. 104; and surface drainage, Rs. 3.
Midnapore (District) ...	2,008	.....	2,008	Re-roofing jail ward with corrugated iron, Rs. 1,403; and a hajut ward and compound wall, Rs. 988.
Maldah ...	119	2,301	2,510	Constructing new hajut cells, Rs. 722; solitary hajut cells, Rs. 656; and petty constructions, Rs. 13.
Tipperah ...	902	1,420	2,323	Substituting walls for palisades, Rs. 373.
Fureedpore ...	1,541	373	1,914	Constructing a new civil ward within the compound wall, Rs. 1,034; bath-room to jailor's bungalow, Rs. 124; and petty constructions, Rs. 29.
Nuddea ...	673	1,187	1,860	Constructing a pucca wall, Rs. 202; and petty constructions, Rs. 255.
Julpigoree ...	1,282	547	1,829	Constructing tread-mill shed, Rs. 717; additions and alterations to the hajut ward, Rs. 388; petty works, Rs. 18; and hajut, Rs. 5.
Arrah ...	681	1,109	1,790	Hajut ward, Rs. 3; and solitary cell, Rs. 3.
Purneah ...	1,245	6	1,251	Constructing an arched verandah, Rs. 535.
Bankoorah ...	721	535	1,256	Raising compound wall for better security, Rs. 500; petty constructions, Rs. 62; constructing a sentry-box, Rs. 45; and petty works to solitary cells, Rs. 7.
Monghyr ...	493	614	1,112	
Saran ...	947	.....	947	Constructing a tread-mill shed, Rs. 116; and a hajut, Rs. 5.
Baraset ...	893	.....	893	Constructing boundary pillars in the jail, &c., Rs. 662.
Bhagulpore (District) ...	764	121	885	Petty constructions, Rs. 3.
Nya Doomka ...	78	602	740	Wooden gratings in sleeping ward, Rs. 78.
Balasore ...	615	.....	615	Construction of a ward between the female ward and work-yard, Rs. 60.
Chumparun ...	593	5	598	Constructing a new wall, Rs. 435; and providing ventilators between the beams on the back walls of the hajut cells, Rs. 12.
Singhbhoom ...	462	79	541	New hajut, Rs. 34; and petty constructions, Rs. 28.
Pooree ...	399	60	459	
Noakholly ...	101	447	548	
Manbhoom ...	417	.....	417	
Diya ...	230	62	342	
Lohardugga ...	102	.....	102	
Dehree ...	18	.....	18	
Total for jails ...	46,473	1,82,523	2,28,995	
LOCK-UPS.				
Seetamurhee (Mozufferpore) ...	.....	4,473	4,473	Constructing a new lock-up.
Bussuntapore (Purneah) ...	.....	1,006	1,006	Ditto ditto.
Jehanabad (Gya) ...	.....	1,461	1,461	Ditto ditto.
Serampore (Hooghly) ...	454	1,117	1,571	Additions and alterations.
Jamsoee (Monghyr) ...	.....	1,426	1,426	Constructing a first class lock-up.
Tumlook (Midnapore) ...	.....	1,343	1,343	Ditto ditto.
Serajgunge (Pubna) ...	489	409	898	Constructing partition wall between male and female wards, Rs. 355; and petty constructions, Rs. 144.
Howrah (Hooghly) ...	663	.....	663	Masonry wall to the lock-up, Rs. 420.
Ranaghat (Nuddea) ...	175	420	595	
Carried over ...	1,781	12,346	14,126	

Statement showing in detail the total expenditure on Jails and Lock-ups incurred by the Public Works Department during 1875.—(Concluded.)

Jails.	Repairs.	Original works.	Total.	Nature of original works.
LOCK-UPS.—(Continued.)				
Brought forward ...	Rs. 1,781	Rs. 12,345	Rs. 14,126	
Ungool (Orissa) ...	.....	473	• 473	Constructing a lock-up.
Ranegunge (Burdwan) ...	453	.....	453	
Barrackpore (24 Pergunnahs) ...	258	171	430	Hajut, Rs. 174.
Magoorah (Jessore) ...	204	145	409	
Cutwa (Burdwan) ...	378	.....	378	
Bood-bood (ditto) ...	255	64	310	Putting an iron grating to a window, Rs. 64.
Godda (Doomka) ...	130	173	303	
Muddepoora (Bhagulpore) ...	50	198	248	Constructing two day privies, Rs. 198.
Govindpore (Manbhoomi) ...	235	.....	235	
Goalundo (Fureedpore) ...	212	.....	212	
Begooersai (Monghyr) ...	.....	209	209	Constructing a first class lock-up.
Sewan (Sarun) ...	175	.....	175	
Bazirhat (Jessore) ...	164	.....	164	
Culha (Burdwan) ...	126	29	155	Raising compound wall, Rs. 29.
Satkhira (21 Pergunnahs) ...	148	.....	148	
Busseerhut (ditto) ...	140	.....	140	
Bongong (Nudda) ...	131	.....	131	
Narail (Jessore) ...	129	.....	129	
Chooandaug (Nudda) ...	122	.....	122	
Khoollah (Jessore) ...	118	.....	118	
Dum-Dum (21 Pergunnahs) ...	117	.....	117	
Diamond Harbour (ditto) ...	107	.....	107	
Bettiah (Chumparun) ...	103	.....	103	
Chaltesh (Berhampore) ...	100	.....	100	
Bhudruck (Balasore) ...	94	.....	94	
Behar (Meotapore) ...	90	.....	90	
Bhuboonah (Shahabad) ...	89	.....	89	
Nattore (Rajshahye) ...	85	.....	85	
Kooshtea (Nudda) ...	84	.....	84	
Jehanabad (Burdwan) ...	83	.....	83	
Jajpore (Cutlack) ...	76	.....	76	
Kendrapara (ditto) ...	72	.....	72	
Burhes (Hazaribagh) ...	72	.....	72	
Tajpore (Tirhoot) ...	68	.....	68	
Jamalpore (Mymensingh) ...	68	.....	68	
Banka (Bhagulpore) ...	66	.....	66	
Khoordah (Pooree) ...	66	.....	66	
Dinapore (Meotapore) ...	61	.....	61	
Hajeeapore (Mozulferpore) ...	50	.....	50	
Buxar (Shahabad) ...	46	.....	46	
Kissengunge (Purneah) ...	42	.....	42	
Lalibach (Berhampore) ...	39	.....	39	
Palmow (Lohardugga) ...	.....	36	36	Constructing a lock-up.
Arunabad (Gya) ...	32	.....	32	
Meherpore (Nudda) ...	29	.....	29	
Barh (Meotapore) ...	19	.....	19	
Jendiah (Jessore) ...	15	.....	15	
Goolzarbagh (Patna) ...	15	.....	15	
Pakour (Nya Doomka) ...	2	.....	2	
Mohesrekha (Howrah) ...	2	.....	2	
Madareepore (Fureedpore) ...	.....	1	1	Wall round the lock-up.
Total for lock-ups ...	7,002	13,846	20,008	
Total for jails ...	46,973	1,82,522	2,28,995	
Deduct refunds ...	.....	3,639	3,639	
Total ...	53,635	1,92,729	2,46,264	

39. The total amount expended on jail buildings by the Public Works Department during the year was thus Rs. 2,46,264. Besides this amount, a sum of Rs. 15,839 was expended by the jail authorities, making a net total of Rs. 2,62,103 spent upon jail buildings during the year.

40. One very noticeable feature in the foregoing statement cannot fail to strike the Lieutenant-Governor—I mean the smallness of some of the sums entered as expended by the Public Works Department. It surely cannot be an economical arrangement under which the aid of that department has to be called in, in order to expend a sum of two rupees in repairs to the lock-ups at Pakour and Mohesrekha, or of one rupee upon the lock-up at Madareepore.

The statement, indeed, would seem to show that jail officials are too much in the habit of relying upon the Public Works Department, instead of themselves undertaking their petty repairs. I am aware that the Public Works authorities are often violently opposed to any interference with buildings that are entered on their books; but I cannot for a moment imagine that the Government would ever countenance an arrangement under which no repair, however petty, could be carried out without invoking the assistance of the Executive Engineer and going through all the routine of estimates and requisitions prescribed, and very properly prescribed, by the rules of the Public Works Department. From the report of the Inspector-General of Jails, North-Western Provinces, for the year 1874, I observe that "out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,18,402 on new jails and on additions, alterations, and repairs to old jails, only Rs. 33,543 were expended directly by the officers of the Public Works Department." As a rule, the works "were carried through entirely by convict agency, working under the superintendence of the officers of the Jail Department," and this result was characterised by the local Government as "satisfactory." There would seem to be no reason why the same system should not be introduced into Bengal. Not only would the officers of the Public Works Department be relieved of many petty and troublesome details, but I am convinced that the works would ordinarily be executed with equal care and much more economically than under present arrangements. The fact that the Jail Superintendent and his jailor are constantly on the spot ought to ensure an excellence of execution that cannot be enforced by a casual visit from the Executive Engineer or his overseer, while the employment of convict agency under the immediate orders of the jail authorities would no doubt produce more satisfactory results than when such agency is employed under the superintendence of the officers of the Public Works Department.

41. When convicts are hired out to the Public Works Department for other than jail works, credit ought, under the rules, to be taken for the value of their labour. I am accordingly at a loss to understand why nothing is credited in column 3A of Statement XIII against the Dehree Convict Camp, the members of which were employed upon the Soane irrigation works. Inquiry will be made on this point. Apparently the value of the labour supplied was, according to the Superintendent's report, Rs. 21,866, and Dr. Jackson states that the amount would have been much more had the department been fairly dealt with by the Executive Engineer. Putting this matter aside, however, what I wish to point out now is that there is nothing whatever in the returns to show the value of convict labour expended on the construction and repair of jail buildings. This, I think, is a serious omission. From column 6C of Statement XII the Government will see that a daily average of 3,751 convicts is shown as having been employed throughout the year in building and repairing jails, besides the 544 convicts shown under heading F of the same column. Now, at the rate of two annas a day merely, this labour force of 4,295 convicts represents for a year of 311 days a sum of no less than Rs. 1,66,948; or, deducting the amount earned by the Dehree Convict Camp, of Rs. 1,45,082. Now, it would be extremely interesting to know on what works this sum was expended, how much of it was expended under the Public Works authorities, and what proportion ought to be added to the cost of new works. This information would further assist in forming an opinion as to how far this large labour force was really profitably employed, inasmuch as at present there appears to be no method whatever of checking the number of prisoners returned under this head. The subject seems to me to be one worthy of attention, and an endeavour will be made another year to afford further information on the point.

CHAPTER III.

GUARDS AND ESCAPES.

42. No extension was made of the system of employing warder-guards in lieu of police-guards during the year, and the relative superiority of either system is still undecided. The question is too wide a one to be properly discussed in an annual report, but as most of the Superintendents have noticed it in their reports, a few words on the subject may not be out of place. It may be interesting, moreover, to learn how the new system has worked in those jails in which it has been introduced.

43. Warder-guards are at present employed in the central jails at Alipore and Buxar, and in the district jails of Burdwan, Hooghly, Baraset, Fureedpore, Shahabad, Bhagulpore and Purneah. At Alipore Dr. Lynch reports that the system works well, and that there have been no escapes during the past three years. He adds, however,—“Of the whole force of warders, forty-three in number, there are only twenty-three with more than one year’s service; frequent changes are found necessary owing to the very inferior class from which our warders are drawn. The pay, which is good, does not seem to attract the kind of men we require.” At Buxar, formerly the Dehree Convict Camp, there have also been no escapes for three years under the warder system. Dr. Jackson says the conduct of his warders is so generally excellent that his original opinions on the subject have been considerably strengthened and confirmed. The warders are all drilled, fifty of them being armed with muskets and twenty-five with batons. Only two were dismissed during the year, fifteen being otherwise punished. Regarding the warder guard at Burdwan, Dr. Joubert records his experience as follows:—

“An opinion can now be given of the paid warder system from 10 months’ experience of its working. With good reliable men it would be very effective, but such men seem unattainable. I took over the jail (my first charge of the kind) in February, with almost an entirely new set of paid warders. They have given very considerable trouble, as will be seen by the list of punishments, fines, degradations and dismissals. It seems almost impossible to make them understand that they are not paid to make familiar friends of the prisoners. Some of them, instead of reporting, screen the prisoners when charged with breaches of jail rules. But for the constant supervision exercised by the jailor, Mr. Peters, the prisoners would be allowed to do as they like by most of the paid warders. I am convinced that prisoners communicate freely with their friends outside by means of the warders, and through them receive money, tobacco, and other forbidden articles. I try as much as possible to get up-country men, and never willingly entertain a Bengali belonging to the town or district. But good up-country men can hardly be hired by the pay of Rs. 6 per month and very hard work, or, if they do enter the jail service when forced by want of money and work, they leave after a month or two. The lowest rate of pay should be Rs. 7. In time I expect to get a certain number of fairly reliable men in the first and second grades, but I doubt whether the third grade men at Rs. 6 will ever be worth their pay. They require almost as much watching and looking after as the prisoners themselves. It is truly a case of *quis custodiet*.”

“One advantage of the system, however, is that the responsibility for breaches of discipline amongst the prisoners rests entirely on the warders, and cannot be shifted by them, as formerly, upon the police guards.”

Out of a staff of 26 paid warders, 15 were dismissed and three degraded during the year; 21 were also fined. Dr. Joubert considers that convicts are of infinitely more use as prison officers than paid guards.

At Hooghly the system is said to work “admirably well.” One warder was prosecuted and a few had to be fined, but “as a body they did their duty well.”

At Baraset the system “works very fairly.”

The Superintendent of the Fureedpore Jail writes as follows:—

"The system of guarding the jail and convicts doing out-door work by warders has had a fair trial. There have been no escapes during the year under review, which is a very great thing, considering the state of the Fureedpore Jail buildings and the distance of the brick-field, where a large number are engaged in work. I do not, however, attribute this to the warder system: it has been at the least a matter of chance.

* The Magistrate adds:—
"I think that this is the great blot in the warder system. If that system is to be continued, the warders should certainly be disciplined."

The system now in vogue has its advantages, and, I am afraid, its disadvantages too. The advantage is that the warders are solely under our orders, and we are in a position to exact from them the highest amount of obedience; but they are totally wanting in discipline* and unable to command proper respect and position.

* * * * *
"The selection of men for warders in the Fureedpore Jail has been very unhappy, if not totally bad. Out of thirty-four warders, only seven are up-country men, and the rest mostly residents of villages adjoining the town, who are in physique very inferior to what a guard ought to be. As far as I have seen, they are most anxious to shuffle legitimate work and enjoy most of the time at home."

Only one warder appears to have been dismissed during the year; and the Magistrate considers the system should have a further trial.

At Shahabad two warders were dismissed and twelve otherwise punished. The Superintendent prefers a police-guard; but the Magistrate, Mr. Wells, does not agree in this opinion, though he makes certain suggestions tending to improve the efficiency of the warders, which I trust to be able shortly to place before Government in a practical form.

At Bhagulpore and Purneah the system is said to have worked well, and both Magistrates and Superintendents express themselves in favour of it. At Bhagulpore four warders were dismissed and five fined; at Purneah one was dismissed and all were fined.

It will thus be seen that where the system has been tried, nearly every officer concerned pronounces in favour of it, notwithstanding the crude material obtainable in the first instance. With an improved class of warders, the results would no doubt be much more successful.

44. In most of the other district reports the subject is touched upon, and in nearly every case I may say the opinion seems to be that a warder-guard would be found more useful and more efficient than the police. Indeed, almost the only advocates for a police-guard are Mr. Larymore, an ex-police officer, and Dr. Purves. Dr. Purves considers that at Darjeeling it would be impossible to procure suitable persons as warders. Mr. Larymore's opinion is remarkable. Though strongly in favour of the police, he would place the jail-guard for the time being under the orders of the Superintendent. The same suggestion is made by several other officers, and shows a dissatisfaction with the existing state of things even on the part of those who are most in favour of a police-guard. It is asserted that the jail-guard frequently consists of the worst characters in the force (in some districts duty on the jail-guard is said to be imposed as a punishment), and that they are entirely beyond the control of the Superintendent, who cannot, however, be continually making formal complaints on trifling matters to the District Superintendent.

45. I shall content myself with quoting the remarks of Dr. E. C. Bensley and Mr. Eyre, the Superintendents of the central jails at Rajshahi and Bhagulpore. Dr. Bensley writes as follows:—

"I, for one, have always been opposed to guarding the jail with the police, firstly, because, with our improved system of discipline and classification, we require more work done by a guard than simply watching a wall to see whether any prisoner is climbing over it; and secondly, because work is done more efficiently and satisfactorily by men who have an interest in the department than by those who have no interest in it. A policeman up in his box does not care what a prisoner is doing inside the jail so long as he does not attempt to get over the wall; and as the most important duty in connection with a prisoner is the looking closely after him in the jail, we are obliged to keep separate men to perform this work. Here, then, clearly is a useless expenditure of money.*

"The improvement that I would suggest in police guarding is that the police-guard employed at the jail should be under the immediate authority of the jail officer so far as jail duties are concerned, not with regard to its general discipline, in which matter it should remain, as hitherto, under the orders of

the police authorities; and that the duties of the police-guard should by law be made more useful and practical than they are now. I should have the sentry and box in the jail grounds. Deprived of his musket and armed with his baton, he should parade up and down close to the walls, doing the double duty of preventing escape over the walls and seeing that others immediately concerned with the labour of prisoners were doing their duty; in fact, he should take a greater share in the internal discipline of the jail than he does now. He should be entirely under the orders of the Jail Superintendent, who might change his beat or put him anywhere where he would be most useful. This would be an improvement on the present system, under which, if the Jail Superintendent wishes to change the beat of a sentry, his wishes are liable to be objected to by the District Superintendent of Police."

Mr. Eyre remarks:—

"On the subject of guards, my views are that the present system is faulty in some respects. It is a mistake to have a guard belonging to two different departments, over one of which the Jail Superintendent has no control whatever.

"It would be better to have no police-guard at all, or to place the police-guard under the Jail Superintendent. The police-guard at this jail are extremely objectionable. They are, I regret to say, disorderly and noisy in their own lines and when on duty; and their own sub-inspector, who is a good man, complains that his own complaints are not listened to. I am not prepared to say that they supply the prisoners with forbidden articles to any greater extent than the paid warders themselves, but I know that for a consideration in the shape of fire-wood, for which many materials lie scattered about, they are not above making some return.

"I suppose they are the worst characters in the force. The police sentries and warder sentries are posted alternately round the walls and outside camp in the day-time to guard the prisoners on the works. At night the police do almost all the guarding inside the jail wall, armed with carbines and bayonets. I am in favour of this plan of night-guarding, except that the sentries should on no account be allowed to carry either carbines or side-arms when on night sentry duty inside the jail walls. There should be a police-guard at the main gateway always ready for an emergency, and the sentries inside should be furnished with some means of communicating an alarm."

46. Speaking generally, then, and regarding the question from a departmental point of view, there would not appear to be

General conclusions.

any really important variance of opinions among local officers on this subject. Those who advocate the retention of police guards would have them placed for the time under the immediate orders of the Jail Superintendent. Those, on the other hand, who are in favour of supplying their place by departmental officials, consider that they should be selected, trained, drilled, and subjected to the same penalties for neglect and disobedience as if they were members of the police force. Were these respective suggestions carried out, it is clear that the difference would not be greater than lies between the terms police-warders and warder-police. The only remaining advantage on one side would be that warders would be specially trained in, and available for, other prison duties, and on the other that a police guard would still be liable to frequent change. It would not be difficult, however, to arrange for periodical transfers of warders when necessary, if once the warder system were universally introduced into all our jails.

47. As it is, we are bound to keep up a certain warder establishment, and the improvement of this establishment is a point of the very first importance. It seems to me

Suggestions for improving warders.

that every warder should on appointment go through a course of training in one of our central jails, after which he would be drafted to any district jail in which his services might be required. The men should in the first instance be specially selected with reference to physique and moral character; they should be taught elementary drill and trained in prison duties. While undergoing this course of instruction, they would form a sort of reserve available in case of outbreak or any other emergency. At the outset such a reserve would be of considerable strength, and it might be possible perhaps to reduce the police guard; the reserve however, would be gradually diminished as the district jails received their full complement of warders. In addition to this, I am of opinion that warders should be subjected to penalties for disobedience and neglect similar to those contained in Act V of 1861. These

suggestions are now under consideration, and if I can see my way to the adoption of any practical scheme, I shall take leave to submit a recommendation on the subject.

48. It will be noticed that the Superintendents of the only two central jails in which the warder system has been introduced have pronounced that system to be a signal success, and the question is whether the success gained at Alipore and Buxar should not encourage the Government to introduce the system in the rest of our central jails.

Warder-guards should be introduced into central jails.

I can well understand the objection that exists to impose upon a Medical Superintendent, with other duties to perform, the extra responsibility of supervising the organisation and discipline of his jail guard. But in the case of a central jail, having a special officer as Superintendent, no such objection exists. At Bhagulpore and Rajshahi the Superintendents have expressed their preference for a warder guard, and would no doubt take considerable trouble to organise it on a thoroughly efficient basis. No better officer again could be found for the purpose than Mr. Larymore, the Superintendent at Midnapore. At Hazareebagh, too, the extra duty might easily be undertaken by the present Superintendent, and if once these central jails were efficiently administered by a warder establishment, they would serve as admirable schools wherein to train prison officers for our district jails.

49. That some such training ground is needed seems to me to be conclusively proved by the reports of the district officials in regard to their existing warder establishments. The list of dismissals and punishments, I regret to say, is a very long one; there is scarcely a single district unrepresented. The same complaint runs through all the reports, that the warders are not selected from the proper classes to begin with; that they are ignorant of their duties and take little or no trouble to learn them; and that the scale of pay is too low to attract better men. Over and over again I find the remark that warders ought to have been dismissed, but that the Superintendent was unable to supply their places. This remark does not apply to native warders alone, as is shown by the following extract from Dr. Mackenzie's report on the Presidency Jail:—

"The establishment consists of five warders, and during 1875 twenty-three different persons held these posts, against twenty-four during the previous year. Of these twenty-three, one was transferred to the Alipore Jail on promotion, eight resigned to better their position, four were permitted to resign in place of being dismissed, and five had to be dismissed. The same difficulties experienced during the previous years in obtaining the services of good hard-working, sober and respectable Europeans for warders have been experienced during the year. As a rule, the men who were procured for warders have been drunken and useless, and whenever a really good and efficient man has been obtained, he has in a very short time resigned his post to better his position in the police, railways, &c. I am convinced that until the pay of the warders of this jail is increased, and until they are furnished with proper quarters, it will be impossible to retain the services of any good respectable Europeans."

There is no doubt that the duties of a prison warder, if faithfully discharged, are most arduous and responsible, and I shall be glad when the finances will admit of a scale of pay somewhat better proportioned to the nature of the service required.

50. The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 121, against 142 in 1874, 129 in 1873, and 178 in 1872. Of the grand total, 86 were convicts and 35 under-trials. Of the convicts, 62 escaped from jails and 24 from lock-ups; of the under-trials, 6 from jails, including Magistrates' hajuts, and 29 from lock-ups. Calculated upon the daily average of prisoners of each class in jails and lock-ups, the

Escapes.

percentage of escapes from jails was 0·77 of under-trials and 0·31 of convicts; in the case of lock-ups the percentages were 5·81 and 5·78 respectively. It would seem from this that under-trials are more liable to escape than convicts, and that our lock-ups are infinitely less secure than our jails. Indeed, it is far from satisfactory to find that nearly six out of every hundred of the daily average of under-trials confined in lock-ups escaped during the year.

Of the 86 convicts who escaped, 61 escaped from the inside of the jail or lock-up and 25 from outside. Of these latter, 1 escaped in course of transfer from one jail to another.

51. Of the total escapes, 19 were from Rajshahi; 5 from each of the jails at Burrisal, Motiharee, and Chyebassa; 4 each from Bogra and Gya; 2 each from Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Midnapore District, Baraset, Darjeeling, Mozufferpore, and Nya Doomka; and 1 each from Burdwan, Hooghly, Presidency, Nuddea, Jessore, Pubna, Dacca, Noakholly, Meetapore, Chupra, Cuttack and Hazareebagh Central Jail. Four prisoners escaped from the Madaripore lock-up; 3 from Bagdogra, Perozepore and Arrareah; 2 from Jehanabad (Burdwan), Khoolna, Bagirhat, Bhowanigunge, Manickgunge, Attia, Barh, Dinapore, Jehanabad (Gya), Bettiah and Deoghur; and 1 from Culna, Tumlook, Busseerhat, Dum-Dum, Narail, Jungipore, Serajgunge, Moonsheegunge, Goalundo, Bhubooah, Mudhoobunnee, Sectamurhee, Tajpore, Sewan, Kissengunge, Rajmehal, Khoordah and Govindpore.

52. The most important escape was that which occurred from the Rajshahi central jail. Seventeen B class convicts, whose workshed was close to a wicket gate through which water was brought into the jail, acting on a preconcerted plan, watched for the opening of the door, sprang over the palisade and rushed out, knocking over the warder outside. Passing the posts of two sentries, they made for the river, where they seized a boat and crossed, pursued by the police. An encounter took place, in which three of the convicts were recaptured and one was shot dead. Six more of the escaped prisoners were subsequently retaken. The wicket has since been bricked up, but Dr. Bensley, who was responsible for first having it put in, explains that the yard was then tenanted by C class prisoners, and that the safety of the wicket was provided for by a bell, the use of which had been completely forgotten. The B class convicts had only been three days in the yard. The other two prisoners who escaped from this jail escaped from the brickfield, but were recaptured.

At Burrisal one escaped from the brickfield, two from the hospital, and two from the night-privy, by wrenching out insecure iron bars and then scaling the wall. The two last were recaptured.

At Motiharee the five prisoners escaped through a hole in the wall of their ward, crossed three palisades, and scaled the wall with the aid of a bamboo. Two were recaptured.

At Chyebassa three escaped through a hole in the roof of the hajut ward, drawing themselves up by means of a rope. One was recaptured. A fourth prisoner got out of the hospital on a dark rainy night, and escaped over the roof of the female ward; he was recaptured. The fifth was allowed to go to the privy on a dark night unattended and also escaped over the female ward.

At Bogra one escaped while employed in carrying a corpse to the dead-house; he was recaptured. Another probably went out of the main gate, but he has since his recapture feigned madness. The particulars of the other two escapes are not given.

At Gya two convicts slipped unobserved into the hajut yard, and, there, making a ladder of wood and rope, escaped over the hajut wall. One was recaptured. Another scaled the wall by means of some old string, also taken from the building. The fourth was recaptured, but the manner of his escape is not known.

At Bankoora one escaped from the garden and was recaptured; the second got through a hole in the night privy and then scaled the wall by means of a rope.

At Soory the same prisoner escaped twice, first by breaking the lock of his cell and scaling the wall by means of a rope and his bedding, and the second time by means of a ladder, on being left behind in the manufacturing yard. On both occasions he was recaptured.

At Midnapore both escapes occurred over the wall, in one case by means of a door and in the other of a piece of firewood. In both cases the prisoner was recaptured, in one case by the sentry, who saw and pursued him at once.

At Baraset two escaped from the garden. A life-convict in the sick ward forced himself through the bars, made a ladder of bamboos taken from the kutchra privy, and scaled the wall. He was recaptured.

At Darjeeling both prisoners escaped from the garden.

At Mozufferpore a prisoner with the assistance of five others forced the staple of the bolt of his ward, was challenged by a sentry, but succeeded in passing four of them, and ultimately scaled the wall by means of his blanket and a bamboo taken from a loom. The other five prisoners appear to have been cowed by the sentry's challenge.

At Nya Doomka a prisoner escaped from the garden.

At Burdwan a prisoner got through the bars, took a door off its hinges, and used it to scale the wall. At Hooghly one of a gang employed in unloading a gunny boat slipped away unobserved. At the Presidency a prisoner escaped from the garden. At Nuddea, Jessore, and Meetapore the escape was through the main gate, which was left unguarded.

At Dacca the prisoner concealed himself at lock-up time and afterwards scaled the wall with the aid of a bamboo. The convict entered against Noakholly escaped *en route* from Tipperah. At Chupra the prisoner made a hole in his ward with a nail and then scaled the wall by means of the triangle. At Cuttack a woman squeezed herself through the bars of the night privy, got on the roof of the workshed and thence over the ~~wall~~. She was recaptured.

53. The escapes from the lock-ups may be divided into three classes, the number of which would appear to be about equal, viz. escapes owing to the kutchra nature of the buildings, escapes from the custody of the police while outside the lock-up, and escapes through the main gate, which was left unguarded. In nearly every case reported the police seem to have been at fault, if not to have actually assisted the prisoner. At Serajgunge the prisoner scaled the wall by means of a rope which, it is conjectured, was supplied by his friends outside. At Khoolna also a prisoner escaped over the wall.

54. In most cases of escape from the inside of a jail the police sentry was in fault, though it was not always possible to bring the charge home to any particular individual. In cases of extramural escape the warder in charge was generally to blame, in either himself leaving the prisoners or allowing one or more of them to go out of his sight.

CHAPTER IV.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

55. The proper classification of convicted prisoners is no doubt one of the subjects that will receive consideration at the forthcoming Prison Conference. The system at present in force in these provinces is probably as good as any, if properly carried out, but in several jails it would seem to have been misunderstood and only to have led to confusion. In the first place, it seems to me that the classification ought not to be left to the prison officials, but should be regulated by the committing authorities. The mere definition of the offence as stated in the warrant is not a sufficient guide to a correct classification; it would be more satisfactory if the convicting officer expressed an opinion as to the class in which the prisoner should be placed on entrance into jail. As the Superintendent of the Furdapore jail says:—

Classification.
 “If prisoners are to be classified properly, we ought to get more accurate information regarding them on their first coming into jail than is contained in the warrant, which generally runs thus,—“Nothing regarding the antecedents of the prisoner is known,” or “The prisoner is an old offender.” Judicial officers are the best persons to give an opinion as to the character of the prisoners tried, and I would suggest that they be ordered in sending jail warrants to specify the class under which they think the prisoner ought to be put, and explain their views on the subject. This would not at all add to the work of the judicial officers, and would materially help Jail Superintendents in their work.”

So the Superintendent at Hazaribagh to the same effect:—

“To enable jail officers, more especially Superintendents of central jails, to classify prisoners, I consider that some more information regarding them than is usually given should be entered on their warrants. The meagre entries on the warrants usually received afford no assistance in forming an opinion of the man's general character, and we hardly ever receive even an outline of the crime he has been sentenced for beyond the section of the Penal Code under which he has been committed. I observe in the forms last furnished for the annual returns, we are required, in the case of recommitments, to give the years in which the former crimes took place, but in the absence of such information in the warrants we have no means of obtaining it otherwise than by questioning the convicts themselves, who in 99 cases out of 100 are unable to give it, especially when it happens that a prisoner has been convicted five or six times. As pointed out by my predecessor, it is by the severity or mildness of the sentence, taken in connection with the crime, that a man's class is now decided on. Yet this is obviously unsatisfactory; it does not give us any idea of the general character of the man. In many cases crimes, such as culpable homicide and causing grievous hurt, carrying with them severe sentences, are committed under the influence of passion or on provocation by men generally quiet and well behaved. Some such cases have been received during the year from other jails with only two or three years' sentences as A class prisoners, whereas had the history of their crime and their general character been known, they would have in all probability been classed as C or even D class prisoners.”

Similarly, the Superintendent of the Lohardugga Jail complains that the warrants are often wanting in information as to the character and antecedents of the prisoner. Mr. Currie of Dacca says:—“The classification is made according to rule, but without seeing the judgments it must in many cases be vague. The common offence of paddy-cutting, owing to a quarrel about land, without any intention of theft, may frequently be under section 379. The men should be in D, but they would be put in C, unless on appeal, I see the judgment or otherwise know of the case.”

56. In making the following remarks, Dr. N. Jackson does not seem to me to have apprehended the true object of the classification:—

“For my own part, the moral baseness of class A seems to be doubtful. It is not because a man engages in a free fight over a boundary dispute that he should be stigmatised as morally tainted more than all other classes, and I believe the association of such men with class D would be much less likely to contaminate the latter than association with the other classes. I believe all men with few exceptions may be taught dishonesty, but you cannot make a fighting man of one who has not got it in him, any more than you can make a forger of a person unable to write.”

The first illustration to clause 267 in the new Jail Code seems at once to dispose of Dr. Jackson's objection. I have noted it, however, to show that

the present system of classification is not yet fully understood even by some of our best officers. A similar misapprehension, as it seems to me, underlies the following remarks of Mr. Eyre, the Superintendent at Bhagulpore :—

“ There is not, I understand, any authority vested in a Superintendent to remove a C or D class prisoner into a lower class, and yet it has happened that a man in either of those classes has conducted himself uniformly so badly as to render him a demoralizing influence in his class. It is neither expedient nor fair that he should be allowed to remain in either of the two higher classes, and he should either be reduced or there should be an additional and separate class, a kind of penal settlement, into which all the worst jail conducted men can be drafted, and work and live apart. The prisoners themselves fully understand that character and class are synonymous terms, and the privilege of promotion into C class is one which is very highly appreciated.”

The penal settlement which Mr. Eyre proposes is already provided by the solitary cells, which should be freely made use of in such cases. Promotion to the C class is an experiment in the direction of reformation, but the reduction of a C or D class prisoner to A or B class, except for the commission of offences which qualify for those classes, would hardly appear to be a suggestion in the right direction.

57. So far as the jail buildings will permit, the classification prescribed by Government is everywhere carried out. In most jails the complete separation of the different classes is effected at night; by day it is sometimes rendered impossible for want of sufficient yards or worksheds, or by reason of the prisoners being employed on building operations. At Burdwan the under-trials and civil prisoners are still in the same ward; at Maldah the arrangements are altogether defective; at Pubna A and B classes are together in one ward, and C and D in another together with under-trials; at Bogra no classification is attempted; at Rungpore convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment, civil prisoners, and juveniles are all confined together; at Fureedpore no classification is carried out, the under-trials not even being separated from the convicts. An advance in this respect has no doubt been made during the year, and with the improvement of the jail buildings and further experience of the system, we may fairly expect that it will be attended with beneficial results.

The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Penitentiary disapproves of the system of classification in force in that jail, but some of his objections will be removed by the New Code, and others are not such as seem suited for record in an annual report.

58. If the statement of offences committed by convicts in jail and the punishments inflicted on them (Statement VI) be accepted as a fair criterion of their general behaviour, the result would seem to be on the whole extremely satisfactory. There is no reason whatever to suppose that discipline has been relaxed during the year under review; on the contrary, I believe that the rules have been more strictly enforced, and a larger amount of task-work exacted from the prisoners. The number of offences and punishments, however, show a marked falling off. Criminal offences numbered 403 only, against 552 and 632 in 1873 and 1874 respectively. Offences against prison discipline aggregated 25,209, against 25,912 and 31,475 in the same years. As usual, more than half the offences were cases of idleness or negligence at work. Wilful mismanagement of work exhibits 3,846 cases. There were 2,653 cases of having tobacco or other forbidden articles in possession and 2,686 other cases of wilful disobedience.

59. The punishments (including warnings) numbered 25,212, against 26,471 in 1873 and 32,174 in 1874. Amongst the other punishments shown in column 6B. e of the statement, 4,591 were cases of confinement in irons, 1,066 of extra labour, 42 of

additional imprisonment, and 9,323 were warnings and such minor punishments as degradation, loss of marks, or cutting the hair of females. Under the new Jail Code a warning is distinctly declared to be not a punishment, and this item will therefore be omitted from the statement in future reports.

The number of cases in which corporal punishment had to be resorted to was 2,973 only, against 4,738 in 1873 and 4,143 in 1874; and in only 46 cases were more than twenty stripes inflicted.

60. The following description of the internal discipline of the Dacca Jail is, I hope, not a fair specimen of what ordinarily goes on in a district jail:—

“The constables are grievously suspected of conniving at thefts of jail blankets, by receiving them on night patrol and smuggling them outside. They deposit filth on the steps and in the yards and on the edge of the tank, and as they are changed every two hours, it is impossible to find out which is the particular offender in each instance. One constable was convicted of stealing some yams, and some have been punished for neglect of duty. But they are in no wise worse than the ordinary run of the Bengal police.

“There is a considerable trade done in ganja, opium and tobacco. Ganja is sold in neat little paper packets at one pice, tobacco in balls at one pice, and so on; but it is impossible to stop this, as any amount can be thrown or handed into the garden, and the Public Works officials also can introduce it, in addition to the ordinary vehicles of warders and constables. One B class scoundrel coming out of the solitary cells, where he is kept at night (because of kleptomania, which takes the direction of blankets), was found to have a bamboo tube of opium concealed in his rectum. One cannot expect but that prisoners will thus try and alleviate their sorrows; and otherwise the discipline is fair.

“The task work is exacted and the place is as a rule quiet. At night, I believe, B class ward is rather a pleasing social scene. There exists there a fancy for creeping about at night to steal ganja, opium, blankets, jungias, &c., which leads occasionally to a fight and constantly to rows. There are one or two who are always in the scrimmage, and whom no punishment can affect. The other wards call for no particular remark.”

61. The two systems of reward at present authorised in the Bengal jails are—(1) the mark system, leading to a remission of sentence, and (2) promotion to the rank of convict overseer.

Rewards.

62. Of the mark system nearly all officers speak in terms of high approval. The exceptions are mainly in the case of small jails, where, owing to the small number of prisoners who come under its operation, there are fewer opportunities of observing its benefits. In such cases the system is neither understood nor appreciated by the prisoners, and the Superintendent perhaps regards it as a failure in consequence. In some cases, as at Rungpore, Gya and Purneah, the local officers entertain the strongest objections to any interference with the term of a judicial sentence, and instances would seem to have occurred in which the system has been openly discountenanced by the Magistrate on this ground. Of course this could not be permitted. Whether the Prison Committee of 1864 was right or not in maintaining the inviolability of the judicial sentence, the Government has now taken a different view, and local officers are bound to carry out that view loyally, without reference to their private opinions. There can be no doubt, I think, judging from the reports which lie before me, that when the system is thoroughly understood by the prisoners and faithfully carried out by the Superintendent, it acts as a powerful incentive to industry and good conduct on the part of the former, while placing an additional instrument of reward or punishment in the hand of the latter. In some jails the system is explained to the prisoners at Sunday muster, and a sort of examination is held in regard to the rules on the subject, and copies of these rules are hung up in the wards and worksheds. But there must always be a difficulty in the endeavour to maintain the same standard in awarding marks in different jails. A Superintendent who approves of the system will give high marks; while another who disapproves of it marks low. As an instance, Dr. Ghose of Rungpore would appear to be far from liberal in awarding marks. “I confess,” he writes, “I do not see my

Marks.

way to giving full marks unless it be for special service. The rules say that ordinarily, if a man does the work allotted to him and does not misconduct himself, he is to get four marks in the month. At this rate about 70 per cent. of the prisoners will get 40 marks, the minimum number required to obtain a month's remission of sentence. I believe the Magistrate will agree with me in thinking that such free remission of sentence is neither desirable nor contemplated by Government. I therefore give ordinarily full marks to those who acquire skill in work and display willing industry, and thus give evidence of not returning to a life of idleness and crime. I give special marks to those only who display marked good conduct by disclosing abuses, thefts or plots, and also to those who prevent escapes." The rule says that "ordinary good marks are to be given to a prisoner who has done thoroughly well during the month at the rate of four marks a month, viz. two for good conduct and attention to rules generally and two for industry and good work. Prisoners who have not done so well in either branch will receive for it one mark or no mark, as the case may be." It seems to me that the intention of Government is expressed with sufficient clearness.

63. In order to watch the working of the mark system, and to be in a position to compare one jail with another in this respect, it will be necessary to call for statistics showing the number of prisoners who come under the mark system in each jail, the number released during the year, and the proportion who have earned a remission of sentence. At present these figures are not forthcoming. In paragraph 15 I have estimated that about 12,000 prisoners were under the mark system during the year, but I am not prepared to say what proportion of them were released during the year; neither am I in a position to state the exact number who obtained remissions under the mark system, but from the statement given in paragraph 29 it would seem that it was something under 350. This cannot be called a high proportion, or such as to interfere materially with the sentences of judicial authority.

64. I may give the following figures from the report on the Presidency Jail as an example. It is well known that Dr. Mackenzie is a strict disciplinarian. Among Europeans, 26 come under the rules, three of whom were habituals. Of these, only ten gained full marks and eight less than half marks. Amongst the native prisoners, 494 first convictions and 247 habituals were under the mark system. Of the former class, 78 gained full marks and 157 less than half marks; of the latter, 72 gained full and 44 less than half marks.

Similar statistics for every jail would be useful, not only with a view to watch the operation of the system, but as a means of checking the principle on which marks are awarded in different jails.

65. Dr. Jackson of Buxar expresses his unqualified approval of the system, and wishes it could be applied to prisoners sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He is careful to point out, however, that any neglect of its provisions on the part of the Superintendent, leading to an unjust retention of a prisoner who may have earned remission, begets want of confidence, and this once established is fatal to the success of the system.

66. Mr. Eyre of Bhagulpore is of opinion that the system is not brought under the prisoners' notice with sufficient frequency, and recommends that marks should be awarded weekly. He is also of opinion that habituals should not be allowed to come under the system until they have earned a title to it by good conduct. In the North-Western Provinces I believe they are altogether debarred from the benefits.

67. Dr. Lynch of Alipore has the following apposite remarks:—

“Under the mark system 98 remissions of sentence were granted by Government in 1875, and for the ensuing year 125 prisoners will become qualified for the reward. More would obtain this boon but for the stringent conditions enforced under the rules, which refuse to a prisoner earning over 50, but less than 100 marks, any remission at all, although 50 marks are allowed to entitle him to one month's remission after he has collected one hundred. From this cause many prisoners of two and a half and three years' sentences are found to have quickly abandoned all hope of remission, because in the first few months of their imprisonment, before they could fairly realize their position and prospects they have failed to make a sufficient number of marks to complete a hundred before release, and their difficulties are increased by the other condition, which rejects all marks under forty per annum in reckoning up the total. These rules appear to one daily in contact with those for whose benefit they were framed, and who is conscious of the greatness of the effort required to be made by a prisoner so that he may not fail for one day to come up to the standard required by the regulation, to have been devised under an impression that remissions might be too easily acquired. I am unable to resist the conviction that, regard being had to the weakness of human nature, no one even outside a jail would earn any recompense under such a code. I would strongly recommend that the simple plan, intelligible to human beings of the lowest grade of intellect, that a man should keep (and profit by) all he has gained should be adopted, leaving it to the jail officials to use fines of marks freely, and to see that a prisoner does not earn a single mark too easily. The balance to credit when all forfeited marks have been deducted will represent a well earned claim to all the remission the marks stand for.”

Dr. Bensley of Rajshahi also adds his testimony to the weight of opinion in favour of the system:—

“I am quite satisfied in my mind that the mark system is both well understood and highly appreciated by the prisoners. I do not refer to the few vicious, lazy, stolid louts who are to be found in every jail, and who are proof against all rewards, but to the mass of prisoners who, when they come up to me for their marks, eagerly watch the figure as it is written on their tickets, and then closely scan their tickets afterwards. I have sometimes seen them showing their tickets to one another in order to learn rightly what their mark earnings have been.

“Even our habituals put great value upon them, and the look of disappointment they sometimes put on when the full number has not been given suffices to show that they appreciate them.”

68. The system of conditional remission was abolished during the year; the only condition attaching to remission now is that in case of heinous offenders and professional criminals being again convicted of bad livelihood or of any offence similar to that for which they were imprisoned, they will undergo, in addition to any fresh sentence that may be passed on them, such portion of their former sentence as may have been remitted.

69. Statement VIII shows the number and proportion of convicts employed as prison officers. It will be seen that out of a daily average of 20,408 prisoners of all classes, 735, or 3·6 per cent., were employed as prison officers. The total number of individuals so employed was 1,020, of whom 184 were reduced or otherwise punished during the year.

70. In consequence of the difficulty experienced in finding prisoners eligible for appointment as convict warders under the rules in force, application was made to Government during the year recommending a relaxation of the existing conditions. The Government accordingly sanctioned the adoption experimentally for one year of the following rules:—

- (1) That the prisoner shall have been sentenced for two years or more.
- (2) That he shall have served half the period of his sentence.
- (3) That his conduct during the time passed in jail shall have been good, and that he shall have earned not less than forty marks per annum on an average.
- (4) That he be not an A class prisoner, that is, a violent or dangerous character.

The rules for the appointment of convict overseers under the new code, which differ somewhat from the foregoing, will now be brought into force.

71. The daily average number of convicts sentenced to labour, and the manner in which they were employed in the district and central jails, are shown in Statement No. XII.

Labour.

Including lock-ups, the daily average was 19,717. Of this number—

9,217	were employed	in manufactures,
921	ditto	in jail gardens,
314	ditto	in Alipore Jail Press,
4,316	ditto	by the Public Works Department, or in building or repairing jails,
742	ditto	as convict overseers,
2,675	ditto	as menial jail servants,
130	ditto	on light work or in cells,
790	were sick	in hospital, and
600	were unemployed,	being the aged and convalescent.

72. The proper employment of the large labour force that is placed at their disposal by the judicial authorities must always appear a serious responsibility to those entrusted with prison administration. On the one hand, it is indispensably necessary that the employment should be adapted to fulfil the object of the judicial sentence; the labour must partake of a penal character; the imprisonment must be rigorous. At the same time, bearing in mind the large and annually increasing cost of the jails to the tax-paying community, it is of importance that the labour should be, as far as possible, remunerative, so as to recoup to some extent the expenditure incurred. At the present moment our jail manufactures do not seem to me to be in an altogether satisfactory condition. As a rule, prison labour is distributed over too many objects, none of which consequently receives a fair amount of supervision. I think manufactures might easily be made more profitable without any sacrifice of the penal element. There is no reason, for instance, why each of our central jails should not, by the introduction of suitable machinery, become as profitable as the Alipore Jail, and thus do much towards reducing the aggregate cost of our prison system. I have already referred to the inexplicably large number of prisoners returned as engaged in building or repairs. The attention of Superintendents will be directed to this item, with a view to stricter economy in the disposal of convict labour. The number employed in the jail gardens and on other forms of light labour might also no doubt be reduced, were suitable manufactures in sufficient quantity forthcoming. As it is, scarcely one-half of the available labour force is employed in strictly remunerative work, while the earnings of even this moiety would seem to be altogether incommensurate.

73. The daily numbers employed in the more important manufactures was as follows:—

Gunny-weaving	1,492'44	Spinnig thread, twine, and wool by machinery	247'01
Spinning thread, twine, wool, &c., by hand	1,478'87	Durrie and carpet-weaving	243'86
Cloth-weaving	965'63	Stone-breaking	235'66
Oil-mill	800'69	Brick and tile-making	220'28
Blanket-weaving	438'56	Carpentry	176'99
Flour-grinding	406'39	Tread-mill	145'41
Bamboo, rattan, and reed-work	325'71	Dhan and dhál husking	141'95
Soorkee-pounding	323'76	Paper-making	119'06
Alipore jute-spinning mill... ..	253'48		

It will thus be seen that no less than 5,119 prisoners were employed in different descriptions of spinning and weaving. The number employed in penal labour, that is to say, the tread-mill, stone-breaking, oil-pressing, soorkee-pounding, flour-grinding, and husking paddy was 2,054.

74. In lock-ups alone 59 per cent. of the convicts sentenced to labour were employed on penal or other labour, 33 per cent. as jail servants, 4 per cent. were sick, 3 per cent. unemployed. The lock-ups which show prisoners unprovided with labour were Durbhunga (since converted into a jail), Moheshraka, Chaltiah, Buxa and Soopool. In Barrackpore, Goalundo, Tajpore and Jamooee the whole number of convicts appear to have been employed as prison servants.

75. The proportion of convict servants to the total number of prisoners of all classes (civil, under-trial and convict) was in jails 12·49 and in lock-ups 12·89 per cent.

76. The Government has already called for a special report on the subject of awarding penal labour to short-term prisoners, and it is unnecessary therefore to discuss the question in this place. It will be sufficient to record here that considerable progress was made during the year in providing suitable appliances for penal labour, but that there are still several jails in which the rules on the subject cannot be strictly carried out for want of the necessary apparatus.

77. Attempts at education are made with more or less success in 32 out of 51 jails. The results, however, as shown in Statement VII, would not appear to be very favourable. Of 31,461 convicts imprisoned during the year, 4,740, or 15·06, are said to have been able to read and write somewhat; while of 35,053 convicts released during the year, only 4,134, or 11·79 per cent., could read and write. The daily average number under instruction was 1,431 out of a total of 19,561 prisoners, or less than 10 per cent.

Opinions vary very much both as to the popularity of prison instruction among the convicts themselves, and as to the benefits which are supposed to result therefrom. The generality of officers seem to think that after a hard day's work convicts are neither inclined nor qualified to go through a course of study, and if they were, the little they would learn would do them no real good. There are other officers again, among whom I may specify the Superintendents at Burdwan, Noakholly, Tipperah, Cuttack and Hazaribagh, who take a more hopeful view of the effect of education on the prisoners, and whose labours in this direction would seem to have been attended with fairly satisfactory results.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

SECTION I—EXPENDITURE.

78. The net cost to the State of this branch of the administration during the year under report was Rs. 12,36,396, against Rs. 15,24,927 for the previous year, showing a reduction of Rs. 2,88,531. Compared with the three years preceding 1874, the net expenditure was less than that of 1873, which was Rs. 13,15,585, but above the average, Rs. 11,26,837.

Heads of expenditure.

79. The following table gives an analysis of this result :—

	1875.	1874.	Increase or decrease of 1875 compared with 1874.	Average of three years, 1871-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Supervision	41,417	48,126	6,709 D	39,208
Rations, advances for provisions, and diet allowances	5,61,832	6,78,228	1,16,396 D	5,15,508
<i>Establishment.</i>				
Superintendent's allowance, fixed establishment, extra and temporary establishments	3,10,739	2,98,746	30,993 I	2,41,777
Hospital charges	33,346	31,973	1,373 I	28,865
Clothing	73,743	65,985	7,758 I	65,234
Contingencies	63,751	74,469	10,718 D	54,042
Tread-mills and cranks	7,476	.....	7,476 I	.....
Petty construction and repairs	15,839	18,652	2,813 D	19,999
Manufactory charges	5,52,144	5,41,673	10,471 I	4,68,025
Gross expenditure under immediate control of the Jail Department	16,60,287	17,38,852	78,565 D	14,27,658
Receipts in cash for the sale of manufactured articles	1875. 1874. Rs. Rs. 6,80,313 6,81,062			
Value of articles supplied for public purposes for which no cash payments were made	1,47,989 74,840	8,28,302 7,55,902	72,400 I	7,39,078
Net expenditure under the immediate control of the Jail Department	8,1,985	9,82,950	1,50,965 D	6,88,580
Expenditure of the Police Department for guarding jails	1,58,147	1,64,084	5,937 D	1,80,023
Expenditure of the Public Works Department for building and repairing jails*	2,46,264	3,77,893	1,31,629 D	2,58,234
Total net expenditure, excluding stationery and medical stores, for which no account is received	12,36,396*	15,24,927	2,88,531 D	11,26,837

Reduction of expenditure occurred under the heads of supervision, diet, contingencies, petty repairs, police guards, and Public Works charges, while the cost of jail establishments, hospital necessities, and clothing increased compared with 1874.

80. The decrease in the cost of general supervision, Rs. 6,709, was due to Major Bowie's acting allowance being less than the pay of the appointment drawn by his predecessor, against which, however, there was the set-off occasioned by the annual increase of pay of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General and his office establishment.

81. The expenditure for dieting prisoners was Rs. 5,30,027 in jails and Rs. 31,805 in lock-ups, against Rs. 6,35,920 and Rs. 42,308 respectively in 1874. The reduction of cost followed the return of comparative plenty after the famine, and is nearly equal to the rise which took place in 1874, there being a difference of Rs. 4,969 between the expenditure of 1873 (excluding advances for storing grain) and 1875. This difference is apparently due to increase in the number of prisoners, as the average annual cost per prisoner was Re. 1-3 less in the latter than

* This figure should be the grand total in column 9 of Statement No. XIV, after deduction of the net profit of the Alipore Jail. Similarly, in column 11 the correct figure is Rs. 57-13, and not Rs. 61-12.

in the former year. The average prices paid for the chief articles of diet in the two years 1874 and 1875 were as follows:—

		1875. Rs.	1874. Rs.			1875. Rs.	1874. Rs.
Rice	per maund	2-4	2-15	Meat	per maund	7-4	7-7
Atta	"	3-9	4-5	Fish	"	6-6	5-8
Dal	"	3-0	3-11	Salt	"	4-14	5-5

82. From experiments conducted by Mr. Larymore on the outturn of rice from paddy and recently noticed in the *Statistical Reporter*, it was thought that considerable saving could be effected if the prisoners in all jails were made to husk paddy for their own consumption; the price now paid for husked rice varies from about Re. 1-10 to over Rs. 2 per maund, and as paddy can at times be obtained for less than a rupee per maund, the cost of rice produced from it in a jail ought not to exceed Re. 1-8, excluding the value of labour.

The system has for some time past been carried on in the Fureedpore, Russa and some other jails, and Major Bowie ordered its universal introduction. It seems doubtful, however, if the experiment will prove successful everywhere, and the subject is still under inquiry and consideration.

Dr. Lynch thus reports the result of the experiment in the Russa Jail:—

"The husking of paddy was introduced early in 1875 by Mr. Kirschner, both as a means of giving penal labour to habitual offenders and prisoners punished for jail offences, and also with the object of reducing the cost of dieting the jail. The process adopted was the 'dry' one, in which the 'dhan' does not undergo the preparatory steeping in boiling water, which is the usual method practised in Bengal, with the view of facilitating the removal of the husks. The total quantity of paddy purchased was 1,856 maunds 25 seers; from this we got 1,162 maunds 25 seers of clean rice, being somewhat less than the estimated outturn of two-thirds, which is what is usually expected by natives at dhan-husking."

83. Under the head of "Contingencies" there was a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 10,718. The charges of 1874 were abnormally augmented by an item of Rs. 13,000 paid for land taken up for the Dacca Jail garden; if this be omitted, the accounts of 1875 will show an increase over 1874 of Rs. 2,282, which I find occurred chiefly in the Presidency, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Moorshedabad, Hazaribagh (European), Burdwan, Arrah and Sarun jails. Rs. 414 were paid for water supplied by the Municipality to the Presidency Jail in 1874; passages for European ex-military prisoners returned to England on release cost Rs. 536 (this is strictly a military charge and will be adjusted by the Accountant-General against that department); Rs. 376 had to be paid for back ground-rent of the Mymensingh Jail; there were heavy charges for transfers of convicts from Rajshahi, Berhampore, Arrah, Sarun and Chittagong; and the orders of the Government of India that convicts travelling by rail must occupy specially reserved compartments also tended generally to increase transfer charges.

Against the grant for tread-mills a sum of Rs. 7,476 is charged on account of mills and plant connected with them supplied from the Presidency Jail to the jails noted below; no corresponding charge was made in the previous year's accounts:—

Jails.	Rs.	Jails.	Rs.
Arrah	267	Hooghly	1,105
Bhagulpore District	1,790	Midnapore Central	1,387
Backergunge	157	Patna	795
Dacca	1,966	Rajshahi	109

84. As the abandonment of the Dehree Convict Camp was contemplated and finally carried out, extensive repairs of the Cause of decrease of expenditure for repairs. buildings, charges for which come under the head of "Petty constructions and repairs," were not required, and a saving of Rs. 2,247 is thus shown. At Gya also the temporary camp established during the famine needed only minor repairs in 1875; at Julpigoree, a new kutchra jail having been erected in 1874, the expenditure in 1875 under this head, though heavy, decreased; and at Dinagepore the Public Works Department has taken the repairs in hand. The saving in these three jails amounted to Rs. 2,063. On the other hand, repairs to the kutchra buildings at Jessore, Rajshahi, and Mymensingh cost more than in the previous year by Rs. 1,685. The net decrease was Rs. 2,813.

85. Local superintending and executive establishments cost Rs. 3,10,739, of which Rs. 2,80,190 was for jails and Rs. 30,549 for lock-ups, against Rs. 2,79,746 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 30,993. This was partially counterbalanced by a reduction of Rs. 5,937 in the cost of police guards over jails. The general enhancement of jailors' pay by the authorized annual increment accounts for part of the difference; additional pay, Rs. 1,000 against Rs. 800, charged to the department for the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh jails, and the pay of his two European warders appointed in the beginning of the year, account for Rs. 3,427; the new warder establishments in the Burdwan, Fureedpore, Arrah, Purneah, Hooghly, Bhagulpore District and Baraset jails, not employed during the whole of 1874, for about Rs. 11,000; the employment of the full warder establishment in, and transfer of a native doctor to, the European Penitentiary for Rs. 2,358; increase of allowance of the Superintendent of the Rajshahi Central Jail, Rs. 1,975; pay of Medical Superintendent of Darjeeling Jail, Rs. 1,352; privilege leave to the Superintendent of the Dehree camp in 1874 for Rs. 1,291; extra establishment for the Mozufferpore camp, Rs. 1,168, &c.

86. The reduction of police charges occurred chiefly at those jails where the new warder establishments were employed, and would have appeared greater but for the increase of Rs. 9,460 shown in the cost of guarding the Hazaribagh native jails and European Penitentiary and the Mozufferpore Jail, which were guarded by the military during a great part of 1874 without charge.

87. Sixty iron cots were supplied to the new hospital in the Midnapore Central Jail, and helped to raise the expenditure for hospital charges from Rs. 31,973 to Rs. 33,346 in 1874. These charges in lock-ups (included in the above sum) amounted to Rs. 321 in 1875 and Rs. 317 in the preceding year.

88. Much stress was laid by the Commission on the Behar jails on the necessity for providing prisoners in these jails with warm clothing. The issue of an extra blanket coat and cap in the winter was recommended, and this has considerably enhanced the cost of clothing. A large number of new blankets were, moreover, required in the Presidency Jail, and part of the clothing supplied to this jail in 1874 was paid for in 1875. The total expenditure for clothing was Rs. 75,548, against Rs. 65,985 in 1874.

89. In the following statement I show, as usual, the average cost of each prisoner to the State, excluding public works and manufacturing charges, and give brief explanations of variations :—

				Total cost in 1875.	
				Rs.	A.
Hazareebagh European Penitentiary.				371 14	An increase of Rs. 45 per prisoner occurred under the heads of establishment, police, contingencies, and hospital charges. Explanation with regard to the first two has been given above. Under the head of contingencies Rs. 537 are charged for passages to England of ex-military prisoners; the increase for hospital charges is small. There was a reduction of Rs. 7-9-8 per man for rations and of Rs. 5-1-7 for clothing.
Presidency Jail, Europeans	...	...	...	336 11	A net increase of Rs. 27-3 per prisoner. Rations cost Rs. 12-2-7, clothing Rs. 30-0-7, more than in 1874. The former is not explained; it is stated that all articles were purchased at cheaper rates than in 1874; the latter is due to the inclusion of the cost of the clothing of 1874 in the accounts of 1875. There was also a slight increase for contingencies, on account of charges for water, and outfit for European ex-military prisoners sent to England, and a counterbalancing decrease under the heads of establishment and police.
Darjeeling	...	...	...	146 5	This exceeded the average of 1874 by Rs. 11-2. Charges for clothing, rations and establishment increased the cost by Rs. 13-1-7, chiefly owing to the medical officer's allowance. The cost of rations was enhanced to Re. 1-10-10, partly through the dishonesty of the jailor, who was convicted of embezzlement.
Maldah	...	...	...	81 14	A reduction of Rs. 2-13 per prisoner, principally under the head of diet.
Singbhoom	...	...	...	75 12	A reduction of Rs. 2-12. In this case the cost of diet increased owing to scarcity of vegetables and the supply of iron plates and cups. The decrease took place under the heads of establishment and police guard, and was due to an increase in the number of prisoners.
Dehree	...	...	...	75 0	In 1874, Rs. 76-6. A diminution in the average number of prisoners raised the cost of fixed establishment to Rs. 10-9-10, but this was set off by a reduction under diet of Rs. 13-3.
Julpigoree	...	...	...	71 7	Less by Rs. 6-10 than in 1874. Some saving was effected in the cost of clothing, but by sacrificing its efficacy as an aid to classification, plain clothing having been issued contrary to rule and without sanction.
Pubna	...	...	...	67 15	A slight increase under all heads except rations, in which a saving of Rs. 2-15-5 per prisoner was effected.
Hazareebagh Native Jails	...	...	...	64 11	The enhancement of the Superintendent's salary and employment of two European warders raised the expenditure for establishment by Rs. 5-4 10, and the reversion from the military to the police guard increased the expenditure under that head by Rs. 4-4-10; <i>per contra</i> there was a decrease of Rs. 7-12 in the cost of diet; but for the supply of 1,400 iron cups and plates it would have been greater.
Bogra	...	...	...	61 9	A reduction of Rs. 16-11, principally under the head of rations owing to cheaper rates.
Lohardugga	...	...	...	60 11	A reduction of Rs. 14-4, partly due to cheaper prices, and partly to consumption of stores paid for in 1874.
Jessore	...	...	...	59 5	Hospital expenditure diminished by Re. 1-1-7; police guards increased by Re. 1-8-2, clothing by Re. 1-6, fixed establishment by Re. 1-2, and rations by Re. 0-14. A larger number of extra police guards were required to watch prisoners employed by the Public Works Department; the pay of the Superintendent was increased and a larger stock of new winter clothing had to be laid in.
Tipperah	...	...	...	59 5	Greater by Rs. 2-9 than in 1874. The cost of clothing was Rs. 2-4 more, of rations Rs. 3 less, and there were small increases under the heads of establishment and police. Winter clothing of 1874 was paid for in 1875; arrears of jailor's pay were drawn, and extra guards over the hospital were employed.

				Total cost in 1875. Rs. A.	
Noakholly ...	...	...	...	58 15	Lower prices for food and increase in the number of prisoners caused a decrease in the cost of rations, establishment and guards.
Pooree ...	...	...	...	58 11	There was a reduction of Rs. 9-1 distributed over all heads of charge. That under the head of rations is attributed to husking <i>dhan</i> in the jail for prisoners' use.
Balasore ...	...	...	...	57 7	Reduced by Rs. 2-10 under all heads of charge except clothing, which cost slightly more.
Doomka ...	...	...	...	56 15	More favourable prices and a larger average number of prisoners diminished the cost by Rs. 25-6.
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	56 14	The average in 1874 was Rs. 59-6. Savings were effected under the head of rations by lower prices, and police guards by the employment of head constables of lower grade. More numerous transfers, and the supply of 200 blankets from Alipore, increased the cost for contingencies and clothing.
Chumparun ...	...	...	...	56 11	In 1874 a large quantity of rice bought in 1873 was consumed ; a large increase under the head of diet is therefore shown in the accounts of 1875. The net increase is Rs. 4 per prisoner.
Patna ...	...	...	...	55 12	Less by Rs. 2-2 than in 1874. Rations cost Rs. 22-15, against Rs. 28-7 in the previous year.
Arrah ...	...	...	...	55 6	An excess difference of only Re. 1-3 compared with 1874. The cost of establishment was greater, as before noticed, and extra clothing was issued. The expenditure for diet diminished.
Bhagulpore District Jail ...	...	...	...	55 2	An increase of Rs. 8. The employment of the warder establishment throughout 1875, and also the police guard, a military guard having been attached to the jail for part of 1874, account for an increase of Rs. 5-2 in the cost of establishment, and 12 annas for the police guard. The expenditure for rations and clothing diminished. Contingencies increased by Rs. 8-2, chiefly owing to the setting up of a tread-mill.
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	54 15	In 1874, Rs. 48-7. The dietary charges of 1874 were low, because a large stock of rice was in hand at the commencement of the year, and a reduction in the number of prisoners enhanced the average cost of establishment and guarding.
Beerbhoom ...	...	...	...	54 3	Net increase of cost is Re. 1-3. There was a reduction of Rs. 6-3-9 under the head of diet, but an increase of Rs. 4-3-7 for establishment, and Re. 1-14-8 for police. An extra sentry and decrease in the number of prisoners account for this increase.
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	54 2	The pay of the new warder establishment increased the expenditure per prisoner by Rs. 6-12, and on the other hand the cost of police was reduced by Rs. 4-8. Rations cost Rs. 5-9 less, and there was a net reduction in the total cost of each convict of Re. 1-10.
Presidency, Natives ...	...	...	...	53 13	The cost of clothing was Rs. 4-3, and contingencies Re. 1-2, more than in 1874 ; hospital charges slightly less. Winter clothing of 1874 was charged for in 1875, and a sum of Rs. 314 had to be paid for municipal water.
Manbhoom ...	...	...	...	53 11	Thirteen annas more than in 1874. Cost of rations was less by Rs. 4, but the diminished numbers in jail increased the average of establishment and police charges.
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	52 8	An increase of Re. 1-14. As rice was stored in 1873 and used in 1874 the cost of rations in 1875 appears higher. The new warder establishment raised the cost under this head by annas 14, but there was a reduction of Rs. 2-5 for police and Re. 1-7 for clothing. In the latter economy appears to have been effected by using old clothing, and no new blankets were needed. The cost under the head of contingencies increased by Rs. 2-6, owing mainly to the setting up of a tread-mill.

				Total cost in 1875. Rs. A.	
Furzedpore	...	...	...	52 5	In 1874 the average was Rs. 54-2. That for establishment rose by Rs. 8-9, owing to the new establishment of warders having been employed during only part of the preceding year. This increase was partly covered by a fall in the average for diet of Rs. 5-6-6.
Nuddea	...	...	...	51 9	Except under the head of contingencies, which slightly increased, there was a general reduction of expenditure for rations amounting to Rs. 5-5. Net reduction Rs. 8-3.
Dacca	...	...	...	51 7	Under the head of contingencies there is a decrease of Rs. 17-11, as in 1874 Rs. 13,000 was paid for land ; and rations cost Rs. 8-1 less.
Monghyr	...	...	...	51 4	The cost of clothing increased by Rs. 2-6, rations Re. 1-2, hospital 12 annas, owing to the issue of extra blanket-coats and an outbreak of cholera which rendered indulgences in food and extra hospital expenses necessary. The dietary charges of 1874 were, moreover, low, because rice stored in 1873 was then used.
Bankoora	...	...	...	51 2	Reduced under every head of charge except clothing, new blankets and bedding having been required.
Midnapore Central Jail	...	...	...	50 8	Decreased by Rs. 2-14. Hospital charges increased owing to the large amount of sickness. Clothing also, as much new clothing had to be provided. Much saving under the head of rations was effected by the Superintendent's arrangements for obtaining supplies direct from the growers, the rates paid being much less than the Magistrate's <i>nirik</i> .
Purneah	...	...	...	49 14	The cost of fixed establishment and clothing increased by Rs. 3-2 and Re. 1-12 respectively ; that of diet and police decreased by Rs. 9-7 and Re. 1-11 ; contingencies by 9 annas. The new warder establishment accounts for the increase in the first, and the issue of blanket coats for the second.
Mymensingh	...	...	...	49 12	Decrease under the heads of rations, clothing, establishment, and hospital, amounting to Rs. 6-14. Increase for contingencies and police Re. 1-11 ; back rent for jail land had to be paid.
Cuttack	..	...	...	49 8	Less by Rs. 3-12, divided over every head of charge, but largest under that of clothing.
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	49 7	In 1874 the cost of each prisoner in this jail was Rs. 71-13. The reduction occurred in dietary charges, stored rice having been used, and under this head amounted to Rs. 25. The cost of clothing was also less, as new blankets were not required, and that of police guards increased for reasons already explained.
Bhagulpore Central	...	...	...	49 4	Decrease, Rs. 9-4. It occurred under the heads of rations (Rs. 7-10) and police (Rs. 3-15), the latter owing to the withdrawal of most of the prisoners from extra-mural labour in connection with the building of the central jail. The cost of establishment increased, as a special Superintendent was not employed throughout 1874 as in 1875 ; and hospital charges slightly increased, because extra medical comforts were deemed necessary by the medical officer.
Gya	...	...	...	48 12	Against Rs. 54-4 in 1874. There was an increase of Rs. 3-7 for police and Rs. 3-4 for establishment, owing to reduction in the number of prisoners. On the other hand, a decrease for rations of Rs. 10-8 and contingencies Re. 1-2.
Rungpore	...	...	...	48 7	The same at this jail, amounting to Rs. 5, but in this case under the heads of clothing (Rs. 3-9), diet (Rs. 2-4), and hospital (Rs. 1-6). The purchase of thread from the famine stores helped to reduce the cost of clothing.
Sarun	...	...	...	48 3	A favourable difference of Rs. 8-15, chiefly due to the lower prices of articles of food.
Baraset	...	...	...	46 15	Rations cost Rs. 3-13, police Rs. 3-10, and the hospital 6 annas less ; establishment cost Re. 1-14 and clothing Re. 1-3 more. The former owing to the new system of guarding by warders.

				Total cost in 1875.	Rs. A.	
Russa	...	...	...	46	13	The number of prisoners confined was less, and raised the average cost of establishment. There was also an increase under the head of diet, as mustard-oil supplied from the Alipore Jail is this year charged against this head, which was not done in previous years.
Alipore	...	...	...	45	2	This is less by Rs. 2-9 than in 1874. The reduction occurs in dietary charges.
Rajshahi Central Jail	...	...	...	43	5	The Superintendent's allowance was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 on the jail being declared a central jail, which increased the cost of establishment by Re. 1-11. In 1874 rice stored in the previous year was used; the charge under the head of diet in 1875 therefore appears higher, the net increase of cost was Rs. 4-3.
Midnapore District Jail	...	...	...	42	15	Net decrease of Rs. 6-8. It occurred under the heads of diet, police and contingencies. The last two chiefly owing to increase in the number of prisoners.
Dinagapore	...	...	...	42	14	Cost of rations decreased by Rs. 7-14.
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	36	15	This year the cheapest jail in Bengal. New office furniture enhanced the charge for contingencies, but there was a saving of Rs. 5-7 for diet. The cost per prisoner in 1874 was Rs. 42-13.

Gross and net cost of a prisoner in Bengal.

90 The gross average cost per prisoner under each head of charge is given below :—

				1875.	1874.	Increase or decrease.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Supervision	...	...	...	1 14 11	2 3 5	0 4 6 D
Rations, &c.	...	...	...	26 6 10	31 7 1	5 0 3 D
Establishment	...	...	...	14 8 6	12 14 3	1 10 3 I
Hospital	...	...	...	1 8 11	1 7 6	0 1 5 I
Clothing	...	...	...	3 7 6	3 0 11	0 6 7 I
Contingencies	...	...	Rs. 2 15 8	3 5 2	3 6 10	0 1 8 D
Tread-mills	...	...	Rs. 0 5 6			
Petty repairs	...	...	...	0 11 11	0 13 9	0 1 1 Q D
Charges for manufactures	...	...	...	25 13 2	24 15 4	0 13 10 I
Gross expenditure	...	...	...	77 10 5	80 2 0	2 7 7 D
Receipts	...	...	...	38 11 10	34 13 4	3 14 5 I
Net expenditure...	...	...	...	38 14 7	45 4 8	6 6 1 D
Police Department	...	...	...	7 6 4	7 8 11	0 2 7 D
Public Works Department	...	...	...	11 8 3	17 6 7	5 14 4 D
Total net expenditure	...	...	...	57 13 2	70 4 3	12 7 1 D

SECTION II.—PROFITS.

91. In the statement given in paragraph 79 the sum entered as receipts includes, besides cash paid into the treasury, the value of prison clothing and other articles of jail manufacture supplied to public departments. The difference between these "receipts," that is, those in account and those in cash, and the expenditure for

Net revenue.

manufactures was Rs. 2,76,158, against Rs. 2,14,229 in 1874, showing an increase of Rs. 62,929, the receipts and charges being as follows:—

		1875.		1874.	
		Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails ... ..	...	8,23,647	5,48,216	7,51,527	5,38,824
Lock-ups ... ..	...	4,655	3,928	4,365	2,849
Total	...	8,28,302	5,52,144	7,55,902	5,41,673

92. Cash actually paid into the treasury amounted to Rs. 6,80,313 in 1875 and Rs. 6,81,062 in 1874, so that the above increase in the "receipts" occurred in the items which did not involve cash payments, including one of Rs. 57,473 for opium chest covers supplied to the Opium Department.

93. The result shown above, which appears favourable, does not, however, indicate the true results of the manufacture department during the past year, as will be seen from the following statement of profits in all jails and lock-ups, including the value of stock and plant:—

PROFITS OF ALL JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

		1875.	1874.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cash received or credit given for articles sold ... ..	...	8,28,300	7,55,900
Store of manufactured goods in hand at the end of the year ... ..	...	2,09,500	3,07,600
Total	...	10,37,800	10,63,500
Deduct goods in hand at the commencement of the year ... ..	...	*3,08,400	1,32,900
A.—Balance, being outturn of the year ... ..	...	7,29,400	9,30,600
Stock and plant in hand at the commencement of the year ... ..	...	1,09,200	1,15,900
Charges of the year ... ..	...	5,52,100	5,41,700
Total	...	6,61,300	6,57,600
Deduct stock and plant in store at close of the year ... ..	...	1,23,500	1,08,600
B.—Balance, or expenditure of the year ... ..	...	5,37,800	5,49,000
A minus B.—Profit ... ..	...	1,91,600	3,81,600
Cash remitted to the treasury during the year ... ..	...	6,80,300	6,81,100
Cash received from the treasury, or expenditure ... ..	...	5,52,100	5,41,700
Difference	...	1,28,200	1,39,400

The smaller profit here shown as compared with that shown in paragraph 91 is owing to a reduction of manufactured goods in hand to the value of Rs. 98,900, and to an increase of stock and plant in hand to the extent of Rs. 14,300.

* Note.—The increase here, as compared with the figures in the account of 1874, is due to the inclusion of lock-up stock, of which there was no return in 1874.

94. The net profits fell off from Rs. 2,88,000 in 1874 to Rs. 81,800 in 1875. Owing to the depression in the gunny trade, the value put upon the large stock of gunny in hand at the close of 1874 was not realized; the diminished profit is, in fact, entirely due to this branch of manufactures, which is the chief staple of the Alipore Jail. The result of the manufactures carried on in that jail is shown below :—

Profits of the Alipore Jail.

ALIPORE JAIL PROFITS.

	1875.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash received for articles sold	4,00,100	3,42,800
Store of manufactured goods in hand at the end of the year	58,600	1,79,800
Total	4,58,700	5,22,600
Deduct goods in hand at the commencement of the year	1,79,800	16,700
A.—Balance, being outturn of prisoners' labour	2,78,900	5,05,900
Raw materials in hand at the commencement of the year	1,200	3,200
Expenditure of the year	2,08,200	2,14,100
Value of plant in hand at the commencement of the year	52,000	53,800
Total	2,61,400	2,71,100
Deduct raw material at the close of the year	14,900	1,200
Value of plant in hand at the close of the year	48,900	52,000
Total	63,800	53,200
B.—Balance, being expenditure on the outturn shown above	1,97,600	2,17,900
A minus B.—Final balance of profit, or outturn minus expenditure	81,300	2,88,000
Cash remitted to the treasury during the year	3,39,800	3,39,000
Cash received from the treasury, or expenditure	2,08,200	2,14,100
Difference	1,31,600	1,24,900

This profit is altogether exclusive of that earned by the Jail Press (upwards of a lakh of rupees, as per paragraph 111) which has never been shown to the credit of this department, there being no cash payments concerned. Were credit to be taken for this amount, it is clear that the total net expenditure and average cost of each prisoner would contrast more favourably with other provinces.

95. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail thus explains the falling off in the returns of the jute mill :—

"On the manufactory side, we purchased 43,385 maunds of jute at a cost of Rs. 1,36,096, the price of jute having fallen below the rates of 1874, when 43,145 maunds cost Rs. 1,57,014. In other charges connected with manufactures, there was little difference between the present year and 1874.

"The year's transactions in the manufactory department were influenced by the general depression which had fallen on the gunny trade in the early part of 1875, the rates for our bags, which in previous years (excluding the exceptional one of 1874) had averaged Rs. 27 per 100, fell in 1875 to Rs. 25, 17, and 15, the greater part of the outturn being sold at Rs. 17. The actual profit realized is Rs. 1,00,272.

"The Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, Mr. Donaldson, has strongly advised the extension of our machinery in order that he may increase profits by making a larger outturn without a corresponding increase of charges. This, he is confident, can be done by an addition to the present plant of other machines at an outside cost of Rs. 30,000; the plan will be submitted in detail hereafter. The shed for storing jute in large quantities, which was referred to in my last report, has not yet been commenced, and the mill is contending with the high price of the raw materials which our present system of monthly purchase entails."

96. The hydraulic baling press indented for from England on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures has just reached the country, and is now being set up. It will enable the jail to press and bale the gunny ready for export, and it is anticipated that the better price which the bags in this condition will realize will more than compensate for the outlay incurred for the press. I hope also that at an early date the jail will be put in a position to purchase jute and store it at the cheapest season.

97. The industrial result of the Presidency and mofussil jails, including lock-ups, have been more favourable. The profits amounted to Rs. 1,10,300, or 32 per cent. of the outlay, while in 1874 they were Rs. 93,600, or 28 per cent. Details are given in the following statement:—

PROFIT OF JAILS AND LOCK-UPS, EXCLUDING ALIPORE.

	1875.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cash received or credit given for articles sold ...	4,28,200	4,13,100
Store of manufactured goods in hand at the end of the year ...	1,50,900	1,27,800
Total ...	5,79,100	5,40,900
Deduct goods in hand at the commencement of the year ...	1,28,600	1,16,200
A.—Balance, being outturn of prisoners' labour ...	4,50,500	4,24,700
Raw material in hand at the commencement of the year ...	18,300	21,600
Expenditure of the year ...	3,13,900	3,27,600
Value of plant in hand at the commencement of the year ...	37,700	37,300
Total ...	3,99,900	3,86,500
Deduct raw material at the close of the year ...	18,300	18,100
Value of plant in hand at the close of the year ...	41,400	37,300
Total ...	59,700	55,400
B.—Balance, being expenditure on the outturn shown above ...	3,40,200	3,31,100
A minus B.—Final balance of profit, or outturn minus expenditure	1,10,300	93,600
Cash remitted to the treasury during the year ...	3,40,500	3,42,100
Cash received from the treasury, or expenditure ...	3,43,900	3,27,600
Difference ..	— 3,400	14,500

Cash expenditure slightly increased, being Rs. 3,43,900, against Rs. 3,27,600 in 1874, and the difference between *cash* receipts and expenditure is against the jails; but this is due to the rule prohibiting inter-departmental payments. One transaction alone between the Midnapore District Jail and the Public Works Department, for castor-oil supplied, amounted to over Rs. 5,000.

98. An attempt has been made, through the agency of the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, to improve work in mofussil jails by issuing samples of gunny, &c., for which there is a demand, and Major Bowie gave considerable attention to the question of outturn of work in respect of numbers, as shown by the returns. These exertions have possibly influenced the result; but it seems to me that there is still room for improvement in this important matter.

Excluding the Alipore Jail, some of the manufactures of which are exceptional in their character and results, the net profit for all jails and lock-ups amounts, as above, to Rs. 1,10,300, as the return on the labour of say 8,000

prisoners and an outlay of three lakhs and a half. The result is that each *manufacturing* prisoner (and the number of manufacturing prisoners, it will be remembered, is less than half the total number of convicts) earned no more than Rs. 13-12-6 per head, or, allowing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the outlay, Rs. 11-10-3, or less than one rupee per mensem. It cannot be pretended that this is a satisfactory result. When contrasted with the really handsome profits earned in the jute factory and the Alipore Jail Press, it appears to me to afford a strong argument in favour of the introduction of machinery and the organization of prison labour on a more comprehensive scale. It seems open to question, indeed, whether it would not be more profitable to discontinue manufactures to a large extent or altogether in district jails, and to concentrate them in our central jails, where, with the aid of machinery, the labour of large bodies of convicts could be more economically and more efficiently supervised.

99. The usual objection of sub-divisional officers to put prisoners in their lock-ups to hard work was, that work could be given only at a loss to Government. This objection is not borne out by the accounts of the year. With a cash expenditure of Rs. 3,930, a profit of Rs. 1,160 (including the value of plant and material in hand) was realized in lock-ups, and the receipts in cash amounted to over Rs. 4,500.

100. The following is a list of the successful lock-ups and the profit gained in each. In nine lock-ups loss was incurred:—

Lock-ups.	Profit. Rs.	Lock-ups.	Profit. Rs.
Jamoooe	211	Aurangabad	15
Rajmehal	107	Barh	15
Howrah	92	Bagirhat	13
Bhowanigunge	66	Meherpore	12
Serajgunge	64	Kooshtea	12
Chooadangah	55	Attia	11
Shabazpore	49	Perozepore	10
Palamow	39	Bhuboah	10
Moonsheegunge	36	Khoordah	10
Barripore	29	Banka	8
Cutwa	28	Cox's Bazar	7
Jehanabad (Burdwan)	26	Gobindpore	7
Nowada	25	Manikgunge	6
Sewan	23	Bhudruck	6
Nattore	22	Nasirnagar	6
Narail	22	Ranaghat	6
Godda	22	Kissoregunge	5
Rampore Haut	22	Lalbagh	5
Dinapore	21	Jungypore	4
Sasseram	21	Mudhoobunnee	4
Khoolna	21	Seetamurhee	3
Magoorah	17	Raneegunge	2
Bettiah	17	Arrageah	2
Bagdogra	16	Gurbetta	2
Deoghur	16	Hajeepore	1
Culna	16	Jehanabad (Gya)	1
Kissengunge	15		

Lock-ups in which loss was incurred.

101. The lock-ups in which loss was incurred are named below:—

Lock-ups.	Loss. Rs.	Lock-ups.	Loss. Rs.
Serampore	37	Buxar	3
Bood-bood	26	Busseerhat	3
Tumlook	24	Jhenidah	2
Jamalpore (Mymensingh)	22	Durbhunga (for nine months)	1
Muddehpooora	5		

102. At the end of the year a sum of Rs. 54,733 was due to the Jail

Sums due for credit sales.

Department from outsiders and other Government officers for jail manufactures supplied to them, against Rs. 48,945 at the end of the previous year. The jails which were the largest creditors were Hooghly (Rs. 10,409), Rajshahi (Rs. 7,815), Alipore (Rs. 5,598), Midnapore (Rs. 5,035), Rungpore (Rs. 3,047), Presidency (Rs. 3,507), Jessore (Rs. 1,764), Burdwan (Rs. 1,695), Dinagepore (Rs. 1,662) and Russa (Rs. 1,631). It was discovered that in some jails, notably at Bankoora, credit claims had been allowed to remain unrealized for years, without proper steps having been taken to recover them. The case of the Bankoora Jail has been referred to Government for disposal, and in other instances the responsible jailors have been ordered to make good losses which have thus accrued. The returns submitted to this office were defective in not showing for how long such claims had been due. I have therefore instituted a quarterly return which supplies this want. From the last of these returns received, I find that (excluding the jails at Patna and Julpigoree, the Superintendents of which have been backward in submitting them) only Rs. 3,336* of that part of the above sum which is due from outsiders remain to be realized. Active correspondence is now passing with a view to the recovery of this balance.

* 103. The jails which earned the largest profits in proportion to the number of effective prisoners are shown in the following list:—

The most successful jails.

	Average profit per effective.			Profits.	Percentage of cash profit to expenditure.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency (Natives)	43	3	0	39,500	.....
Alipore	39	14	5	81,295	63·2
Presidency (Europeans)	29	14	2	1,760	95·2
Bhagulpore District Jail	18	15	0	3,980	34·9
Russa (Female Prison)	15	3	11	3,463	8·4
Rungpore	14	13	10	5,707	32·2
Dinagepore	13	15	10	6,751	27·4
Dacca	13	12	6	7,385	23·6
Noakholly	13	9	8	2,410	40·6
Rajshahi	10	11	8	8,778	3·6
Purneah	10	11	2	3,812	39·7

The Hooghly Jail, which is usually amongst the first, has, I regret to find, to be omitted, its chief manufacture having hitherto been gunny. Alipore takes only the second place.

104. The result of work in the following jails has not been satisfactory:—

Jails not so successful.

Gya (Rs. 4-5-1), Meetapore (Rs. 4-4-4), Julpigoree (Rs. 4-3-5), Sarun (Rs. 3-15-10), Manbhoom (Rs. 3-14-5), Cuttack (Rs. 3-9-11), Nuddea (Rs. 3-9-9), Tipperah (Rs. 3-9-3), Singbhoom (Rs. 2-9-5), Pubna (Rs. 1-13-5), Jessore (Rs. 1-13-3), Beerbhoom (Rs. 1-9-4), Mozufferpore (Rs. 1-9-2), Shahabad (Rs. 1-9-1), Hazaribagh District Jail (Rs. 1-3-8), Hooghly (Rs. 0-7-1), Chumparun (Rs. 0-1-9), Monghyr (Rs. 0-0-6); and in the Midnapore District Jail, the European Penitentiary, Mymensingh and Balasore jails there was loss, an explanation of which will be given hereafter. The Superintendents of the jails noted below give the following explanations as to the reasons for such small earnings:—

MONGHYR.—A smaller number of prisoners was employed; gunny-bag weaving had to be stopped and the stock sold at a loss; for 14 days, when cholera was present, only half tasks were exacted; there was loss of garden vegetables, as some “torai” was condemned.

* Note.—Further realisations have been made since April last, when this chapter was drafted.

CHUMPARUN.—A new workshed was erected during the year, the cost of which was debited against the manufacturing department. Materials have frequently to be procured from Patna, and long-term prisoners are transferred to other jails.

HOOGHLY.—Depression of gunny market already referred to.

HAZARIBAGH NATIVE JAILS.—Most of the prisoners were employed in building the central jail.

SHAHABAD.—In 1874 each effective prisoner netted Rs. 4-2. No explanation of this decrease of profits is given.

MOZUFFERPORE.—Although the average earning is low, there was much improvement compared with 1874, when the sum earned by each man was only one anna. Saving in expenditure was effected, and the jailor was not changed, as frequently happened in the previous year.

BEERRHOOM.—Here also there was much improvement, as loss was incurred in this jail in 1874.

JESSORE.—Most of the prisoners worked under the Public Works Department on the improvement of the jail.

PURNA.—The profits decreased from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 1-13-3 per prisoner. No explanation has been given, and probably cannot now be obtained, as the office and its records were destroyed by fire in the beginning of 1876.

SINGBHOO.—The prisoners were principally employed in husking dhan for their own consumption, by the Public Works Department, and in stone-breaking and surkli-pounding, which are not remunerative.

105. Some of the foregoing explanations suggest a remark which would

Profit erroneously calculated on total effectives.

seem to be called for with reference to the two preceding paragraphs. In Statement XIII, from which the figures quoted are taken, the average profit per head is calculated upon the total number of effectives, that is, all the convicts, except the infirm, sick and convalescent. The daily average of effectives according to Statement XII was 17,991, of whom only 9,371, or 52 per cent., were employed on manufactures. For all jails and lock-ups, then, the average profit per head, calculated upon those only who were actually employed upon manufactures, would be something like Rs. 20, instead of Rs. 10-6; and in the case of individual jails, it is clear that a calculation on this basis would be attended with very different comparative results. Take, for instance, Nuddea and Moorshedabad, where the average profit per head of effectives was Rs. 3-6 and Rs. 5-6 respectively. At Nuddea 75 per cent. of the effectives were employed on manufactures; at Moorshedabad only 38 per cent. were so employed. Calculated on the actual number employed, the profit per head was Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 15 respectively; and were the value of convict labour employed in building operations and prison services included, the return shown would be much more favourable, as bearing a higher proportion to the total cost. It is, of course, a simpler method of account to show only the net cost of jails, without taking into consideration the services which the prisoners themselves perform. But in such case I would submit a fairer method, not only as regards the department generally, but as affecting each individual jail, would be to calculate manufacturing profits with reference to those only who are employed in earning such profits. There would seem to be no sufficient reason why the sick and infirm should be excluded from the calculation, and also prison servants and convicts employed in building operations.

106. The jails credited with the largest net revenue, i.e., the difference

Jails which realized the largest net revenue.

between the cash expenditure and cash receipts, plus the value of sales to other jails and departments,

wore, Alipore (Rs. 1,91,959), Presidency, Native (Rs. 39,068), Dinagepore (Rs. 6,043), Dacca (Rs. 5,402), Purnoah (Rs. 4,724), Rungpore (Rs. 4,351), Bhagulpore District Jail (Rs. 4,084), Lohardugga (Rs. 3,033), Russa (Rs. 2,574), Moorshedabad (Rs. 2,320), Backergunge (Rs. 2,307), Burdwan (Rs. 2,227), Rajshahi (Rs. 2,155), Noakholly (Rs. 2,100), Shahabad (Rs. 1,746), Sarun (Rs. 1,488), Presidency, Europeans (Rs. 1,418), Bankoora (Rs. 1,277), Cuttack (Rs. 1,193), Chittagong (Rs. 1,188), Pooree (Rs. 1,142), Tipperah (Rs. 1,052), Mozufferpore (Rs. 1,051), Meetapore (Rs. 1,014), Hooghly (Rs. 935), Baraset (Rs. 933), Bogra (Rs. 822), Gya (Rs. 810), Julpigorec (Rs. 776), Fureedpore (Rs. 757), Nuddea (Rs. 616), Hazareebagh, native (Rs. 576), Nya Doomka (Rs. 551).

Jails in which loss was incurred.		107. In the four jails named below loss was incurred, and the following explanations are given :—	
	Amount of loss.		
	Rs.		
Midnapore District Jail	7,395	Several experiments were tried which resulted in loss. Large additions were made to plant, and a considerable quantity of goods, valued at Rs. 7,160, remained unsold at the close of the year.	
Hazaribagh European Penitentiary	589	The Superintendent attributes the loss to the employment of the skilled trade-instructor, whose pay amounted to Rs. 1,022-8. Excluding this charge, a profit of Rs. 439 would have been shown. The withdrawal of the European regiment from Hazaribagh reduced the demand for the jail produce.	
Mymensingh... ..	186	A loss of Rs. 1,143 was incurred in the sale of the stock of gunny in hand from the previous year. The labour of 3,505 prisoners employed in making bricks was lost, as they could not be burnt before the rains for want of fuel. The Superintendent applied for permission to send prisoners to cut it in the jungle, a course which had been strictly prohibited and could not be allowed.	
Balasure	41	The Superintendent gives no explanation of this loss.	

108. In regard to Midnapore, the Magistrate, Mr. H. L. Harrison, writes as follows :—

"As regards the manufactures, it is somewhat disheartening to find that after all they resulted in a loss, as there is no doubt that the Jail Superintendent throw himself into the subject with great energy, and was untiring in his efforts to introduce profitable manufactures, secure good markets, and supervise the industry of the jail. The loss is probably partly due to the speculation discovered at the end of the year. Larger amounts were shown as received than were received, higher prices shown as paid than were paid, and the expenditure of raw materials shown as greater than it really was. I think that there can be no doubt also that many articles when manufactured were passed out of the jail without being paid for. It is to this cause that I would attribute the loss on manufactures in spite of the care taken to secure markets and supervise the prisoners at work.

"I shall be much disappointed if next year the results are not much better. I fully concur with Mr. Lymore that we have many advantages which ought to enable the jail to sell castor-oil in Calcutta as cheaply as any other dealers, and if the castor-seed, which does not shrink or deteriorate by moderate keeping, be allowed to be purchased in large quantities in March and stored, the profit will be greater still."

109. Mr. P. Donaldson, the Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, reports on the workshops of the Presidency Jail as follows :—

"The workshops of the Presidency Jail have been under my charge during the year under report. The difficulties experienced in training a class of adult prisoners to be skilled workers in iron and wood were fully set forth in a report compiled by me at the request of the Inspector-General of Jails in 1873.

"In that report it was shown that unless special provision was made to admit outside skilled labour to work with the prisoners, delays in the execution of orders were inevitable.

"It was also shown that the machinery and tools of the workshops would have to be increased in quantity and variety to make it effective as an establishment capable of turning out implements of penal and other labour well and expeditiously.

"Although these delays, and in too many instances coarse badly finished work, have certainly resulted as was foreseen, I was not prepared for profits. Profits have, however, been made. It will be seen from the jail statements that an actual credit balance of Rs. 11,364-7-4 has been made, against Rs. 283-8-2 in 1874; and when it is understood that the rates charged for work done were in no case higher, and in many much lower, than those of outside European establishments, this result is very satisfactory.

"I am bound to confess a considerable amount of surprise at such a result, and am forced to the conclusion that the large amount of profit shown will be found to be due in some measure to exceptional causes.

"For instance, several tread-mills were constructed and sent off which were begun in the former year. A great deal of wood-work also in looms was executed for the Midnapore Central Jail. Besides these, large numbers of *thales* and *battes* were made for the mofussil jails, and in fact the work done has been in many instances for articles which may never be required again, or, at all events, during the present year. On the other hand, the prisoners are gradually and surely becoming more intelligent in their work; they spoil less material and, in the wood department especially, show increasing aptitude in comprehending instruction.

"I am glad to have to record a decided improvement in the quality of the work finished during the year. There is, however, great room for still further improvement; and for the many shortcomings in this respect I trust the department will bear in mind the crude labour and material the jail has had at command, and the disadvantage under which the workshops have laboured for want of machinery.

"I should wish it to be clearly understood that I do not despair of the future of these workshops. Lately some machinery has been ordered through the Secretary of State, which, when it comes to hand, will materially assist us in turning out better workmanship and more of it in a given time than formerly. New outlets for the disposal of our iron and wood manufactures will doubtless present themselves as more advance is made by the prisoners in skill, and I look forward to the time when I shall be able to take more advantage of these improvements in undertaking profitable outside orders. In the meantime more improved appliances for manufactures are wanted in the mofussil jails than the department possesses at present, and *sample looms*, *spinning-wheels*, *oil-gnannies*, *padlocks*, &c., will, I expect, keep the workshops fully occupied for some time to come.

"But placing profits on one side altogether, it is hardly necessary to point out the value of possessing such an establishment as the Presidency Jail workshops, even supposing they were worked at an absolute loss. It would be, in my opinion, impossible to attempt improvement in the manufactures of mofussil jails had not the department this valuable establishment for the manufacture of hand appliances, &c., to depend on. Many of these appliances are extremely difficult to improve on at all, and such as a rule is the exceptional character of the conditions of prison labour that I much doubt whether they could be made, except in a jail or an establishment attached to a jail.

"With regard to the supervision of the workshops, I am of opinion that it would be a great advantage to entertain the services of a well-trained European foreman who could devote his whole time to the detail duties of the workshops. At present I have to act as foreman and manager also. Having only an hour or two in each day to spare for these duties, and having to leave Calcutta on other business from time to time, it can be understood that the workshops must suffer during the periods of my absence. If I were relieved from this detail work, which for the most part might be done quite as well by a man on Rs. 200 per mensem, I should then be at liberty to look more to the manufactures of the jails generally."

110. Regarding the work of the Alipore Jail Press, and the saving to Government which it effects, Dr. Lynch reports as follows :—

The Alipore Jail Press.

"The value of forms distributed amounted to Rs. 1,68,000, including cost of packing and transit charges; in 1874 the value was Rs. 1,35,650, the difference between the two years being due to the increased number of indents complied with in 1875, new forms having been introduced in many departments, road cess, registration, river traffic, &c.

"The total cost of printing and distributing, including the remunerative charges of the Form Store Department, not shown in the body of the statement, was Rs. 62,444, showing a reduction compared with the expenditure of 1875 of Rs. 2,100. In this total of Rs. 62,444 is comprised a sum of Rs. 11,633 paid to the Presidency and Russa jails for book-binding, envelope-making, &c., this large sum representing money which would have been paid to private establishments if the labour of the jails had not been utilized.

"The number of prisoners employed in the Press Department of the Alipore Jail during 1875 was 332. To show the value of the work done by these men, we have to take the cost of composing and printing the number of forms which they turned out during the year. The Press work, at the rates laid down in the last Government scale, amounted to Rs. 1,22,833 and composition to Rs. 9,244, a total of Rs. 1,32,077. The expenditure involved in producing this result came to Rs. 29,307, being an increase on the charges of 1874 of Rs. 1,262, due chiefly to increased pay of the printer and the accountant. The detailed charges of 1875 are—establishment, Rs. 20,243; block and plant, Rs. 1,100; contingencies of coal, glue, ink, &c., Rs. 6,038; repairs, Rs. 1,924. Compared with 1874 there is increased expenditure under the head of establishment and repairs; the establishment charges having been augmented by annual increments of salaries of the printer and the accountant and by the entertainment of an extra lithographic artist and press-room writer, and of compositors hired temporarily for emergent work. Repairs were required in 1875 to the Press buildings, owing to the dangerous condition of many of the beams in the roof and to the removal of the Press boiler and engine to a fresh site.

"A decrease of expenditure is shown under the heads of block and plant and of contingencies. Less type was purchased and less outlay on coal and ink and other items took place owing to stock remaining in hand from 1874.

"Deducting the total cost from the value of the work of 1875, a profit is left of Rs. 1,02,770, which will meet the cost of maintenance of prisoners and a reduction for wear and tear of 5 per cent. and of 10 per cent. for interest on a capital account of Rs. 2,05,270, and still leave a margin of Rs. 56,650 to admit, if thought necessary, of the further lowering of the rates authorized by Government.

"I would bring to notice particularly the smallness of the amount expended for block and plant and contingencies, as showing that the Press is worked in a thoroughly economical manner. The charges in future years will probably show a tendency to increase, as old material requires to be replaced."

111. In estimating this profit of Rs. 56,650, Dr. Lynch has deducted

The method of calculating the profits of the press.

all possible charges, including cost of maintaining prisoners employed and depreciation of plant; he

has also valued the work done in bulk at wholesale rates. The Financial Department requires that the supplies sent to each officer shall be separately valued, and as the Form Store Department was amalgamated with the Press, the duty of preparing each officer's account has hitherto devolved upon the Press. As the account of the Press in previous years has always been prepared from these bills, the value of work being calculated at retail rates, a similar account is appended for purposes of comparison. The difference in the estimated profit is only Rs. 2,630 compared with Dr. Lynch's estimate above; compared with the account of 1874, it is Rs. 28,700 on the favourable side.

Statement showing the outturn of the Typographic and Lithographic Departments of the Alipore Jail Press during the year 1875.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Daily average number of prisoners employed in the Press, including work overseers, 332									
OUTTURN OF THE YEAR.									
Sale proceeds of waste paper	461	6	6			
Value of forms issued during the year to officers on indents for which bills have been made out for audit	1,68,877	5	4			
Value of forms on partly completed indents during the year 1875	26,111	7	11			
Value of composition	4,160	10	0			
Ditto forms in store on the last day of the year	90,220	12	7			
Ditto block and plant in store on the last day of the year	2,05,370	11	3			
				Gross outturn	.....	4,95,202	5	7	
DEDUCT CHARGES INCURRED DURING THE YEAR.									
<i>(1)—On account of Press Department.</i>									
For fixed establishment	13,269	5	3			
„ extra establishment	6,974	11	6			
„ block and plant	1,100	6	0			
„ contingencies	6,038	1	2			
„ petty construction and repairs of Press buildings	1,924	13	4			
							29,307	5	3
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT AT RUSSA AND PRESIDENCY JAIL.									
Amount paid to the Presidency Jail on account of printing and binding	9,869	15	8			
Ditto ditto to the Russa Jail ditto ditto	1,763	2	6			
							11,633	2	2
Total expenditure connected with the Press	40,940	7	5			
<i>(2)—On account of Form Store Department.</i>									
Charges which are recoverable by credit in bills against officers supplied—									
Packing charges	5,108	10	2			
Freight ditto	6,616	5	3			
Service labels	1,445	0	0			
							13,169	15	5
							54,110	6	10
Add value of forms on partly completed indents in the year 1874 included with the outturn of the last year	23,704	9	0			
Value of block and plant in store at the close of last year	2,12,513	14	9			
Value of forms in store at the close of last year	99,469	4	9			
							3,35,687	12	6
TOTAL DEBITS				3,89,798	3	4
NET PROFIT				1,05,404	2	3
Average earning per prisoner				317	7	8½

112. 'In addition to the expenditure noted above, Rs. 8,334-5-3^c were expended for the unremunerative charges of the Form Store Department and are not charged against the Press, as it is a charge belonging to the Stationery Department rather than the Press. The Form Store Department has now been re-transferred to the Stationery Office, its legitimate position, and the Press has thus been relieved of work which was neither appropriate to it nor suitable for a jail, necessitating as it did the admission into the jail premises of a large staff of assistants and accountants over whom the Superintendent could have no strict control; they could not be searched on entry and exit, and afforded a possible means of communication between the inmates and the outside world.

113. The Superintendent of the Press speaks highly of Mr. Jones' management, and points out that he has laboured at the extra work of distributing the forms without remuneration, and has made many improvements in the method of indenting for and storing forms. The Foreman, Mr. McCarthy, is also commended, and is reported qualified to be Mr. Jones' successor should he be promoted. The Press Accountant, Baboo Roop Chand Pal, also did well.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

114. The results of the year under review may be summed up as follows :—
 Summary of results. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in jail during the year was 21,381, against 21,701 in the previous year; the number of convicts in both years being nearly the same, or 19,978 against 20,012. The total cost incurred by this department, exclusive of manufacturing charges, amounted to Rs. 11,08,143, against Rs. 11,97,179, showing a decrease of nearly a lakh of rupees. To this sum must be added the cost of police guards, viz. Rs. 1,58,147 (against Rs. 1,64,084 in 1874), and of Public Works, Rs. 2,46,264 (against Rs. 3,77,893 in 1874), making a total gross charge of Rs. 15,12,554 against Rs. 17,39,156; showing a decrease of more than 2½ lakhs. Owing to the depression in the jute trade, however, the manufacturing profits have fallen off from Rs. 3,81,600 in 1874 to Rs. 1,91,600. The net cost of the department has thus been Rs. 13,20,954, against Rs. 13,57,556 in the previous year.

The daily average number of sick was—in jails 802.33 and in lock-ups 33.99, making a total of 836.32. The number of deaths was—in jails 1,015 and in lock-ups 32, making total of 1,047. The death-rate for the year was—for jails 49.6 per thousand, against 55.9 per thousand in 1874; for lock-ups it was 34.7, against 21.6 in 1874. For both jails and lock-ups it was 48.9 per thousand, against 54.1 in 1874.

I proceed to notice a few miscellaneous matters, which seem to call for notice in the annual report.

115. Perhaps the most important event of the year under report was the appointment of a Committee consisting of Major Bowie as President and Drs. Moir and Coates as members, to inquire into the cause of the excessive mortality in the Behar jails.

Behar Sanitary Commission.

The Committee submitted their report on the 1st March 1875. They recommended (1) the erection of a new central jail for Behar at Buxar; (2) the early construction of the new district jails which had been already sanctioned for Gya, Mozufferpore and Chumparun, and the allowance of a sufficient margin therein for the accommodation of surplus prisoners from other districts who could not be sent to central jails; (3) the carrying out in the other district jails of certain improvements in regard to drainage, ventilation, conservancy, water-supply, dietary and clothing. These recommendations were approved by Government, and steps were at once taken to carry them into execution. The Dehree Convict Camp was moved down to Buxar, and the new central jail there put in hand. Sites were selected and arrangements made for constructing new jails at Gya, Mozufferpore and Motiharee. Objections have, however, been raised to the site selected for the new jail at Mozufferpore, and the formation of the new district of Durbhunga has rendered it doubtful whether a new jail at the former place is now required.

The minor recommendations made by the Committee have also been carried out so far as the funds at the disposal of Government would permit.

116. The Bengal Jail Code of 1864 having been amended from time to time, and so become overlaid with new rules of procedure, a revised edition was taken in hand by

New Jail Code.

Mr. Heeley before his departure on furlough, and was submitted to Government during the year. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Crawford and Leonard was subsequently appointed by Government to examine the new Code, and their report was submitted on the 12th April last. The Code has since received the approval of Government, and will now be introduced without further delay.

117. Some modifications were made during the year in the scale of jailors' salaries, a new grade being created on a salary of

Jailors' salaries.

Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem, and the salaries being made personal instead of being local, or in other words, being made to attach to a particular individual instead of to a particular jail. Excluding the Alipore Jail, the scale now in force is as follows:—

1	Jailor	on Rs. 300 to Rs. 400	by annual increments of Rs. 10.			
2	Jailors	on „ 200 to „ 250	ditto ditto of „ 5.			
4	Ditto	„ 150 to „ 200	ditto ditto of „ 5.			
6	Ditto	„ 100 to „ 150	ditto ditto of „ 5.			
21	Ditto	„ 75 to „ 100	ditto ditto of „ 2-8.			
14	Ditto	„ 50 to „ 75	ditto ditto of „ 2-8.			

A special allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem is also made to the jailor at Darjeeling on account of the dearness of living at that place. The new scale came into force on 1st April 1876.

118. The following is the list of jailors and deputy jailors who misconducted themselves during the year. At Bankoora the jailor was found to be incompetent and was allowed to resign. At Midnapore the jailor was convicted of embezzlement, being the fifth in succession who has had to be dismissed at that station. Two deputy jailors were also dismissed for carelessness. At Rajshahi the jailor was reduced. At Julpigoree the jailor was suspended, and the deputy dismissed. At Darjeeling the jailor was convicted of embezzlement, and the deputy dismissed. At Fureedpore the jailor was dismissed for drunkenness. At Manbhoom the jailor was dismissed for fraud.

The 'present salary of deputy jailors seems altogether insufficient, and I am of opinion that an early opportunity should be taken to improve the position and prospects of this class of officers. Meanwhile their conduct is carefully watched in this office, and the ablest and best conducted among them are selected for promotion as vacancies occur in the lowest grade of jailors.

119. The jailors whose good conduct during the year has been specially brought to notice are the following:—

Mr. Wilson, Deputy Superintendent, Alipore.
 „ Peters, Burdwan.
 „ Sankey, Hooghly.
 „ Courtenay, Midnapore Central Jail.
 „ T. H. Jennings, Presidency.
 „ and Mrs. Kirschner, Russa.
 „ Nelson, Jessore and Rajshahi.
 Baboo Modhoo Soodon Dey, Dinagepore.
 Mr. E. T. Vieux, Hazaribagh and Darjeeling.
 Baboo Jagabandhu Guha, Dacca.

Munshi Mubarak Ali, Mymensingh.
 Mr. T. Holloway, Tipperah and Patna.
 Baboo Ramchandra Ghose, Noakholly and Tipperah.
 Mr. G. D. Dobson, Buxar.
 „ Thompson, Arrah and Durbhunga.
 Baboo Kedarnath Gooin, Mozufferpore.
 Mr. McAuliffe, Bhagulpore Central Jail.
 „ Ponting, Cuttack.
 „ J. Winter, Hazaribagh Penitentiary.
 „ Wilkerson, Hazaribagh Central.
 Baboo Baidyanath Tripathi, Lohardugga.

120. Three cases of suicide occurred during the year. A prisoner in the Alipore Jail, under a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, hanged himself from the bars of his cell with a piece of rope which he had secreted for the purpose. He had previously escaped, and was being punished for short work and malingering. The paid warder was dismissed and the convict warder on duty was degraded. The second case occurred in the Hazaribagh Penitentiary, where George Reid, a life prisoner, committed suicide by throwing himself from the verandah of the upper story of the hospital. In the opinion of the medical officer the man was perfectly sane, but his previous history and conduct had been peculiar, and appeared to indicate a suicidal tendency. A prisoner confined in the Meherpore lock-up of the Nuddea district shot himself with the loaded gun of a constable, who had negligently left it in the sentry box within the lock-up premises while going outside, as he stated, for a purpose of nature. The circumstances were reported to Government in this office letter No. 4988, dated 22nd June 1875. The only accidental death that occurred was at Midnapore, where a prisoner was run over and fatally injured by the roller.

121. Two fires occurred in the worksheds of the habitual yard of the Rajshahi Central Jail, whereby property was destroyed to the value of Rs. 2,000. Both fires were supposed to have been caused by carelessness in smoking, in one case by a jail sentry and in the other by a prisoner. In consequence of this and other irregularities the Government directed a special inquiry into the state of this jail. Major Bowie's report showed that the management of the jail had commenced to deteriorate with the departure on furlough of Dr. E. C. Bensley, when the charge was held by a succession of young and inexperienced officers, but that Dr. C. J. Jackson, who was then in charge, had done much to improve the administration. This report was accepted by Government as regarded the Superintendent, but the jailor was reduced to the 4th grade.

122. Dr. Mackenzie having brought to notice the demoralizing tendency of public executions at the Presidency Jail, a reference was made to the Government of India on the

subject, and with its sanction rules have been laid down under which sentences of execution will in future be carried out inside the walls of the jail.

123. In Government order No. 1896, dated 25th May 1875, it was decided

Sanitary report.

that the sanitary report on the jails of Bengal should be drawn up and submitted by the Medical Department. I have accordingly abstained from touching upon this branch of the subject. But I append to this report a paper on the subject which appeared in the *Statistical Reporter* for April last, which was from the pen of Major Bowie, and which, I am informed, he intended should form the basis of the sanitary chapter in his annual report. While refraining from troubling the Government with a third report on the subject, however, I shall take leave to reproduce the following brief extracts from some of the local reports, which seem to me to possess more than ordinary interest.

124. Dr. E. C. Bensley of Rajshahi writes:—

“The jail population shared more or less with the outside population in the disease fluctuation that characterized the year, with, however, the exception of cholera, of which disease only one case occurred in the jail.

“Looking at deaths according to length of imprisonment, I find the greatest number occurred among prisoners between three and four years of sentence, namely at the ratio of 4·79 per cent. Next come those between one and two years, namely 4·62 per cent. The deaths among prisoners under one year is only 45 per cent.

“Looking at the death table according to age, I find the greatest number, namely 10, died between the ages of 30 and 40 years. As regards sex, there were no deaths among the females. The habituals, rustering a daily average of about 60, who live in a world of their own within four walls, which contain both their sleeping sheds and their workshops, enjoyed remarkably good health and had no deaths. So much then in favour of segregation.

“The death-rate for convicted prisoners, of whom the daily average strength was 887·28, amounts to 2·25 per cent., while the death-rate for all classes of the jail population, showing a daily average strength of 914·19, amounts to only 2·18 per cent., which, I think, contrasts favourably with other years, and speaks volumes for the condition of the jail in its hygienic aspect; and not only does it do that, but it serves to demonstrate that if stricter discipline, harder work, closer confinement and segregation, have a tendency to deteriorate health, they have their full counteracting remedy in the improved sanitary condition of our jails, and in the suitable selection and application of labour to the prisoner.

“Some years ago it was said that the only terror our jails had for the free community was their high death-rate. The fear that those who entered our jails would never come out of them again alive was supposed to be the only deterrent force; again, it was said that if we could only make our death-rate commensurate with that of the free population, we might then take to ourselves some credit for the sanitary perfection of our jails.

“I wish to observe here that the latter result has been greatly surpassed in this jail. The death-rate is lower than that of the outside population, as judged by the only means in our possession, namely the mortality tables of our selected areas, of which we have two in this district, namely an urban and a rural.

“The death-rate for 1875 of the urban area was 38·8 per thousand, while that of the rural area was 30·3. It has never yet been found that these mortality tables have exaggerated the facts; on the other hand, they have always minimized them, and therefore the above figures, judging by all previous experience, are below rather than above the truth. The jail death-rate by comparison will be found to be less than that of the urban area by 17 per thousand, and less than that of the rural by 8·5.

“If by a reduction of the death-rate we have deprived this jail of the only terror it possessed, we ought, I think, to congratulate ourselves on having done so; but let us hope at the same time that we have introduced fresh terrors of a less ghastly nature.”

125. Dr. Lynch thus writes of the Russa jail:—

“The year was remarkable for unprecedented sickness and mortality. In the annual sanitary report to the Surgeon-General, Medical Department, the reasons were given for crediting most of this mortality to overcrowding in 1874, and in a lesser degree to a notoriously unhealthy season at the close of the year. The circumstances of this jail in relation to the class of prisoners it receives, and the effect of imprisonment on them, have for some time past been peculiar. Many years ago it was chiefly filled by life prisoners who had become acclimatized and were comparatively healthy; of late years this class has been disappearing from the jail, owing to transportation and gradual diminution by death or release, and their places have been filled by a rapidly changing class of short-term prisoners from other districts, who in many cases never became acclimatized, and having sometimes in the first instance been improperly selected for transfer, add largely to the mortality of the jail. As the necessity for transfer becomes less, owing to the building of central jails, this jail will have a fair chance of a better sanitary history in future, both by reason of the absence of overcrowding and of the cessation of unsuitable transfers.

“The mortality of the year was 7 per cent. of the district prisoners and 13 per cent. of those of other districts.”

126. 'Dr. Ghose says of Rungpore :—'

"The year was characterized by extreme unhealthiness, and unfortunately with the unusual prevalence of climatic disease there was unavoidable overcrowding in the jail. From my experience as medical officer of the district I can say that the sickness and mortality in the jail was simultaneous with much disease and death among the free population. At the same time, there can be no doubt that if the jail were capacious and the influx of criminals were not so great mortality would have been less than what it was among the prisoners. Although this mortality is to be deplored, it is no small matter of congratulation that cholera did not enter the jail when it was causing terrible havoc in the neighbourhood. * * * *

"The existing barracks, excluding the hospital, are capable of containing only 286 prisoners. From the experience of years, it has been found that this jail ought to have at least double the amount of its present capacity, and if anywhere overcrowding ought to be scrupulously avoided, it is in Rungpore. The people of the district are subject to malarious fever, and have habitually more or less organic disease of the lungs, liver and spleen. With such defects in the blood-purifying organs, the impure air of a crowded ward cannot but seriously tell on their health. From want of means of communication prisoners cannot be sent away to other jails without the risk attendant on marching them for weeks through a large tract of unhealthy country. The erection of a new barrack for 150 prisoners has been sanctioned, and arrangements are being made for collecting materials. This increase of accommodation will not be sufficient, as now, although 165 are kept out in sheds and all eligible prisoners transferred, still overcrowding occurs during most part of the year. The under-trial ward, too, is wretchedly small, giving accommodation to 18 men only, whereas the daily average number of this class of prisoners during the last three years was 48·57 ; I therefore propose the erection of a larger under-trial ward alongside of the hospital. A civil jail should also be erected, as at present the debtors have to be kept among convicts with simple-imprisonment men. If all these additions be made, the jail will accommodate 410 convicts—not a very large number for a large criminal district like Rungpore, and this accommodation, with the Northern Bengal Railway carrying away heavy criminals to central jails, will be just sufficient for this place."

127. Major Bowie has left a note on record to the effect that "the same officers should be brought to the favourable notice of Government as were mentioned in the report of last year, with the exception of Dr. Conolly," the Superintendent of the Bankoora jail.

H. BEVERLEY,

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails.

DARJEELING,

The 19th September 1876.

APPENDIX No. I.

DEATH-RATE IN THE BENGAL JAILS, 1875.

By Major G. M. Bowie.

(REPRINTED FROM THE "STATISTICAL REPORTER" FOR APRIL 1876.)

THE Bengal jails in 1875 show an average mortality of 49·6 per thousand of the prison population, against 55·9 per thousand in 1874. The average death-rate for the five years immediately preceding 1875 was 49·4 per thousand.

Twenty jails in 1875 show a death-rate above the average mortality, while 29 are below the average.

Of the jails above the average, Julpigoree, as in 1874, again heads the list, with the lamentable death-rate of 246·6 per thousand, against 270·2 of the previous year. Out of a total of 37 deaths, cholera carried off 11 of the prisoners, dysentery 10, diarrhoea 11, fever 1, pulmonary disease 1, and other diseases 6. No satisfactory solution has yet been obtained of the extraordinary unhealthiness of this jail. The site, which was supposed to be unhealthy, has recently been examined by a Special Commission and reported to be unobjectionable; the drinking water is brought daily fresh and pure from the Teesta river; there has been no overcrowding in the jail; the jail, a bamboo structure, is dry and well ventilated; the diet of the prisoners has been more liberal and varied than in most jails; the labour is unusually light; and the utmost care has been bestowed on the conservancy arrangements: but in spite of every precaution, cholera and dysentery year after year carry off in nearly equal proportions about 20 per cent. of the prisoners. Prior to 1870 the unhealthiness of this jail was attributed to the site and to the use of earthen beds. In 1870 the jail was moved to its present site, and bamboo 'machans' substituted for earthen beds. The year 1873 promised well, for the mortality fell from 426·2 per thousand in 1872 to 55·5; but the statistics of 1874 and 1875 show that the improvement was transient, and that there are deeper causes at work than earthen beds or bad sites. What these causes are yet remains to be discovered.

The female prison of Russa stands second in the list of mortality; the returns show a death-rate of 138·9 per thousand, which is double the average of the five preceding years. This great mortality is attributed by the Superintendent, Dr. Lynch, partly to overcrowding which occurred towards the end of 1874, and the effects of which showed themselves in the beginning of 1875, and partly to the extreme unhealthiness of the season towards the end of the rains in 1875. The site on which the Russa Jail stands and the whole surrounding country is malarious. The building is badly ventilated and ill-suited to the requirements of a jail, and the water-supply is unwholesome. With these conditions it is not surprising that a high rate of mortality prevails. Dysentery was the prevailing disease, and carried off 28 persons.

The third jail showing an exceptionally high rate of mortality is Rungpore, which exhibits a death-rate of 124·2 per thousand, which, excessive as it is, is an improvement on the preceding year, when the death-rate was 176·8 per thousand. Here again the prevailing diseases are dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsy and spleen—the sequelæ, no doubt, of malarious fever. Out of a total of 60 deaths, 13 are entered under the head of dysentery, 13 of dropsy, 9 of spleen, 6 of diarrhoea, 5 of fever, 4 of phthisis, 1 of cholera, and the remainder under the head of other diseases. The district is notoriously unhealthy, and the Civil Surgeon reports that almost every prisoner is more or less diseased when he enters the jail.

The Baraset Jail, which stands fourth on the list, with a mortality of 123·2 per thousand, is a sort of dépôt for all the old worn-out prisoners of the Alipore and Presidency jails, and always shows in consequence a high death-rate. During the past year an unusually large number of old and feeble prisoners were transferred to it, and the death-rate has been proportionately high.

The fifth jail on the list is Backergunge, which has also always had a high rate of mortality. Here again dysentery and diarrhoea are the prevailing diseases, and beyond the general insalubrity of the district there is apparently no cause to which the prevalence of these diseases can be traced. Most of the cases occurred in November and December, which

were, the Civil Surgeon reports, extremely unhealthy months throughout the entire district. Four of the deaths occurred among under-trial prisoners, two of whom entered the jail in a dying state.

The only other jails with heavy mortality which call for special notice are the district and central jails of Midnapore. What causes the sickness in these two jails is a problem still unsolved. The district, having a dry laterite soil, is believed to be an unusually healthy one. The district and central jails are large, airy, well-raised and well-ventilated buildings, thoroughly drained and built on good sites; the water-supply is good; there has been no overcrowding. In the central jail the prisoners have been employed almost exclusively on out-door labour, in the district jail entirely on in-door labour; yet each jail shows about the same high average. Two years since it was pointed out that prisoners transferred from the damp eastern districts quickly contracted lung diseases and suffered generally in health in the dry atmosphere of Midnapore. All transfers from these districts were accordingly stopped, but the sickness and mortality have in no way altered or diminished. It appears from the medical officer's report that a large number of the prisoners entered jail in a weak and emaciated condition. Dysentery of severe type and pulmonary diseases carried off the largest numbers. The ordinary treatment of dysentery with ipecacuanha was, the Civil Surgeon writes, of no use. In the central jail above 200 cases of dysentery and 121 of diarrhoea occurred. Out of a daily average strength of 945 prisoners, 460 cases of fever occurred, but only two terminated fatally. There were 10 cases of phthisis, 67 of bronchitis, 30 of pneumonia, 5 of pleurisy, 11 of hæmoptysis. Twenty-one deaths were due to phthisis and pneumonia; 23 cases are recorded of general debility, of which six were attended with fatal results. In the district jail, with a daily average population of 441 prisoners, there were 378 cases of fever, three of which terminated fatally; 81 cases of dysentery with 29 deaths; but 18 of these cases are reported to have been among prisoners from the central jail: diarrhoea, 62 cases with four deaths. With regard to the sickness and mortality prevailing in the central jail, the Civil Surgeon has put forward a theory to the effect that severe out-door labour acting on enfeebled constitutions probably engendered disease; but as a matter of fact, the out-door labourers have had much less severe work during the past year than in former years, and the task allotted, where it has been possible at all to give task labour, has been far below what is exacted from free labourers, and not nearly what prisoners in the Dehree camp, Bhagulpore and Hazaribagh have been doing for the last five years without any ill effects. No explanation is given of the heavy sickness and mortality occurring in the district jail, where the labour has been entirely intramural.

The other jails in the list having a death-rate above the general average present no features of special interest: the fluctuations in the mortality are only what might ordinarily be expected.

Viewed geographically, we find, as compared with 1874, that the divisions of North and South Behar, Sonthalistan, Northern Bengal, Darjeeling, the East and West Gangetic divisions, and the Bengal seaboard, each show in the aggregate a marked decrease in mortality; while Chota Nagpore, Orissa (including Midnapore), the metropolitan jails, the European penitentiaries of Hazaribagh and the Presidency, and the prison camp at Dehree, show a slight increase.

It is worthy of notice that the Behar jails have been much less unhealthy than for many years past. The North Behar group shows a decrease, as compared with 1874, of 45.1 per thousand, and the South Behar group a decrease of 13.1 per thousand.

The low rate of mortality which has characterised the Orissa jails, Cuttack, Balasore and Pooree during the last five years is very remarkable. The climate, generally speaking, of these districts is not remarkable for salubrity. Fever, small-pox and cholera are endemic in all these districts. The jails are badly constructed, and in a hygienic point of view have many defects, and they are frequently overcrowded; yet the jails remain extraordinarily healthy. In the case of Pooree this is especially remarkable, for the jail is situated in the midst of a pestiferous town, and within a few feet of the large cholera hospital, which is annually filled with hundreds of dying pilgrims, across which the sea breeze blows straight into the jail; yet not a single death occurred in the Pooree jail in 1874, while in 1875 the mortality was only 7.6 per thousand. The jails of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalistan are also generally healthy, but the climate of these districts is far more salubrious than any of the Orissa districts.

Comparing the mortality of the geographical groups with the average death-rate for the preceding five years, we find that the divisions of North Behar, Sonthalistan, West Gangetic, and the European prisons of Hazaribagh and Presidency, show a marked decrease in mortality; South Behar and the Bengal seaboard a slight decrease; Dehree camp and Chota

Nagpore, a slight increase : while North Bengal, Darjeeling, and the East Gangetic divisions show scarcely any variation ; and only two divisions, viz. Orissa (including Midnapore) and the metropolitan jails show a decided increase. In the two last divisions the increase in mortality has been confined to the Midnapore, Baraset and Russa jails.

The total number of deaths in all the Bengal jails was 1,015. Of this total cholera occasioned 91 deaths, dysentery 360, diarrhoea 114, fever 85, pulmonary disease 146, and other diseases 219.

The jails showing the highest death-rates from cholera are Julpigoree (73·3), Monghyr (36·6), Bogra (18·2), Backergunge (17·6), Gya (17·0), Burdwan (13·5 per thousand).

Dysentery carried off the largest proportion in Russa (108·1), Julpigoree (66·6), Midnapore District Jail (65·8), Gya (59·7), Backergunge (52·8), Dehree Camp (43·4), Shahabad (41·2), Midnapore Central Jail (40·2) ; Sarun, Darjeeling, Mymensingh, Rungpore, Singbhoom, Alipore give between 20 and 30 per thousand ; and Bogra, Manbhoom, Meetapore, Chumparun, Hooghly, Monghyr, Baraset and Mozufferpore over 10 per thousand.

Julpigoree (73·3), Backergunge (32·2), Baraset (36·5), Chumparun (26·0), Gya (22·7) give the highest proportion under diarrhoea. The jails of Baraset (27·4), Singbhoom (21·7), Maldah (14·9), Pubna (13·8), Mymensingh (13·0) show the highest death-rate from fever.

Midnapore Central Jail (23·2) heads the list in pulmonary complaints, and is followed by Alipore (15·5) and Rungpore (14·5 per thousand).

In deaths from other diseases Rungpore stands first with 57·9 per thousand ; then Baraset 31·9 ; Purneah, 25·1 ; Julpigoree, 20·0 ; and Mymensingh, 19·6.

In every class of disease except fever, Julpigoree takes a singularly high place. It stands first under cholera and diarrhoea, second under dysentery, seventeenth under pulmonary diseases, fourth under 'other diseases.' This would appear to point to some widespread climatic rather than to any purely local influence. Russa, on the other hand, where the causes of disease are clearly local, shows a high mortality under heads of dysentery and diarrhoea. Its death-rate from fever, with an average population much higher than Julpigoree, is only 3·8 ; while under the 'other classes' of disease there are no deaths at all. Gya shows a high death-rate only under cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea ; while the Midnapore jails taken together are bad all round.

Several years ago it was recorded by the able and accomplished Dr. Mouat, who was then Inspector-General of Jails, as his opinion that it would probably be impossible to reduce the mortality of the Bengal jails below 5 per cent. ; but the experience of the last five years seems to show that such a consummation is not only possible, but probable. If the Behar jails are excluded, in which the causes of heavy mortality are patent, and in which there is reason to hope the death-rate will fall greatly as soon as the new jails recently sanctioned have been built, the mortality would already be below 5 per cent. ; and if to these be added such jails as Julpigoree and Rungpore, which will also no doubt improve in time as the hygienic conditions of those districts become better understood, there seems to be no reason why as low a rate of mortality should not be reached as is attained in the sister presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Leaving out the jails of Julpigoree, Russa, Rungpore, Baraset, Backergunge, Gya and Midnapore, in which the death-rate has been abnormally high, the remaining jails show during the past year an average death-rate of 37·7 per thousand, which is below the Punjab and North-Western jails' death-rate.

Compared with the mortality between 1857 to 1871, it will be seen that a vast improvement has been effected of late years.

It is not proposed on the present occasion to enter into a minute analysis of details, or to state the inferences which might be drawn from the recorded statistics. In a future issue it is contemplated to institute a comparison between the jail mortality returns of different provinces and the death-rate of the outside population and that of the native army. Space will not admit of a discussion on these points at present ; but, broadly speaking, it may now be affirmed of jail sanitation in Bengal during the past five years that, if much progress has not been made, there has certainly been no retrogression. The jail population during these few years has increased enormously. The jails have frequently been dangerously overcrowded ; epidemics of fever have decimated large tracts of country ; famine has swept over the land, carrying in its train disease and death ; and our jails have been filled with a malaria-stricken, emaciated, broken-down prison population : and in spite of all these unfavourable influences the jail mortality has not increased, but has shown a steady proportionate decrease.

APPENDIX No. II.

SANITARY AND MEDICAL REPORT.

No. 777, dated Fort William, the 30th August 1876.

From—J. FULLARTON BEATSON, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

IN accordance with the wish expressed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Resolution dated the 25th May 1875, paragraph 2, I have now the honor to submit a sanitary and medical report on the jails situated in the province of Bengal, which it is intended should form an appendix to the administration report of the Inspector-General of Jails for the year 1875.

2. Not wishing to add unnecessarily to the bulk of the volume, I have endeavoured to condense the subject-matter of this report as much as possible, and having done so, I feel somewhat dissatisfied with the result, as I am conscious of not having entered with sufficient minuteness into all the important and interesting topics of jail hygiene, and I have been unable from the same cause to take more than a cursory glance at all the sanitary and medical events in the history of each jail, taken separately, for the year included in the review.

3. The reports of the jail medical officers have been summarised, and I have endeavoured to bring forward such sanitary defects as existed under the important heads of overcrowding, ventilation, food, water-supply, drainage, conservancy, clothing and labour.

4. The submission of this brief report has been delayed considerably, but the circumstance was unavoidable, being chiefly due to the pressure of other important work in my office, and also to the loss of time entailed by sending back a number of the jail returns for correction, as well as from want of punctuality in their original submission to this office. The last of the returns was not received and accepted by me as finally correct until the expiry of six months from the date when it was properly due.

5. The orders of Government contained in the Jail Code regarding the discipline and hygienic management of the prisoners in the jails of the province of Bengal are so clear and comprehensive, and have been so diligently carried out by all the executive officers concerned, that it is not surprising to find that the sanitary defects noticed by medical officers in their annual reports are dependent on unhealthy sites originally selected for the jails, or on the faulty construction of the jail buildings—matters which are not now easily remediable—rather than on overcrowding, improper or insufficient food, an impure water-supply, clothing unsuited to the climate, or on labour which had proved injurious either from its amount or nature.

6. Before reviewing the sickness and mortality of the jail population it

<i>Divisions.</i>	
1. Burdwan	6 Jails.
2. Presidency	7 "
3. Rajshahi	7 "
4. Cooch Behar	
5. Dacca	
6. Chittagong	
7. Patna	
8. Bhagulpore	
9. Orissa	
10. Chota Nagpore	

will be well to give a brief summary of the reports on the sanitary condition of the several jails, and this will be done more conveniently by taking them in groups according to the divisions in which they are situated, and in the order marginally noted. This arrangement includes the 49 jails in which prisoners were confined during 1875, the sanitary and medical history of which will form

the present chapter of the Jail Administration Report.

7. The points to which attention will be principally directed throughout this portion of the chapter are those in connection with overcrowding and ventilation, water-supply, diet, clothing, conservancy and labour. Such matters are now generally acknowledged to exercise the greatest influence, whether for good or evil, on the health of every community; and for this reason, as well as that they are generally capable of improvement, are deserving of all the careful supervision which can be bestowed upon them.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Burdwan. | 4. Midnapore Central. |
| 2. Bankoora. | 5. " District. |
| 3. Beerbhoom. | 6. Hooghly. |

8. It is very satisfactory to find that there was no overcrowding of the prisoners in any of the jails of the Burdwan Division, and in all the ventilation was ample and satisfactory.

9. The drainage is said to have been effective, and in some jails was reported to be sufficient even to carry off rapidly the surface water after the heaviest rainfall.

10. In the Burdwan Jail a register was kept of the rise and fall of the subsoil water in a well inside the jail. The level was lowest in April, viz. 9 feet 4 inches, and was highest in September, 3 feet 5 inches. The rise and fall were gradually maintained throughout the year, the exceptions being in September and November, when there was a somewhat rapid rise of two feet in the former and a correspondingly rapid fall to the same extent in the latter month.

11. The "dry-earth" system was employed, and, with one exception, is reported to have worked admirably in the jails generally. In the Burdwan Jail, owing to the limited space, it could only be imperfectly carried out; indeed the latrine accommodation in this jail has been condemned so far back as 1872. Of it the medical officer reports as follows:—"The day privy is much too small to accommodate the number of prisoners in jail, and as there is only one, prisoners of all classes, at other times kept rigorously apart, meet and mix there. I have adopted the plan in use at the Presidency Jail, of only allowing the privy to be used morning and evening; any man seeking to use it in the daytime has to go to hospital, where it can be seen whether he is suffering from looseness of the bowels. In this way I can tell at once whether there is any amount of diarrhoea in the jail. I had at first some slight difficulty in introducing this system, as Bengali prisoners appear to be in the habit of going to the privy after the 10-o'clock meal or during the day, but a few mild punishments of prisoners and sweepers have made the plan work very well. Owing to the limited space, the dry-earth system is not properly carried out."

12. From the above statement it is evident that a new day-latrine, which will afford sufficient accommodation for the prisoners, is a most pressing want, and I would urge its immediate construction. I cannot approve of the plan which now obtains of making all the prisoners resort to the hospital latrine during the daytime, it being for many reasons an objectionable system, and one which should be unnecessary for the detection of cases of diarrhoea, if the conservancy establishment of the jail day-latrine is efficient, and if the warders keep a close supervision over the prisoners.

13. The cleanliness of all the jail premises appears to have been carefully attended to, and the prisoners have had ample means for performing their ablutions.

Cleanliness.

14. In the Midnapore Jail the floors of the dormitories are stated to have been "leaped" daily. This practice no doubt is clean, and adds very much to the general appearance of the wards; but unless done with certain

Floors of the dormitories in the Midnapore Jail "leaped" daily.

precautions, I consider it to be one likely to cause lung, bowel, and cachectic diseases, as well as rheumatism. After "leaping," the prisoners should not be allowed to sleep in the wards until they have become thoroughly dry, but in Bengal during the rainy season how difficult is this.

15. No report has been made that the labour had exerted any prejudicial

Employment considered to have exerted a prejudicial effect on the health of the prisoners in the Midnapore Jail.

influence on the health of the prisoners, except in the Midnapore Central Jail, while in the Burdwan and Bankoora jails it is said to have had beneficial

effects. The medical officer of the Midnapore Jail reports as follows:—"The strong and the weak were indiscriminately employed on the same labour without difference. The prisoners, though not punished corporally, were, I am informed, strictly supervised, and were compelled to work a certain number of hours. Though such work was well suited for the able-bodied, it does not appear to me to have been the appropriate sort of work to give men who were in an emaciated and debilitated condition of body. I think the bad health and feebleness of weakly men were aggravated by the nature of the work to which they were put; and to this cause I am disposed to attribute the great amount of sickness and the heavy mortality amongst the prisoners during the past year."

The medical officer should determine the nature of the labour suited for weakly prisoners.

16. In this instance the interference of the medical officer should have been exerted, and doubtless labour would at once have been apportioned

to the individual's capacity for it.

17. The diet was according to the sanctioned scale, and in all the jails

Diet.

was reported on as being of good quality, wholesome, and sufficient in quantity. In the Midnapore

Jail the medical officer reports that the condiments were old and stale, but fails to say whether he endeavoured to improve their quality by judicious representation—an important part of a medical officer's duty.

In some of the jails it is stated that the majority of the prisoners had gained in weight at the time of their discharge. No report has been made of the existence of scurvy except in the Midnapore Central Jail, where the medical officer writes as follows:—"In February 1875 a gang of prisoners affected with scurvy was formed, to enable the medical officer to watch the affected men and to observe the result of anti-scorbutic diet; 188 prisoners were put upon a diet containing, besides the ordinary articles of food, a quantity of tamarinds and limes. This plan of treatment was continued for seven months to a gang of the average daily strength of 165 men. In May Dr. Mathew recorded that in a gang of 30 prisoners who arrived from the Presidency Jail, 50 per cent. were found on inspection suffering from marked scurvy. At present there is hardly any scurvy amongst the prisoners. On the whole the prisoners have gained in weight."

18. From the readiness with which a gang of prisoners was formed to

Necessity for health inspections.

permit of the medical officer observing the result of anti-scorbutic treatment, it is evident that health

inspections of the prisoners in the Midnapore Central Jail could not have been made otherwise than in a very perfunctory manner, if at all. It is not mentioned whether fresh vegetables formed a part of the daily rations.

19. The water-supply is reported on as having been of good quality and abundant in all the jails. In the Hooghly Jail the prisoners used the river water, which had been previously filtered, and in all the others, with the exception of the one in Beerbhoom, in which no mention of the source of the water was made, well water was used.

The clothing was of the material sanctioned by regulation, and is described as being of good quality and sufficient in all the jails.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Presidency, Europeans. | 5. Baraset. |
| 2. Ditto Native. | 6. Nuddca. |
| 3. Alipore. | 7. Jessore. |
| 4. Russa (for females). | |

20. The reports from medical officers regarding the state of ventilation and of overcrowding of the jails of this division are anything but satisfactory. It is reported there was no overcrowding of the Europeans in the Presidency Jail, or of the native prisoners in the Baraset and Jessore jails. The native prisoners were overcrowded in the Presidency Jail during the months of February, March and April, and on this account 113 of them were transferred elsewhere.

The capacity of the Alipore Jail is calculated for 2,225 prisoners, but during the latter and most unhealthy part of the year the numbers had increased, so that in October the jail was overcrowded by 251 souls; at the same time sickness increased and the hospital accommodation became insufficient. The ventilation of the basement wards of this jail was also deficient, but owing to the intervention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor measures were taken to improve it.

The Superintendent states that the ventilation of the Russa Jail for females is defective, and on this account there is overcrowding in it even when each prisoner has the superficial and cubic space allowed by regulation. The prisoners were overcrowded up to March, and then some improvement was apparent in their general health. The Superintendent considers that overcrowding "proved the efficient cause of the broken state of health which precedes the advent of dysentery amongst a jail population." It may be remarked here that the Russa Jail was very unhealthy, and the mortality in it was excessive.

The Nuddca Jail is intended to accommodate 310 prisoners, but it was overcrowded, as there was an average of 353 prisoners throughout the year.

21. The inside drainage of these jails is considered good and to have worked satisfactorily. The Superintendent reports that the large drain to the east of the Presidency Jail in its course to the maidan passes through a very dirty and densely populated bustee, and is the latrine of the villagers during the year. During the monsoon this drain becomes tidal, and a large quantity of animal débris is carried up and deposited close to the jail walls. It has been observed that when these high tides recede, the prisoners, whose dormitories are close to the east wall, suffer much from malarious fever. It is suggested that the tidal drain from the bustee should be closed, and the drainage directed into the municipal sewer to the south of the jail. It is also suggested that the ground-floor of the building, in which the non-habitual prisoners are confined, should be asphalted throughout, as it is damp during the rains.

Conservancy.

22. The conservancy and general cleanliness of the jails and prisoners are favourably reported on.

Employment.

23. It does not seem that the health of the prisoners has in any way suffered either from the nature or the amount of the labour.

24. The diet was according to the regulated scale, and is reported on as having been good and sufficient. Scurvy appeared in the Alipore Jail during the latter half of the year, and increased rapidly in the months of November and December. In the Russa Jail for females there was one case of scurvy, and there was a general loss of weight of the prisoners during the year.

25. The municipal water was used in the Presidency Jail, and was of excellent quality. In the Jessore Jail the supply was from wells, and in the remainder the prisoners used tank water. The water in the tank of the Alipore Jail is in direct communication with Tolly's Nullah, as evidenced by the influence of the tides and by the fact that the water taken from it is always brackish; but the greatest precautions seem to have been taken to have it properly filtered before use. In the Russa Jail the water is also described as being brackish.

26. The clothing was supplied according to regulation, and is reported to have been sufficient. But the medical officer of the Baraset Jail considers that the winter clothing is not warm enough for the old and weakly prisoners, and recommends that an additional coat should be allowed for all such cases.

27. The general health of the prisoners seems to have been generally good, with the exception of those in the Alipore, Baraset and Russa jails.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Moorshedabad. | 5. Rungpore. |
| 2. Dinagepore. | 6. Bogra. |
| 3. Maldah. | 7. Pubna. |
| 4. Rajshahi. | |

28. It appears from the sanitary reports that the jails in this division were (Dinagepore excepted) more or less overcrowded during the year. In the report of the Rajshahi Jail there is no allusion made to this point.

The ventilation of the Dinagepore, Rungpore and Bogra jails is said to have been good. It was defective in the Pubna Jail owing to the roofs being too low. No mention is made of it as regards the institutions at Moorshedabad, Maldah or Rajshahi.

29. The drainage of the Dinagepore Jail is described as being defective in consequence of superficial saucer drains "with a bad outflow." At Maldah the surface water is readily carried off, but as the drains are "kutchas," there is considerable dampness of the ground. In the other jails the drainage may be considered as fair, though doubt may be felt about Moorshedabad, since no allusion to drainage has been made by the medical officer. The neighbourhood of the Rungpore Jail is described as being "fearfully damp."

30. In no jail has the labour exerted any prejudicial effect on the health of the prisoners.

31. In all these jails the diet was according to the authorized scale, and of good quality. In the Dinagepore Jail there was scurvy, but almost all the cases are reported as being among new prisoners, and in this jail, as a rule, the prisoners gained in weight. In the Rungpore Jail the garden supplies a variety and sufficiency of fresh vegetables. Regarding scurvy or scorbutic symptoms, Dr. Ghose, the medical officer of the Rungpore Jail, writes as follows:—"Cases of scurvy are invariably cured by the administration of limejuice, whereas limejuice rarely

or ever removes the blood condition from our prisons. I have selected out a gang of these cases in this jail, and given them fresh limes regularly without any marked change in the symptoms. To ascertain whether such a condition is engendered in jails, I went into several villages and market places with Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, and found the same condition among the free population. I have not yet seen one case in which the bloodless condition called scurvy in jails cannot be explained by organic disease due to the climate. From close personal observation I have no hesitation in saying that they are cases of malarious cachexia. The immediate cause of both is mal-nutrition of the system, but in the one it is owing to the absence of certain alimentary substances, while in the other it is the loss of the power of assimilation of nourishment introduced, because of organic disease of the blood-purifying organs, and consequent vitiated condition of the circulating fluid."

32. Whether the condition just described by Dr. Ghose is scurvy or malarious cachexia remains still undetermined, but it is one which is worthy of a full investigation, as it is not confined solely to the jail and civil population, but has also been observed to prevail extensively amongst the sepoys of some of the regiments on duty in the province of Bengal.

33. The water-supply of almost all the jails of this division, whether derived from wells, rivers, or tanks, is described as of good quality. In the Pubna Jail river water is used, and it is said not to be very good at the end of the cold season.

34. In all the jails the clothing is reported on as being good and sufficient. The medical officer of the Moorshedabad Jail recommends that an additional "koorta" should be issued to the prisoners during the months of November, December and January.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

1. Darjeeling.

| 2. Julpigoree.

35. No overcrowding has existed in either the Darjeeling or Julpigoree jail since 1875. The ventilation of the Darjeeling Jail is said to have been sufficient, but it is considered to be defective in the hospital. In the Julpigoree Jail the ventilation is reported as "not so free as it should be."

36. In both jails the drainage is described as being sufficient.

37. The conservancy of these jails was apparently satisfactory, the general cleanliness was well looked after, and the prisoners have had the means for bathing.

38. The health of the prisoners had not suffered from the nature or amount of the labour.

39. The food was in accordance with the jail rules. In the Julpigoree Jail the medical officer states that the quality of the articles used was not uniform.

40. The Darjeeling Jail was supplied with water from a spring a quarter of a mile distant, and conveyed into the jail by bamboo pipes. The Julpigoree water-supply was from the river Teesta, as the use of the water from the well inside the jail had been discontinued.

41. In the Darjeeling Jail the clothing is described as being "ample and suitable." Each man is allowed an extra blanket, and all weak or sickly prisoners are supplied with what extra clothing may be necessary. During the cold weather and rains fires are allowed in each ward.

The medical officer of the Julpigoree Jail writes that "the present clothing is not, in my opinion, warm enough for the season. I would suggest the prisoners being supplied with a blanket shirt in addition to the two blankets every one is allowed."

DACCA DIVISION.

1. Dacca.
2. Fureedpore.

3. Backergunge.
4. Mymensingh.

42. No mention has been made of the accommodation for the prisoners, or on the state of ventilation of the Dacca Jail.

Capacity and ventilation.

The ventilation of the Fureedpore Jail is said to have been perfect, and there was no overcrowding of the prisoners.

It is reported that the Burrisal Jail is placed in the centre of the bazar, and is almost surrounded by tidal "khalls," ditches and tanks, the sanitary condition of which is not good. The following are the defects, and serious ones too, which exist in the wards, viz. the floors are damp in consequence of the raised plinths being of earth, damp ascends in the walls to a distance of six feet, and the ventilation is not satisfactory. Regarding the ventilation of the new double-storied wards which are shortly to be commenced, the medical officer writes as follows:—"The cost of iron works, with a view to prevent escapes, finally caused continuous ridge ventilation to be altered to the 'gumlah' system. It is much to be regretted that the buildings which have been specially sanctioned with a view to diminish the great unhealthiness of the jail, and which are designed to be permanent, should not have as good ventilation as it is possible to maintain without mechanical means."

Regarding the Mymensingh Jail, it is stated that the present buildings were condemned many years ago as unfit for occupation; the construction of a new jail on the standard plan, which was sanctioned by the Government of Bengal so far back as 1872, had not up to the date of the report been commenced. The hospital is described as being "the worst building in this jail; it is low roofed, and therefore not well ventilated, it is low floored, and therefore damp, and altogether the place is quite unfitted for the purpose for which it is intended."

43. It appears that the surface drainage in all jails was generally good.

Drainage.

The tank in the Dacca Jail is reported to be in a very objectionable state, but arrangements were about being made for pumping it dry, when the bottom could be cleaned and rammed.

44. No mention is made of the state of conservancy in the Dacca Jail. In the other jails in this division the general conservancy arrangements and the cleanliness of the

Conservancy.

prisoners seem to have been well attended to.

45. In the Fureedpore and Mymensingh jails the labour has not been considered injurious to the health of the prisoners.

Labour.

The medical officer of the Burrisal Jail makes the following observations on the relation of labour to jail mortality:—"As regards labour, the mortality varies with the class Jail servants suffer least; their labour is light, and many of them have periods of leisure, not being called on to work continuously, like other prisoners. Prisoners on penal labour come next; prisoners on hard labour have, as a rule, the highest death-rate."

46. No mention is made regarding the diet in the Dacca Jail; in all the others the sanctioned scale was used.

Diet.

From a table prepared by the medical officer of the Burrisal Jail, it appears that 59 per cent. of the prisoners discharged from jail had lost weight, but this loss was most marked in those who were on hard labour, and whose sentence was over one year, viz. 87 per cent.; 80 per cent. of those on penal labour and 59 per cent. of the under-trial prisoners lost weight, while civil and non-labouring prisoners, with the exception of two who kept their weight, all gained. Mr. Cameron also writes:—"The proportion who have lost weight, taking the whole jail population, is about 12 per cent. more than the average of the last four years; this may be accounted for by the introduction of oil-mills, which is a severe form of labour upon which nearly all short-term prisoners were employed. The facts above given (under labour, length of sentence, completed period of imprisonment, and diet) show that the state of prisoners in this jail is not satisfactory." To remedy the loss of weight, which Mr. Cameron considers to be the starting point of the deterioration of health, and leading to the heavy mortality so long met with in this jail, it is proposed by him that the diet should be assimilated as much as possible to that prevailing among the same class of the free population, viz. the ration of rice might be increased, fish might be given more frequently, and dhál might be decreased in quantity.

The medical officer of the Mymensingh Jail writes as follows regarding scurvy:—"No cases of scurvy are shown as having been treated in the return, but many of the prisoners suffer from this disease. They are not admitted into hospital for it, but are treated as out-patients, and are employed in the garden on light labour. For nearly five months from 80 to 90 had limejuice and limes given to them, and extra vegetables from the jail garden all the year round. Of the number in jail on 1st January 1876, no less than 90 were found to be more or less scorbutic, and a large proportion of the cases of dysentery were associated with scorbutic cachexia. Mr. Shaw does not say whether or not benefit was derived from the use of limejuice. If the patients did not improve under an anti-scorbutic regimen, they were most probably suffering from what Dr. Ghose calls "malarious cachexia." In the Mymensingh Jail 27 per cent. of the prisoners lost weight, 33 per cent. gained, and 40 per cent. neither gained nor lost.

47. In the Dacca and Fureedpore jails the water was taken from tanks, and was said to have been of good quality and abundant. The water for the Burrisal Jail was taken from a tank which had communication with a tidal "khal," and as the prisoners were in the habit of washing their feet in it, the Deputy Surgeon-General recommended that the drinking-water should be taken from the middle of the river. The Brahmapootra supplies the drinking-water, which is described as being good and wholesome, to the Mymensingh Jail.

48. The medical officer of the Fureedpore Jail considers that the clothing is quite insufficient for the cold season, and that each man should then be supplied with a warm coat. On this account the prisoners are more liable to bronchial affections in the months of November, December and January.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Chittagong. | 3. Tipperah. |
| 2. Noakholly. | |

49. It is very satisfactory to notice that the jails in this division are said to be well ventilated and free from overcrowding; it is stated, however, that the prisoners in the Chittagong Jail suffer from cold and damp through the ventilating holes.

Overcrowding and ventilation.

Drainage.

50. The drainage of these three jails is considered to be good and efficient.

Conservancy.

51. The "dry-earth" system has been employed successfully, and the general cleanliness of the jails and prisoners has been well attended to.

Labour.

52. The health of the prisoners in the Noakholly and Tipperah jails has not been affected injuriously by the labour. In the Chittagong Jail it has been remarked that the short-term prisoners undergoing penal labour, to which they have been unaccustomed at their homes, suffer much from loss of weight, but the long-term prisoners (presumably from the comparatively easy labour they were put to) have on the whole gained flesh.

Diet.

53. In the Noakholly Jail it is reported that the dietary allowed was just sufficient to keep the prisoners in health. Of those discharged, it was found that 47·44 per cent. lost weight, 34·13 per cent. gained, and 18·91 per cent. neither lost nor gained in weight.

In the Chittagong Jail it is stated that "the quality of the diet is good, and the quantity pretty sufficient." Scurvy did not make its appearance during the year, but "scorbutic changes in the face and gums, effects of slow and long malarial poisoning, are seen in those prisoners who are subject to repeated attacks of fever." The medical officer does not think diet had anything to do with the loss of weight, but he attributes it to the labour.

The prisoners in the Tipperah Jail used the diet according to the authorized scale, which was generally of good quality. A few of the prisoners showed symptoms of scurvy, which were readily got rid of by the use of anti-scorbutic dietary, without the necessity of coming into hospital for treatment.

Water-supply.

54. No mention has been made of the water-supply of the jail at Noakholly. In the Chittagong Jail it was obtained from a well, and was of good quality; at Tipperah it was taken from a tank, but was filtered before use.

Clothing.

55. The medical officer of the Chittagong Jail remarks as follows regarding the clothing of the prisoners:—"The 'junglecca' generally terminates 6½ inches above the thigh, is by no means sufficient to cover nakedness and shame, nor a sufficient protection from the cold during the cold weather; the 'koortas' also are not long enough to protect the elbow. I would therefore urge the necessity of making them long enough to flow down at least 8 inches below the knee and elbow respectively."

In the Tipperah Jail the clothing was considered as suited to the hot season, but not to be a sufficient protection for the prisoners in the cold season when turned out of their warm quarters on foggy mornings with the thermometer sometimes down to 40° Fahr: . The medical officer of this jail considers that a blanket "koorta" should be allowed to each prisoner in addition to the supply of winter clothing.

PATNA DIVISION.

1. Meeta-pore.
2. Dehree-Convict Camp.
3. Gya.
4. Shahabad.

5. Tirhoot.
6. Sarun.
7. Chumparun.

Overcrowding and ventilation.

56. There was no overcrowding of the prisoners in the Dehree Convict Camp or in the jails at Tirhoot and Sarun. In the Meeta-pore Jail overcrowding did not exist to any dangerous extent, and the overcrowding of the Gya and Shahabad jails was relieved by the transfer of prisoners.

The ventilation of the Gya and Chumparun jails is described as being defective, but in the latter this is said to be owing to the large trees on its weather aspect. No mention is made of the state of the ventilation in the Shahabad, Mozufferpore or Sarun jails.

57. The medical officer reports thus of the drainage of the Chumparun Jail:—“The site of the jail being low, at such times (during the rains) the drainage is actually into the jail, and the main drain has to be closed to prevent flooding.” . . .

58. The “dry-earth” system worked well in all the jails, and the general cleanliness of the premises and prisoners was apparently well attended to.

The medical officer reports as follows regarding the night privies in use at the Chumparun Jail:—“Any prisoner having occasion to use a night privy should be made to give notice to the warder, whose duty it should be to take him at once to hospital to be under supervision. The poisonous condition of the air in the ward, before morning especially, in a close stifling atmosphere when no decided current of air is perceptible, can be well imagined, as also the deleterious influence this must exercise on the health of prisoners exposed to it night after night.” He adds, however, that “perhaps it would be useless making any change in the existing jail, as it has been condemned.”

The evil here complained of is most probably in a great measure owing to the imperfect working of the “dry-earth” system; and if the rules contained in the Jail Code were strictly observed it would be reduced to a minimum. The “Mozufferpore plan of night privy” is stated to be an excellent one; in it arrangements are made for the separation of the fluid from the solid excreta, and an ample quantity of dry-earth is supplied. It is said that on visiting the wards in the Tirhoot Jail, immediately after their evacuation by the prisoners, no closeness or stuffy odour was perceptible, nor was there any smell from the latrine.

59. The medical officer of the Dehree Convict Camp considers that the dysentery which was prevalent during the hot season was in a measure attributable to exposure entailed in excavating the canal, and to the extreme range of temperature to which prisoners working without shelter were exposed.

60. The quality of the water-supply of these jails has been generally well reported on, with the exception of that in the Chumparun Jail, of which no mention has been made.

61. It is recommended by the medical officer of the Gya Jail that the blanket coat and cap recommended by the Behar Jail Commission should be supplied.

The medical officer of the Chumparun jail considers the clothing to be sufficient for able-bodied men, but not for the sick, for whom a more liberal allowance of bedding and blankets is necessary. He also remarks that “the present style of koorta is useless as clothing, as it is neither thick enough in texture nor sufficiently long. The flannel koortas as proposed by the Inspector-General of Jails were to have been long enough to have covered the hips, and when bowel-complaints are so common and so fatal, the protection of the chest and abdomen becomes of paramount importance. The junghees are equally useless, as with the majority of the prisoners they only come below the hips. The bedding throughout the jail should be improved. The present style—a strip of tât—is totally inadequate, especially in a damp climate like Chumparun, and is one of the most unfavourable contingencies that the prisoners have to contend with.” Mr. Meadows also advocates the use of straw beds, which he

says would not entail much extra expense, while thorough cleanliness could be observed.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

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|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Monghyr. | 4. Purneah. |
| 2. Bhagulpore District Jail. | 5. Nya Doomka. |
| 3. " Central " | |

62. The reports regarding the capacity and ventilation of the jails in this division are generally unsatisfactory. While there was no overcrowding in the Monghyr Jail, the ventilation in wards Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 was defective. In Doomka Jail there is mention of slight overcrowding which was relieved by transfer.

The Bhagulpore Jail still remains unfinished, and the hospital accommodation in it has proved quite insufficient for the number of sick. Each of the two hospital barracks ("the site of which is considered the worst and dampest spot in the jail") is calculated to hold 43 men; but in consequence of the imperfect ventilation, it has been found that only 23 sick, with the necessary attendants, can be accommodated in each. There has been no overcrowding in this jail, but the improvements which were recommended and sanctioned for the ventilation of the barracks had not yet been commenced. No alterations had been made in the buildings of the Bhagulpore District Jail, and the ventilation of its wards remain, as before, imperfect.

In the Purneah Jail it is reported that "the separate accommodation for under-trial prisoners and the solitary cells that were built last year have turned out defective in regard to light, ventilation, and dryness." The prisoners were overcrowded too during the year, but, contrary to what might be expected under such conditions, the medical officer remarks that no sickness was traceable to improper ventilation, damp or overcrowding.

63. The drainage was generally effective in all, with the exception of the Bhagulpore Central and District Jails. The "dry-earth" system was employed, and all the reports on it were favourable.

64. The labour had no bad effect on the health of the prisoners. In the Bhagulpore Central Jail it was observed that there was more sickness amongst those employed on out-door labour, and in the district jail that in-door labour was attended by a considerable improvement in the health of those who were employed on it.

65. In all the jails the diet was according to the authorised scale, and was of good quality and sufficient. In the Monghyr Jail it is reported that there was no scurvy, but during the months of August and September there was a good deal of anæmia, with a spongy state of the gums. It was noticed in the Bhagulpore jail that there was a loss of weight of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb in all prisoners who had been in confinement more than one year, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb loss in all who had been admitted during the year.

66. The water in all the jails is described as having been of good quality. Blanket "koortas" were supplied to 150 of the Monghyr Jail prisoners, and also to the inmates of the Purneah Jail. The clothing, it is stated, was suitable in every way in the other jails of this division.

ORISSA DIVISION.

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|--------------|------------|
| 1. Cuttack. | 2. Pooree. |
| 3. Balasore. | |

67. In the Cuttack Jail the prisoners were very favourably circumstanced as regards room, ventilation, and freedom from damp. The medical officer recommends the erection

of a verandah on the north and east aspects of the hospital, and that iron bars should now replace the wooden shutters that close the hospital windows at night. The female and under-trial wards are described as badly ventilated.

All the wards in the Pooree Jail are well ventilated, with the exception of Nos. 9, 10 and 12. The population of this jail is said to be steadily increasing, but any ill effects from overcrowding have been prevented by keeping the doors and windows of the wards open at night. To remedy overcrowding, the medical officer recommends either that a new ward should be built, or else that some of the prisoners should be transferred to other jails. The ventilation of the Balasore Jail is reported to have been fair. The prisoners were overcrowded in wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 during the month of June.

68. The drainage of the Cuttack and Pooree jails is considered good, but that of the one at Balasore was defective, as during the rains it was almost impossible to keep the workshops dry. The conservancy and general cleanliness of those jails were closely attended to. The labour did not affect the health of the prisoners injuriously.

69. In all the jails the diet was of good quality and sufficient. There was a loss of weight of the prisoners discharged from the Pooree Jail.

70. The water-supply was from wells, and was of good quality. No complaints have been made regarding the clothing, which was supplied in accordance with the jail regulations.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Hazareebagh, European. | 4. Singbhoom. |
| 2. " District and Central. | 5. Manbhoom. |
| 3. Lohardugga. | |

71. Each prisoner in the European Penitentiary occupies a separate cell in the upper-story, which contains 105 square feet of superficial room and 1,575 cubic feet of breathing space. The ventilation of each one is said to be amply provided for.

In the central and district jails the ventilation both of the pucca wards and hospital was good; the solitary cells were nearly completed, and their arrangement, in a sanitary point of view, was all that could be desired. In the kutchā wards there were no special means of ventilation, but the windows were unprovided with shutters; and there was this anomaly in the arrangement, that the less guilty classes of prisoners were thus (unlike their *confrères*, the murderers, dacoits, &c.) unprotected from the cold winds, night air and damp.

I have already, in my report on the lunatic asylums, drawn attention to the remarks of the Deputy Surgeon-General as to the excessive mortality of females in the Dacca Asylum. The question of the danger of excessive ventilation was raised by Dr. Bow, and now seems to have been answered in the affirmative by the medical officer of the Hazareebagh jails, who states (with reference to the preceding paragraph) that "there were 12 cases of bronchitis admitted, and the only remark I have to make about them is that eight of them were occupants of the kutchā or shutterless wards."

A grave sanitary defect in the pucca wards is "that they have been constructed almost without plinth, nearly on the ground level."

There does not appear to have been overcrowding in any of these jails.

72. The drainage was good in all the jails, with the exception of the one at Singbhoom, in which it is reported that there is no drainage system properly so called, and it may

therefore be inferred, in the absence of any definite information supplied by the medical officer, that it is very defective.

Conservancy.

73. The general conservancy of the jails and the cleanliness of the prisoners seem to have been carefully attended to in this division.

Labour.

74. In the European Penitentiary the labour has not been excessive. The medical officer remarks that "there is really no other form of severe labour in the prison, if even wheat-grinding can be so called." This remark was made with reference to hand-sawing. Regarding the labour in the central and district jails, he writes as follows:—"So far as my observation goes, such a thing as hard labour, I mean physically hard labour, is unknown in the jail."

75. In the other jails of this division the health of the prisoners was not injuriously affected by labour.

Diet.

76. The diet of the European prisoners is described as being admirable in every way, and no change was made in the rations during the year. As a proof of the excellence of the food, it is stated that there was a considerable increase in the aggregate weight of the prisoners. No symptom of scurvy was noticed during the year.

During last year the issue of parched gram and duhee to the prisoners in the central and district jails was stopped on the recommendation of Dr. Birch, and he now reports that no harm whatever has resulted "from this wholesome disciplinary change."

Water-supply and clothing.

77. In all the jails the water-supply has been favourably reported on; the clothing, too, seems to have been suitable and sufficient.

The medical officer of the Singbhoom Jail states that although every attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the jail, yet the health of the prisoners was anything but satisfactory, and their mortality was higher than in the previous year.

Vital statistics.

78. Having now concluded the brief review of the sanitary condition of all the jails, a review which it is hoped has included the principal points of interest brought forward in the annual reports of medical officers, and which may be of assistance in elucidating the cause of any unusual sickness or mortality that has occurred in the jails, we will now proceed to examine the vital statistics of the jail population during the year 1875.

STATEMENT No. I.

SUBJECT.	1875.			1874.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total average jail population	19,432.40	750.83	20,183.23	18,810.91	735.78	19,546.69
Total admissions into hospital	23,927	1,207	25,134	25,306	1,159	26,465
Admissions per cent. of strength	123.13	160.74	124.52	134.52	157.47	135.39
Total deaths	985	60	1,045	1,063	50	1,113
Deaths per cent. of strength	4.91	7.99	5.02	5.65	6.79	5.89
Deaths per cent. of strength of the urban and rural population of selected circles in the province of Bengal ...	2.63	2.26	2.43	.....	.....	.....
Daily average sick	757.76	40.29	798.05	691.91	32.61	724.52
Do. do per cent. of mean strength	3.89	5.36	3.95	3.67	4.43	3.70

79. From the preceding statement it will be seen that the total jail population of 1875 was in excess of that of the previous year by 636.59. The rate of admissions per cent. of mean strength was less by 10.87 than that of 1874; but it will be noticed that this is solely owing to the decrease of sickness amongst the male prisoners, as there was an increase of it amongst the females.

80. The mortality of male prisoners was a little lower, while that of the females was higher by 1.20 per cent. than in 1874, and it may be seen that the deaths of the male prisoners during 1875 (per cent. of mean strength) were nearly as much below those of 1874 as the deaths of the females were in excess of them.

81. The jail death-rate of males was nearly double, and of females more than treble that of the urban and rural selected circles in the province of Bengal. These results are not encouraging, as, if the death-rate of the civil population may be accepted as even approximately correct, they tend to prove that either the circumstances connected with prison life and discipline exert a very considerable influence on the death-rate, or else that the sanitary condition of our jails must be defective.

82. In statement No. 2 is shown the average strength, the percentage of admissions and deaths to strength in the jails of the province of Bengal from 1844 to 1868, from 1869 to 1872, and during 1873, 1874 and 1875.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Years.	Average strength.	Per cent. of strength.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.
1844 to 1868	11,601	147.01	7.88
1869 to 1872	18,775	132.81	4.64
1873	20,656	120.32	4.80
1874	19,517	135.39	5.69
1875	20,183	124.62	5.02

83. From this statement it will be noticed that the rate of admissions, although somewhat higher than it was in 1873, is lower than it was in 1874, and considerably lower than during the years from 1844 to 1868; but the death-rate seems to have been gradually increasing since 1873, notwithstanding that in 1875 it was slightly lower than in 1874.

84. The improvement of the health of the jail population since 1868 was no doubt rightly attributed to the greater care and attention bestowed on the general sanitation of the jails and their surroundings, as well as on the diet, water-supply, clothing, &c., of the prisoners. But it would appear that some insanitary conditions still exist and exert an injurious influence on the health of the prisoners. Such conditions, I am inclined to think (independently of the faulty position or construction of the jails), may be found in certain jails under the heads of overcrowding, defective ventilation, damp, a water-supply of inferior quality, and perhaps an insufficient supply of warm clothing in the cold weather.

85. In regard to the faulty position or construction of the jail buildings, I quote the remarks of Surgeon-General Sir J. C. Brown, K.C.B., made in the report for 1873, and which I now fully endorse, viz.—“I hope the time is not far distant when those that require improvements only will be improved, and those that are beyond improving will be knocked down and good suitable buildings on healthy sites erected in their stead.”

86. The following statement, No. 3, shows the average strength, total admissions, deaths, and rate of admissions and deaths per cent. of mean strength in each division for the years 1874 and 1875 :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

DIVISIONS.	Strength.		Admissions.		Deaths.		Per cent. of strength.			
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	Admissions.		Deaths.	
							1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Burdwan	2,821	2,557	3,791	3,775	176	171	134.96	147.03	6.23	6.68
Presidency	4,636	4,516	10,211	2,764	220	160	220.23	216.20	4.74	3.54
Rajshahi	2,856	2,572	2,475	2,558	140	173	86.65	99.38	4.00	6.72
Cooch Behar	214	178	315	287	39	40	146.90	150.00	18.18	22.47
Dacca	1,720	1,772	1,765	1,937	99	120	102.63	109.37	5.75	6.77
Chittagong	684	645	651	708	15	26	95.23	119.06	2.19	4.03
Patna	3,062	3,210	2,888	3,812	193	270	94.31	118.75	0.30	8.41
Bhagulpore	1,939	1,869	1,330	1,459	76	93	68.88	78.47	3.92	5.00
Orissa	613	511	408	517	6	11	66.59	101.17	.97	2.15
Chota Nagpore	1,638	1,726	1,204	1,610	51	49	78.97	93.27	3.11	2.83
Total	20,183	19,546	25,134	26,465	1,015	1,113	124.52	135.30	5.02	5.09

87. It will be readily understood from a perusal of the preceding table that the Presidency Division jails ranked first in order of sickness and sixth in order of mortality; Cooch Behar Division occupied the second place for sickness and the first for mortality; Burdwan Division the third place for sickness and mortality; the jails in the Dacca Division occupied the fourth place for sickness and mortality; Chittagong Division fifth for sickness and ninth for mortality; Patna Division sixth for sickness and second for mortality; Rajshahi Division was seventh for sickness and fifth for mortality; Chota Nagpore occupied the eighth place for sickness and mortality; Bhagulpore Division held the ninth place for sickness and seventh for mortality; and Orissa Division held the tenth and lowest place for each.

88. The rate per cent. of admissions to mean strength was lower in all the divisions (the Presidency excepted) than in 1874, and varied from 66.59 in Orissa to the high figure of 220.23 in the Presidency Division. The average admission rate for all the divisions was 124.52 per cent. of mean strength, and may be considered as high, but it is nevertheless lower than the admission rate of the native army serving in the Presidency and Eastern Frontier districts, which was 151.00 per cent. of mean strength for 1874.

89. With the exception of the Presidency and Chota Nagpore divisions, the death-rate per cent. of mean strength was lower than in 1874, and varied from .97 per cent. in the Orissa Division to the startling figures of 18.18 per cent. in Cooch Behar jails. The death-rate of the jails collectively was slightly lower than in 1874.

90. The total death-rate of male prisoners was 4.91 per cent. of mean strength, while that of females was 7.99. It is found, however, that the mortality of the female prisoners reached from 3.71 in the Nuddea to the very high rate of 81.97 per cent. in the Backergunge jail, and in the absence of any definite information regarding such a frightful death-rate, I am unable to give any decided opinion as to its cause. However, as there were 29 jails, which contained a total average number of 232 female prisoners (31 per cent. of the female population), and amongst whom there was no mortality, I cannot help thinking that the hygienic conditions under which they are placed in the following jails must be

such as are deserving of a thorough investigation, and capable of considerable, if not of complete, improvement:—

Jails.		FEMALES. Mortality per cent. of mean strength.
Backergunge	...	81·97
Jalpigoree	...	42·55
Pubna	...	14·70
Russa	...	13·90
Mymensingh	...	21·09
Chittagong	...	17·33

Jails.		FEMALES. Mortality per cent. of mean strength.
Mectapore	...	11·97
Bhagulpore district	...	11·72
Manbhoom	...	10·14
Dacca	...	10·00
Moorsheadabad	...	10·67

91. The following diseases, which I consider to be more or less prevent-

able, viz: small-pox, fevers, cholera, phthisis, lung diseases, bowel-complaints, scurvy, and cachexia,

contributed 18,600, or 74 per cent. of the total admissions, and 927, or 91 per cent. of the total mortality.

92. Statement No. 4 shows the admissions and deaths from each of the above-named diseases in the several divisions, and their rate per cent. to mean strength, as well as the proportion they bore to the total admissions and deaths. Fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, cachectic and lung diseases will no doubt attract attention, as they formed no less than 72·26 per cent. of the total admissions into hospital during the year, and fevers contributed 8·17, cholera 8·96, lung diseases 8·07, phthisis 5·91, bowel-complaints 46·79, scurvy 4·80, and cachectic diseases 12·70 per cent. of the total mortality:—

STATEMENT NO. 4.

DIVISIONS.	SMALL-POX.		CHOLERA.		FEVERS.		PHTHISIS.		LUNG DISEASES.		DYSSEN-TERY.		DIARRHOEA.		SCURVY.		CACHECTIC DISEASES.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Burdwan	3	...	17	10	1,681	12	22	15	216	21	389	78	439	7	6	...	192	19
Per cent. of mean strength	·10	...	·60	·35	59·58	·12	·78	·53	7·44	·74	13·78	2·79	15·45	·24	·17	...	6·80	·67
Presidency	2	...	21	11	3,581	22	54	27	230	21	981	86	2,123	20	73	1	425	15
Per cent. of mean strength	·04	...	·45	·23	77·24	·46	1·16	·58	4·96	·45	21·10	1·85	45·70	·43	1·37	·62	9·16	·32
Rajshahi	...	...	36	9	950	18	25	8	77	12	339	28	192	16	3	...	210	39
Per cent. of mean strength	...	...	1·26	·31	83·47	·56	·87	·28	2·60	·42	11·70	·98	6·72	·56	·10	...	7·35	1·36
Cooch Behar	...	...	14	11	83	1	1	...	6	1	78	12	74	11	1	...	20	3
Per cent. of mean strength	...	...	6·53	5·14	38·70	·40	·40	...	2·80	·46	36·37	5·90	84·51	5·14	·46	...	9·32	1·40
Dacca	...	...	33	13	651	11	6	5	74	11	324	32	222	12	...	...	54	8
Per cent. of mean strength	...	...	1·91	·75	37·84	·63	·34	·29	4·3	·63	18·85	1·86	12·9	·7	...	...	3·14	·46
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	287	3	5	1	17	1	79	1	72	2	1	...	30	5
Per cent. of mean strength	...	...	...	...	41·08	·43	·73	·14	2·48	·14	11·34	·14	10·53	·20	·14	...	4·38	·73
Patna	1	...	29	16	662	5	8	2	109	9	743	85	502	31	5	1	97	16
Per cent. of mean strength	·03	...	·94	·52	21·62	·16	·26	·06	3·65	·20	24·26	3·1	18·35	1·01	·16	·03	3·16	·52
Bhagulpore	...	...	41	21	278	5	5	1	33	3	158	14	173	7	42	5	131	13
Per cent. of mean strength	...	...	2·11	1·08	14·33	·25	·25	·05	1·7	·15	8·14	·72	8·92	·36	2·16	·25	6·75	·67
Orissa	...	...	...	...	106	...	1	...	6	...	45	...	45	2	...	...	4	...
Per cent. of mean strength	...	...	...	...	27·09	...	·16	...	·97	...	7·35	...	7·35	·32	...	...	·65	...
Chota Nagpore	1	...	...	...	484	8	2	1	26	3	155	15	182	6	...	...	44	11
Per cent. of mean strength	·06	...	...	...	29·54	·49	·12	·06	1·58	·18	9·40	·91	8·05	·36	...	...	2·63	·66
Total	7	...	191	91	8,820	83	129	60	788	82	3,288	381	4,031	114	130	7	1,307	120
Per cent. of mean strength	·03	...	·94	·45	45·74	·41	·63	·29	3·90	·40	16·29	1·78	19·97	·56	·64	·03	5·99	·63
Per cent. of total admissions and deaths	·02	...	·75	8·96	35·12	8·17	·51	5·91	3·13	8·07	13·08	35·56	16·03	11·23	·51	·68	4·80	12·70

93. 'It is no small matter for congratulation that out of a jail population of 20,183, but seven cases of small-pox were admitted into hospital during the year, and as none of them proved fatal, it is more than probable that the disease was of a very mild type. It was only met with in the Bèerbhoom, Presidency, Nuddea, Tirhoot and Hazarceebagh jails. The exemption of the prisoners from small-pox was no\doubt in a great measure attributable to the benefits of a good vaccination system which is steadily being extended throughout the province.

94. Cholera cases formed 75 per cent. of the total admissions, and 8·96 per cent. of the total jail mortality. The disease appears to have been of ordinary virulence, with a death-rate of 47·64 per cent. of total treated; but it speaks well for the cleanliness, consorvancy, drainage, and general supervision of the jails to find so few cases (·94 per cent. of mean strength) occurring in them, and this too when in some divisions the disease was very prevalent amongst the civil population.

Cholera was met with in the following divisions, viz. Cooch Bohar, 6·54 per cent. of mean strength; Bhagulpore, 2·11; Dacca, 1·91; Rajshahi, 1·26; Patna, ·94; Burdwan, ·60; and the Presidency, ·45. The jails in the Chittagong, Orissa and Chota Nagpore divisions escaped the pestilence altogether.

95. Fevers were generally prevalent in every division, and formed 35·12 per cent. of the total admissions and 8·17 per cent. of the total deaths. The Presidency and Burdwan divisions had the greatest proportion of these cases, 77·25 and 59·58 per cent. of mean strength respectively.

96. Phthisis contributed 129 admissions and 60 deaths, or at the rate of ·51 per cent. of total admissions and 5·91 of the total mortality. The disease was most prevalent in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Burdwan divisions, while the greatest number of cases were met with in the Alipore, Presidency, Midnapore (Central), Hooghly and Rungpore jails.

97. Lung diseases supplied 3·13 per cent. of the total admissions and 8·07 of the deaths. They were most prevalent in the jails in the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, Dacca and Rajshahi divisions, and the first two gave 25·59 and 24·34 per cent. of the total deaths from these diseases.

98. Only 130 cases of scurvy appear in the hospital records, of which 5·38 per cent. proved fatal. The prisoners in the Bhagulpore and Presidency divisions seem to have suffered most from the scorbutic taint.

99. Bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhoea) formed 29·11 per cent. of the total admissions and 46·79 of the total mortality. The jails in the Presidency Division contributed upwards of 42 per cent. of these cases.

100. The following table exhibits the death-rates per cent. of mean strength in the several jails in this province for the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875 :—

JAILS.	DEATH-RATES.				JAILS.	DEATH-RATES.			
	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.		1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Julpigoree	25.57	27.02	5.55	42.62	DINAGPORE	3.44	5.39	3.00	3.02
Russa (females)	13.90	6.49	3.04	8.33	BIHAGULPORE CENTRAL	3.30	5.41	12.08	1.83
RUNGPORE	12.34	17.68	7.73	3.59	Nudden	2.99	3.61	1.40	2.04
Barasol	12.26	8.16	6.89	18.06	Maldah	2.98	1.43	6.17	4.88
Backerungoo	12.06	9.15	7.69	15.59	Chittagong	2.89	4.56	2.08	2.01
Gya	11.64	17.13	13.71	7.03	HAZAREEBAGH (NATIVE)	2.89	3.51	2.35	1.62
MIDNAPORE DISTRICT	10.30	7.92	6.42	8.53	Darjeeling	2.86	3.34	2.85	3.85
DITTO CENTRAL	8.13	5.41	2.21	8.90	Dacca	2.75	2.88	3.62	1.40
MYMENSINGH	7.45	12.80	5.80	3.79	Pubna	2.76	3.77	1.28	3.31
Bogra	7.27	6.62	4.85	1.85	Jessore	2.66	3.05	2.36	5.64
Chumprun	6.95	15.20	14.74	13.75	Tipperah	2.51	3.58	4.01	1.29
Shughoom	6.55	3.70	10.00	4.44	RAJSHAHI	2.18	2.94	2.87	2.33
Shahabad	6.44	3.34	8.65	3.31	Lohardurga	2.06	4.08	2.08	1.07
Meetapore	6.00	5.02	7.34	3.67	Nya Doonka	1.88	1.28	.00	3.13
Monghyr	5.78	3.00	2.94	3.01	PRESIDENCY (NATIVE)	1.81	2.74	2.78	4.69
BUXAR	5.61	3.54	3.06	7.75	Furcedpore	1.76	2.34	0.72	0.55
Burdwan	5.47	5.07	9.63	7.18	Beerbhoom	1.59	5.92	7.52	4.43
TRINOOT	5.38	10.00	9.19	20.89	Presidency (European)	1.40	.00	.00	3.09
HOOCHLY	5.21	11.43	6.14	9.63	Hazareebagh (European)	1.21	.00	.00	4.06
ALIPORE	5.09	3.25	3.62	2.73	Cuttack	1.05	1.86	1.48	4.15
Manbhoom	4.60	4.20	8.22	2.22	Balasore	1.01	3.42	1.13	1.23
MOORSHEDABAD	4.31	4.15	.68	5.10	Bankora ... ..	.98	5.08	2.83	.60
SARUN	4.12	4.77	3.04	5.74	Naukholly ... ..	.98	3.10	1.23	1.22
Bihaulpore district	4.06	5.11	14.28	7.23	Poorco ... ..	.76	.00	1.40	0.52
Purneah	3.84	6.06	2.90	6.53					

NOTE.—Jails printed in italics have less than 100 prisoners, jails in ordinary type less than 400, jails in capitals over 400. In all cases they are entered according to their average strength for the year 1875.

Twenty jails show a mortality above the average rate for the year, which was 5.02 per cent. of mean strength.

101. Julpigoree again heads the list with the very high death-rate of 25.57 per cent. of mean strength, and in it all the deaths

were caused by diseases which are considered as being, to a greater or less extent, preventable. Thus there were 11 deaths from cholera, 1 from fever, 1 from lung disease, ten from dysentery, 11 from diarrhoea, and 3 from cachectic diseases, or 37 in all. In this jail in 1874, out of 40 deaths, 16 were caused by dysentery and 6 by diarrhoea.

102. In trying to connect the excessive mortality of this jail with some insanitary conditions existing in it, it will be noticed from a perusal of the 31st and following paragraphs that, firstly, the ventilation was “not so free as it should be;” secondly, the quality of the articles used as diet was not uniform; thirdly, the water-supply was taken from the river Teesta; and fourthly, the medical officer writes that “the present clothing is not, in my opinion, warm enough for the season.”

103. It can hardly be doubted that a diet and water-supply of perhaps inferior quality, in conjunction with an insufficiency of warm clothing, might justly be considered as the causes of the admissions and mortality from bowel-complaints in the Julpigoree Jail. The Assistant Surgeon, by whom the jail report is written, takes a different view as to the cause of the dysentery and diarrhoea. He writes that “the skin of the prisoners cannot be said to be in the best of condition, and it is very likely that a portion at least of its work is thrown upon the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, giving rise to such diseases as dysentery and diarrhoea.” This was written with reference to the prisoners not being allowed to rub any oil on their bodies.

Probable cause of sickness and mortality in Julpigoree Jail.

104. In the Russa Jail the total mortality was from the following diseases, viz. fevers, 1; phthisis, 2; bowel-complaints, 32; and cachectic diseases, 1. Here we find the following

Russa Jail.

insanitary conditions existed, *vide* paragraph 16: 1st, defective ventilation, which caused overcrowding even when each prisoner had the superficial and cubic space allowed by regulation. The Superintendent considers that overcrowding is the efficient cause of the broken health which precedes the advent of dysentery amongst a jail population. 2nd, there was a general loss of weight of the prisoners during the year, which denoted a bad state of health; 3rd, water of inferior quality. In this jail, therefore, defective ventilation, overcrowding, and a water-supply of indifferent quality may, to some extent, at all events, be considered as the cause of the excessive mortality.

105. In the Rungpore Jail 57 out of 60 deaths were caused by—cholera, 1; fevers, 5; phthisis 4; lung diseases, 3; bowel-complaints, 19; and cachectic diseases, 25. In this

Rungpore Jail.

jail it will be found that the following conditions existed: overcrowding and a damp and swampy locality. Regarding the excessive sickness and mortality, Dr. Ghose writes as follows:—"Most of the admissions and deaths were from climatic diseases, viz. fevers and their sequelæ. General dropsy and dysentery are the most frequent causes of death."

Overcrowding, damp and malaria may most probably be accepted as the causes of the high mortality in this jail.

106. In the Baraset Jail there were 27 deaths, and 26 of them were caused by the following diseases: fevers, 7; phthisis, 3; bowel-complaints, 9; scurvy, 1; and cachexia, 6.

Baraset Jail.

The medical officer considers that the winter clothing is not warm enough for the old and sickly prisoners, and writes as follows regarding the mortality:—"It depends much upon the numbers of those received in bad health from other jails. A large number of old and sick prisoners were received during the year from the Alipore, Presidency and Nuddea jails. Most of them had suffered from chronic and fatal diseases before they were transferred to this jail; with very few exceptions, almost all of them were taken to hospital on their admission. Those that were received from the Alipore and Presidency jails badly suffered from chest and bowel affections."

107. In the Backergunge Jail 39 out of the 41 deaths were caused by—cholera, 6; fevers, 3; phthisis, 1; and bowel-complaints, 29.

Backergunge Jail.

It is reported that the following insanitary conditions existed in this jail, viz. it is placed in the centre of the bazar, and is almost surrounded by tidal "khalls," ditches and tanks, the sanitary condition of which is not good; in the wards the floors are damp, and damp ascends the walls to a distance of six feet; the ventilation is not satisfactory. The water-supply was taken from a tank in communication with a tidal "khall," but as the prisoners were in the habit of washing their feet in it, the Deputy Surgeon-General recommended that the drinking-water should be taken from the middle of the river. The foregoing account of the conditions in which the prisoners in the Backergunge jail are placed will perhaps account for its heavy mortality.

108. In the Gya Jail there were 40 deaths, 39 of them were caused by—cholera, 6; fevers, 1; phthisis 1; bowel-complaints 29; and cachectic diseases, 2. In this jail

Gya Jail.

there was overcrowding, bad ventilation, and deficiency of warm clothing.

109. It may be considered unnecessary to investigate any further how far the mortality of individual jails has been dependent on insanitary conditions

existing either inside them or in their neighbourhood, and it will suffice to say that, as upwards of 90 per cent. of the total deaths have been caused by diseases which are more or less preventable, we may assume that the sanitary conditions under which the prisoners are placed still remain more or less defective, and a perusal of the reports of the medical officers in charge of the jails will strengthen this opinion.

110. No remark has been made regarding the mortality of the prisoners in connection with age or length of confinement; to do so would extend this chapter much beyond its proper limits, and would most possibly be unnecessary besides, as the results during 1875 under these two heads would, I have little doubt, corroborate those observed in former years.

I forward a table of "medical statistics of the jail population for the year 1875," which shows in a clear and concise manner most of the subjects to which allusion has been made in the preceding portion of this chapter. This table has been compiled and checked in my office, and may be accepted as correct in all its details.

Medical Statistics of the Jail Population

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	AVERAGE STRENGTH.			AVERAGE DAILY SICK.			TOTAL ADMISSIONS		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	347'00	17'30	365'20	8'29	14	8'43	428	15	443
	Bankoora	252'14	21'77	303'91	5'09	'98	4'07	119	20	139
	Beerbhoom	238'81	12'60	251'41	12'88	'80	13'48	487	23	510
	Midnapore { District Jail	412'99	25'30	438'29	19'81	'34	20'15	640	18	658
	Central Jail	946'73	.....	946'73	44'55	.....	44'55	1,088	.....	1,088
	Hooghly	513'50	4'30	517'80	33'00	'25	33'25	939	5	944
	Total ...	2,742'07	79'39	2,821'46	121'63	'31	123'63	3,710	81	3,791
PRESIDENCY	Presidency { Europeans	69'31	1'06	71'27	5'58	'70	6'08	305	5	370
	Natives	989'87	2'03	991'90	33'81	'49	34'10	2,763	30	2,783
	Alipore	2,238'33	.....	2,238'33	142'90	.....	142'90	5,120	.....	5,120
	Russa ... ..	.....	258'98	258'98	.....	21'19	21'19	.....	730	730
	Baraset	219'79	'32	220'11	22'41	.....	22'41	454	.....	454
	Nudda	339'98	26'91	366'89	15'53	'33	15'86	292	11	308
	Jessore	467'19	20'95	488'14	16'58	'25	17'83	437	14	451
	Total ...	4,324'37	311'15	4,635'52	234'39	'30	238'35	9,421	790	10,211
RAJSHAH	Moorsheadabad	519'38	37'46	556'84	23'63	1'63	24'26	631	23	654
	Dinapore	513'77	8'95	522'72	9'55	'08	10'23	397	26	423
	Maldah	61'74	5'42	67'16	2'53	'06	2'59	59	4	63
	Rajshahi	900'96	12'92	913'78	11'61	'01	11'52	204	2	206
	Ruugpore	479'21	6'93	486'14	23'21	1'35	24'56	563	17	580
	Bogra	159'07	5'81	164'88	5'97	'16	6'13	232	8	240
	Pubna	137'70	6'80	144'50	5'91	'25	6'16	291	18	309
	Total ...	2,771'73	84'29	2,856'02	81'31	'44	85'45	2,377	96	2,473
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	67'84	1'92	69'76	2'74	'09	2'83	85	3	88
	Julpigoree	142'31	2'35	144'66	9'37	'20	9'57	223	4	227
	Total ...	210'15	4'27	214'42	12'11	'29	12'40	308	7	315
DACCA	Dacca	570'50	10'00	580'50	13'50	'23	13'73	275	7	282
	Furcedpore	334'49	6'09	340'58	10'51	'19	10'70	494	9	503
	Backergunge	335'05	4'88	339'93	18'40	'39	18'79	415	9	424
	Mymensingh	453'95	4'74	458'69	13'45	'24	13'69	547	9	556
	Total ...	1,693'99	25'71	1,719'70	55'86	'04	56'90	1,731	34	1,765
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	235'07	5'77	241'74	6'13	'27	6'40	259	6	265
	Noakholly	199'28	3'00	202'18	5'88	'15	6'03	149	5	154
	Tipperah	234'38	4'29	238'67	6'75	'23	6'98	225	7	232
	Total ...	669'63	13'06	682'69	18'76	'65	19'41	633	18	651
PATNA	Meerapore	374'51	25'05	399'56	8'15	'38	8'53	242	18	260
	Buxar	601'80	.....	601'80	23'25	.....	23'25	727	.....	727
	Gya	318'48	24'96	343'44	17'53	'26	18'79	723	30	753
	Shahabad	371'58	16'13	387'71	15'21	'37	15'58	394	10	404
	Tirhoot	664'00	23'00	687'00	14'05	'12	14'17	328	5	333
	Sarun	389'07	22'50	411'57	10'34	'81	11'15	177	18	195
	Chumparun	218'23	11'99	230'22	7'27	'33	7'60	206	10	216
	Total ...	2,938'57	123'63	3,062'20	95'80	'37	99'07	2,797	91	2,888
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	366'42	13'90	380'32	10'36	'54	10'50	231	15	246
	Bhagulpore { Central Jail	818'67	.....	818'67	55'38	.....	55'38	841	.....	841
	District Jail	237'30	8'53	245'83	8'00	'40	8'40	147	5	152
	Furneah	381'55	8'90	390'45	10'15	'10	10'25	225	3	228
	Nya Doonka	102'81	8'13	106'94	'99	.....	'99	48	.....	48
	Total ...	1,004'75	34'46	1,039'21	84'88	'04	85'92	1,313	23	1,336
ORISSA	Cuttack	265'94	19'59	285'53	3'99	'97	4'96	108	9	117
	Pooree	124'15	6'37	130'52	2'35	'05	2'40	113	4	116
	Balasore	179'17	17'46	196'63	5'50	'30	6'20	158	28	176
	Total ...	569'26	43'44	612'70	11'84	'32	12'16	379	36	405
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hasarabagh { European Penit.	82'23	.....	82'23	1'80	.....	1'80	44	.....	44
	Natives	988'94	11'42	1,000'36	23'43	'08	23'55	737	9	746
	Lohardugga	234'03	8'10	242'13	3'40	'08	3'57	104	1	105
	Singbhoom	90'36	1'20	91'56	5'80	'73	5'53	154	6	160
	Manbhoom	212'22	9'36	221'58	4'64	'38	5'03	196	13	209
	Total ...	1,607'88	30'88	1,638'46	41'19	'27	42'46	1,265	29	1,294
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,432'40	750'88	20,183'28	757'76	'40	758'05	32,927	1,207	34,134

in the Province of Bengal for the year 1875.

ADMISSIONS.										JAILS.	
Small-pox.	Cholera.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Lung disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Scurvy.	Cachectic diseases.	Other diseases.	Total.	
.....	7	272	1	15	19	35	4	7	83	443	Burdwan.
.....	2	77	.....	6	11	6	.....	9	28	130	Bankoora.
3	.....	253	1	22	17	42	.....	13	174	510	Boerghoom.
.....	.....	371	.....	19	70	63	.....	13	122	667	Midnapore { District Jail.
.....	2	448	10	112	180	147	1	85	94	1,085	Central Jail.
.....	6	275	10	88	74	143	.....	55	335	944	Hooghly.
3	17	1,681	22	210	380	436	5	102	836	3,791	Total.
.....	.....	118	1	8	20	41	.....	6	107	370	Presidency { Europeans.
1	7	867	15	58	160	603	2	73	933	2,783	Natives.
.....	8	1,641	28	118	581	1,211	69	252	1,212	5,120	Alipore.
.....	.....	449	5	7	93	70	1	33	66	730	Russa.
.....	.....	140	5	13	25	82	1	45	134	454	Baruaet.
1	3	101	3	16	42	39	.....	11	87	303	Nuddna.
.....	3	256	.....	10	45	9	.....	5	123	451	Jessore.
2	21	3,581	54	230	981	2,123	73	425	2,721	10,211	Total.
.....	20	254	3	16	65	73	.....	21	203	654	Moorshedabad.
.....	.....	194	2	17	34	25	2	13	136	423	Dinapore.
.....	.....	22	.....	1	4	12	.....	3	21	63	Maldah.
.....	2	50	5	15	38	7	.....	36	53	306	Rajahabi.
.....	6	164	12	12	124	42	1	124	95	580	Kungpore.
.....	8	117	3	9	47	15	.....	4	37	240	Bogra.
.....	.....	155	.....	7	24	18	.....	9	96	309	Puuna.
.....	36	956	25	77	336	102	3	210	640	2,475	Total.
.....	.....	30	.....	5	11	12	1	10	19	88	Darjeeling.
.....	14	53	1	1	67	62	.....	10	10	227	Julpigoree.
.....	14	83	1	6	78	74	1	20	38	315	Total.
.....	13	62	1	23	41	17	.....	5	115	282	Dacca.
.....	.....	270	1	10	11	60	.....	10	126	503	Fureedpore.
.....	17	127	2	8	135	75	.....	5	55	424	Hackergunge.
.....	3	186	2	10	137	70	.....	34	105	550	Mymensingh.
.....	33	651	6	74	324	222	.....	51	401	1,765	Total.
.....	.....	144	.....	5	23	33	.....	8	52	205	Chittagong.
.....	.....	66	1	5	12	18	1	8	43	154	Nonkholly.
.....	.....	77	4	7	41	21	.....	14	65	232	Tippurah.
.....	.....	287	5	17	70	72	1	30	160	651	Total.
.....	2	62	.....	3	50	63	.....	8	63	260	Meotapore.
.....	7	201	4	31	185	98	.....	20	175	727	Buxar.
.....	12	161	.....	11	202	203	3	17	144	753	Gya.
.....	2	41	4	43	93	101	.....	19	101	404	Shahabad.
1	5	107	.....	12	70	39	2	25	70	331	Tirhoot.
.....	.....	42	.....	3	75	25	.....	3	46	195	Sarun.
.....	1	45	.....	3	50	32	.....	5	73	218	Chumparun.
1	29	662	8	109	743	562	5	97	672	2,888	Total.
.....	23	50	.....	10	34	35	.....	10	78	246	Monghyr.
.....	11	94	4	6	81	87	56	81	261	601	Bhagulpore { Central Jail.
.....	7	40	.....	4	13	25	0	16	41	152	District Jail.
.....	.....	65	1	11	27	23	.....	17	85	229	Purneah.
.....	.....	29	.....	2	3	3	.....	1	10	48	Nya Doomka.
.....	41	278	5	33	168	173	42	131	475	1,336	Total.
.....	.....	40	.....	4	16	15	.....	.....	42	117	Cuttack.
.....	.....	41	1	1	5	18	.....	1	40	116	Poorce.
.....	.....	85	.....	1	24	12	.....	3	50	175	Balasore.
.....	.....	106	1	6	45	45	.....	4	141	408	Total.
.....	.....	21	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	16	44	Hazareebagh { European Penty.
1	.....	280	.....	15	81	53	.....	25	321	743	Natives.
.....	.....	84	.....	4	8	16	.....	6	37	105	Lohardugga.
.....	.....	74	.....	2	42	29	.....	2	41	190	Singbhoom.
.....	.....	105	1	5	23	30	.....	10	35	209	Manbhoom.
1	.....	484	2	20	155	122	.....	44	450	1,294	Total.
7	191	3,820	129	788	3,288	4,031	130	1,207	6,534	25,134	GRAND TOTAL.

Medical Statistics of the Jail Population

DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	TOTAL DEATHS.			DEATHS.									
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Lung disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Scurvy.	Cachectic diseases.	Other diseases.
BURDWAN	Burdwan	20	...	20	...	5	1	...	4	3	1	...	1	6
	Bankoora	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Beerbhoom	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
	Midnapore { District Jail	44	1	45	...	...	3	3	2	29	4	...	4	3
	Hooghly { Central Jail	77	...	77	...	...	9	9	13	38	3	...	11	2
	Hooghly	27	...	27	...	3	4	5	1	9	...	...	3	2
Total		175	1	176	...	10	12	15	21	78	7	...	19	14
PRESIDENCY	Presidency { Europeans	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Alipore	18	...	18	...	2	1	3	1	3	2	...	2	4
	Russa	114	...	114	...	7	7	17	18	48	4	...	3	10
	Baraset ... ..	...	36	36	...	...	1	2	2	28	4	...	1	...
	Nudda	27	...	27	...	...	7	3	...	3	6	1	6	1
	Jessore	10	1	11	...	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	1
Total		182	38	220	...	11	22	27	21	86	20	1	15	17
RAJSHAH	Moorshedabad... ..	20	4	24	...	5	...	2	2	6	3	...	1	5
	Dinapore	18	...	18	...	...	3	...	4	2	4	...	3	2
	Maldah	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Rajshahi	20	...	20	...	...	3	2	2	4	2	...	6	1
	Rungpore	60	...	60	...	1	5	4	3	13	6	...	25	3
	Bogra	12	...	12	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total		135	5	140	...	9	16	8	12	28	16	...	39	12
COOCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Jalpigoree	36	1	37	...	11	1	...	1	10	11	...	3	...
	Total	38	1	39	...	11	1	...	1	12	11	...	3	...
DACCA	Dacca	15	1	16	...	5	...	2	6	1	...	...	1	1
	Fureedpore	6	...	6	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
	Backergunge	37	4	41	...	6	3	1	...	18	11	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	35	1	36	...	2	6	1	4	13	1	...	5	4
Total		93	6	99	...	13	11	5	11	32	12	...	8	7
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	6	1	7	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
	Noakhilly	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Tipperah	6	...	6	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1
Total		14	1	15	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	5	2
PATNA	Meerapore	21	3	24	...	2	...	...	5	7	7	...	2	5
	Buxar	34	...	34	...	6	1	1	...	26	...	...	...	...
	Gya	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	25	...	25	...	2	...	1	1	16	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	36	1	37	...	3	4	...	...	9	...	...	7	5
	Barun	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	2	1
Total		168	5	173	...	16	5	2	9	95	31	1	16	18
BHAGULPORE	Monghyr	22	...	22	...	14	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	1
	Bhagulpore { Central Jail	27	...	27	...	5	1	1	1	6	3	...	5	1
	Purneah { District Jail	9	1	10	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
	Nya Doomska	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	...
Total		75	1	76	...	21	5	1	3	14	7	5	13	7
ORISSA	Cuttack	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Pooree	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total		5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hasareebagh { European	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga { Natives	29	...	29	...	...	4	...	2	8	4	...	7	4
	Singbhoom	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
	Manbhoom	6	1	7	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	2	...
Total		50	1	51	...	...	3	1	3	15	6	...	11	7
GRAND TOTAL		955	60	1,015	...	91	83	60	82	361	114	7	129	88

in the Province of Bengal for the year 1875.—(Concluded.)

DEATHS PER CENT. OF									ADMISSIONS PER CENT. OF MEAN STRENGTH.			AVERAGE DAILY SICK PER CENT. ON MEAN STRENGTH.			JAILS.
Total admissions.			Total treated.			Mean strength.									
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
4'67	...	4'51	4'57	...	4'42	5'74	...	5'47	123'02	86'70	121'30	2'38	3'1	2'31	Burdwan.
2'52	...	2'16	2'48	...	2'12	1'06	...	1'08	42'17	91'87	45'73	1'09	4'50	1'35	Bankoor.
82	...	78	80	...	77	1'67	...	1'59	203'92	182'54	202'85	5'38	4'78	5'36	Beerbhoom.
6'78	5'55	6'74	6'66	5'00	6'61	10'65	4'28	10'30	157'14	77'05	152'86	4'79	1'45	4'61	Midnapore { District Jail.
7'08	...	7'08	6'88	...	6'88	8'13	...	8'13	114'92	.....	114'92	4'70	...	4'70	Central Jail.
2'87	...	2'86	2'78	...	2'77	5'25	...	5'21	182'86	114'67	182'28	6'42	5'73	6'42	Hooghly.
4'72	1'23	4'84	4'60	1'20	4'53	6'40	1'28	6'23	135'29	102'03	134'36	4'43	2'91	4'39	Total.
2'7	...	2'7	2'7	...	2'6	1'34	...	1'40	526'62	255'10	519'15	7'73	35'71	8'60	Presidency { Europeans.
6'5	...	6'4	6'4	...	6'3	1'82	...	1'81	278'11	1,477'83	280'57	5'39	24'28	5'44	Natives.
2'23	...	2'23	2'17	...	2'17	5'09	...	5'09	228'78	.....	228'78	6'38	...	6'38	Alipore.
...	4'93	4'83	...	4'83	4'83	13'90	13'90	13'90	281'87	281'87	...	8'18	8'18	8'18	Russa.
5'94	...	5'94	5'73	...	5'73	12'28	12'28	12'28	206'66	.....	206'20	10'19	...	10'18	Baraset.
3'42	9'09	3'63	3'37	9'08	3'58	2'44	3'71	2'99	85'91	40'87	82'68	3'98	1'22	3'78	Nuddoa.
2'74	7'14	2'88	2'69	7'14	2'82	2'56	4'91	2'66	93'53	60'82	92'39	3'54	5'96	3'65	Jessore.
1'93	4'81	2'15	1'88	4'71	2'10	4'20	12'21	4'74	217'85	253'89	220'23	5'42	7'70	5'67	Total.
3'16	17'39	3'66	3'14	16'66	3'47	3'85	10'67	4'31	121'49	61'39	117'45	4'35	4'35	4'35	Moorshedabad.
4'53	...	4'25	4'40	...	4'14	3'50	...	3'44	77'27	280'50	80'92	1'85	7'69	1'95	Dinajpore.
3'59	...	3'17	3'33	...	3'12	3'23	...	2'98	95'56	73'80	93'80	4'09	1'10	3'85	Maldah.
9'80	...	9'70	9'34	...	9'21	2'22	...	2'18	22'64	16'48	22'54	1'27	...	1'26	Rajshahi.
10'65	...	10'34	10'22	...	9'93	12'73	...	12'34	117'48	245'31	119'30	4'84	19'45	5'06	Rungpore.
5'17	...	5'00	5'04	...	4'85	7'54	...	7'27	145'84	137'70	145'56	3'73	2'75	3'71	Bogra.
1'03	5'55	1'29	1'01	5'26	1'26	2'17	14'70	2'76	211'32	204'70	213'84	4'29	5'67	4'26	Pubna.
5'68	5'10	5'65	5'33	4'89	5'50	4'87	5'93	4'90	85'75	116'26	86'65	2'93	4'91	2'99	Total.
2'36	...	2'27	2'32	...	2'22	2'95	...	2'80	125'29	156'25	126'14	4'03	4'68	4'05	Darjeeling.
16'14	25'00	16'30	15'12	25'00	15'29	25'29	42'55	25'67	156'70	170'21	156'92	6'58	8'51	6'61	Jaipigoree.
12'33	14'28	12'38	11'72	12'50	11'74	18'08	23'42	18'18	147'03	163'93	146'90	5'76	6'78	5'78	Total.
5'45	14'28	5'67	5'21	14'28	5'50	2'02	10'00	2'75	48'20	70'00	48'58	2'36	2'20	2'36	Dacca.
1'21	...	1'19	1'18	...	1'16	1'73	...	1'76	147'68	147'78	147'69	3'14	3'12	3'14	Fureedpore.
8'91	44'44	9'07	8'64	44'44	9'38	11'04	81'97	12'08	123'86	184'42	124'73	5'49	7'99	5'52	Bhackerungpore.
6'40	11'11	6'47	6'21	11'11	6'40	7'70	21'09	7'85	120'49	189'87	121'21	2'94	5'06	2'98	Mymensingh.
5'87	17'64	5'61	5'20	17'64	5'44	5'49	23'33	5'75	102'18	132'24	102'63	3'29	4'04	3'31	Total.
2'31	16'66	2'04	2'30	16'66	2'63	2'54	17'33	2'89	109'76	103'99	100'62	2'60	4'67	2'65	Chittagong.
1'34	...	1'29	1'30	...	1'26	1'00	...	1'08	74'76	128'20	75'78	2'05	3'84	2'06	Nonkholly.
2'06	...	2'68	2'69	...	2'52	2'56	...	2'61	95'99	163'17	97'20	2'88	5'36	2'92	Tipperah.
2'21	5'55	2'30	2'17	5'55	2'26	2'15	7'16	2'19	94'53	128'98	95'23	2'80	4'05	2'84	Total.
8'67	16'66	9'23	8'53	16'66	9'09	5'60	11'97	6'00	64'61	71'85	65'07	2'17	1'51	2'13	Meetaopore.
4'67	...	4'67	3'64	...	3'04	5'64	...	5'64	120'80	.....	120'80	3'86	...	3'86	Buxar.
5'53	...	5'33	5'34	...	5'12	12'65	...	11'04	227'01	120'19	210'25	5'50	5'04	5'07	Gya.
6'34	...	6'18	6'23	...	6'09	6'72	...	6'44	106'03	61'98	104'20	4'09	2'29	4'41	Shahabad.
11'04	30'00	11'18	10'31	30'00	10'42	5'42	4'35	5'38	49'09	21'74	48'18	2'11	...	2'08	Tirhoot.
9'04	5'55	8'71	8'09	5'55	8'41	4'10	4'44	4'12	45'38	80'00	47'27	2'65	3'80	2'70	Sarun.
7'69	...	7'34	7'27	...	6'96	7'33	...	6'95	96'31	83'40	94'69	3'33	2'75	3'30	Chumparun.
6'72	5'49	6'66	6'50	5'32	6'46	6'39	4'04	6'30	95'18	73'60	94'31	3'26	2'64	3'23	Total.
9'53	...	8'94	9'28	...	8'73	6'00	...	5'78	63'04	107'91	64'68	2'82	3'89	2'86	Monghyr.
4'08	...	4'08	3'76	...	3'76	3'30	...	3'30	80'93	...	80'93	6'78	...	6'78	Bhagulpore { Central Jail.
6'12	20'00	6'87	6'62	20'00	6'06	8'79	11'72	4'06	61'94	53'61	61'83	3'37	4'68	3'41	District Jail.
6'63	...	6'65	6'43	...	6'36	5'93	...	5'84	69'23	33'71	58'64	2'66	1'01	2'62	Purneah.
4'16	...	4'16	4'16	...	4'16	1'94	...	1'88	46'68	.....	45'31	...	...	...	Nya Doonka.
5'71	4'25	5'68	5'39	4'35	5'37	3'93	2'90	3'92	68'93	66'74	68'68	4'45	3'01	4'43	Total.
2'86	...	2'66	2'70	...	2'50	1'12	...	1'05	40'61	45'94	40'97	1'50	4'98	1'73	Cuttack.
8'9	...	8'60	8'8	...	8'5	8'0	...	7'6	80'21	82'79	88'87	1'89	7'8	1'83	Poores.
6'5	4'30	1'14	6'4	4'17	1'11	5'5	5'73	1'01	84'83	131'90	88'99	3'06	7'43	3'46	Balasore.
1'84	2'77	1'47	1'33	2'70	1'44	8'8	2'30	97	65'34	82'87	66'59	2'07	5'34	2'31	Total.
2'27	...	2'27	2'27	...	2'27	1'21	...	1'21	53'47	.....	53'47	2'18	...	2'18	Hazareebagh { European Penty.
3'53	...	3'58	3'55	...	3'50	2'33	...	2'38	74'83	78'80	74'57	2'27	7'8	2'25	Natives.
4'89	...	4'76	4'78	...	4'71	3'14	...	2'06	44'43	12'34	43'35	1'49	...	1'47	Lohardugga.
3'26	...	3'15	3'13	...	3'06	6'64	...	6'65	203'62	500'00	207'51	9'78	60'00	10'39	Singbhoom.
4'59	7'69	4'78	4'66	7'14	4'73	4'24	10'14	4'50	92'35	131'84	94'11	2'18	3'85	2'26	Manbhoom.
3'95	3'45	3'94	3'87	3'33	3'86	3'11	3'27	3'11	78'67	94'83	78'97	2'56	4'15	2'58	Total.
3'99	4'97	4'03	3'88	4'86	3'98	4'91	7'99	5'08	123'13	160'74	124'53	3'89	5'36	3'85	GRAND TOTAL.

JAS. BROWNE, M.D.,

Offg. Secy. to the Surgeon-General,
Indian Medical Department.

APPENDIX No. III.



STATISTICS

OF THE

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES, BENGAL,

FOR

THE YEAR 1875.

PART A.



JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
			Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.*		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	328	14	342	312	29	341	640	43	683	722	65	787
		Under-trial ...	20	4	24	200	36	335	319	40	359	304	40	344
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	18	...	18
Cutwa ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	242	41	283	249	41	290	247	41	288
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	139	34	173	143	34	177	140	34	174
Bood-Bood ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	124	10	134	125	10	135	124	10	134
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	129	16	145	129	16	145	125	16	141
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	177	17	194	188	17	205	187	17	204
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	181	10	191	183	10	193	176	9	185
Culina ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	2	19	324	39	363	341	41	382	340	41	381
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	146	15	161	146	16	162	134	16	150
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	187	25	212	201	25	226	195	24	219
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	165	17	182	165	17	182	166	17	173
Bankoora ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	210	7	217	269	27	296	479	34	513	402	36	438
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	220	16	236	225	17	242	218	17	235
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	1	8	6	1	7
Beerbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	240	13	253	316	27	343	555	40	595	474	29	503
		Under-trial ...	20	3	23	312	29	341	332	32	364	321	32	353
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3
Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	271	11	282	670	55	725	941	66	1,007	1,078	61	1,139
		Under-trial ...	...	4	4	8	13	21	8	17	25	8	16	23
		Civil ...	4	...	4	24	...	24	23	...	28	26	...	26
Ditto ...	Magte.'s <i>hajet</i>	Under-trial	9	...	9	502	43	545	571	43	614	558	39	597
Ditto ...	Central Jail	Convicts ...	1,037	...	1,037	2	...	2	1,039	...	1,039	581	...	581
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	202	...	202	218	...	218	180	...	180
Tumlook ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	200	24	224	209	25	234	206	24	232
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	109	10	119	200	19	219	199	10	209
Gurhetta ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	3	10	150	10	160	163	22	185	159	22	181
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	210	17	227	220	17	237	209	17	226
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	438	47	485	443	47	490	446	47	493
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	351	14	365	353	15	368	325	14	339
Hoochly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	523	...	523	254	30	284	777	30	807	814	42	856
		Under-trial ...	9	3	12	214	44	258	253	47	300	244	43	287
		Civil ...	5	1	6	13	...	13	18	...	19	18	1	19
Serampore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	4	26	30	143	43	186	147	69	216	143	75	218
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	332	42	374	334	43	377	325	43	368
		Civil ...	2	...	2	50	2	52	52	2	54	46	2	48
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	33	2	35	596	35	631	629	35	664	1,018	71	1,089
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	514	37	551	523	37	560	511	31	542
Moheshreka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	239	39	278	245	39	284	247	39	286
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	192	35	227	193	35	228	189	35	224
Calcutta ...	European Jail	Convicts ...	44	2	46	432	12	444	476	14	490	459	12	471
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	35	3	38	36	3	39	35	3	38
		Civil ...	1	...	1	64	6	70	65	6	71	63	6	69
Ditto ...	Native Jail	Convicts ...	1,110	3	1,113	1,011	133	1,144	2,121	136	2,257	2,129	136	2,265
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	299	12	311	315	12	327	295	12	307
		Civil ...	21	...	21	320	51	371	341	51	392	324	51	375
Alipore, 24- Pergunnahs.	European ward in the Central and District Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Ditto ...	Natives, Central and District Jail	Convicts ...	2,195	...	2,195	987	...	987	3,182	...	3,182	2,996	...	2,996
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	362	...	362	368	...	368	350	...	350
		Civil ...	4	...	4	45	...	45	49	...	49	43	...	43
Ditto ...	Magte.'s <i>hajet</i>	Under-trial	...	...	...	229	36	265	229	36	265	211	36	247
Diamond Harbour.	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	230	7	237	236	7	243	223	7	230
		Under-trial ...	4	1	5	258	11	269	262	12	274	254	12	266

* including

SUMMARY.

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATION.
Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
350 15 2 2 3 1 4 7 1 12 7 9 355 7 1 191 11 1 408 13 833 29 7 1 6 21 4 28 551 9 4 9 6 4 12 2 5 66 1 3 988 20 17 1 3,197 18 6 16 4 8	15 1 1										

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.			Discharged from all causes*		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Barripore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	235	12	247	236	12	248	235	12	247
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	108	4	112	111	4	115	106	4	110
Satkhiria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	301	3	304	311	3	314	304	3	307
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	250	10	260	250	10	260	250	10	260
Russeerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	95	1	96	95	1	96	95	1	96
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	121	6	127	121	6	127	118	6	124
Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	89	3	92	90	3	93	100	3	103
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	93	1	94	93	1	94	92	1	93
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	148	13	161	149	13	162	148	13	161
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	221	19	240	222	19	241	219	19	238
Russa ...	Female Prison ...	Convicts ...	...	305	305	...	50	50	...	355	355	...	455	455
		Under-trial ...	...	1	1	...	40	40	...	41	41	...	30	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2
Baraset ...	Sub-divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	184	...	184	232	10	242	416	10	426	365	10	375
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	208	13	221	222	13	235	221	13	234
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	6	...	6	5	...	5
Nudda ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	200	22	222	195	11	206	485	33	518	1,073	54	1,127
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	173	10	183	186	10	196	167	8	175
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16	11	...	11
Meherpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	146	2	148	147	2	149	148	2	150
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	303	11	314	304	11	315	305	11	316
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	212	11	223	215	11	226	211	11	222
Choadangah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	84	10	100	87	16	103	90	16	106
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	128	14	140	132	14	146	127	13	140
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	219	15	234	222	15	237	220	15	235
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	150	12	162	150	12	162	145	12	157
Bongong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	264	8	272	266	8	274	267	8	275
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	175	4	179	177	4	181	173	4	177
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	373	14	387	374	34	608	947	48	995	1,307	44	1,351
		Under-trial ...	4	2	6	433	36	469	436	38	474	414	35	449
		Civil ...	3	...	3	26	...	26	29	...	29	27	...	27
Khoolna ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	135	2	137	135	2	137	135	2	137
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	163	1	163	162	1	163	161	1	162
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	204	3	207	210	3	213	209	3	212
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	132	8	140	133	8	141	133	8	141
Narail ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	394	1	395	395	1	396	394	1	395
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	335	13	348	337	13	350	334	13	347
Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	124	4	128	125	4	129	126	4	130
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	153	5	157	155	5	160	149	4	153
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	276	5	281	279	5	284	277	5	282
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	146	8	154	152	8	160	150	8	158
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	529	33	562	188	11	199	717	44	761	981	76	1,057
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	160	8	168	170	9	179	163	9	172
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28	27	...	27
Lalbagh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	265	25	290	265	25	290	264	25	289
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	314	22	336	316	22	338	307	22	329
Rampore Hat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	230	34	264	235	34	269	235	34	269
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	286	36	322	300	36	336	298	36	334
Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	127	5	132	130	5	135	129	5	134
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	192	7	199	195	7	202	188	6	194
Chaltiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	417	21	438	420	21	441	435	21	456
		Under-trial ...	27	...	27	923	59	982	955	59	1,014	935	59	994
Dinagapore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	500	5	514	394	11	405	908	16	919	458	10	468
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	600	10	610	615	10	625	473	13	486
		Civil ...	...	...	...	42	1	43	42	1	43	36	1	37

* Including

SUMMARY.—(Continued.)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATION.
Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	..	1	275	0'04	279	6'07	0'43	6'50	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Barripore.
5	...	5	332	0'39	371	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	417	0'04	421	10'42	0'53	10'95	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Satkhira.
...	...	...	625	0'49	674	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1'61	0'04	1'65	5'06	0'69	5'75	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Ruseerhat.
...	...	...	3'45	0'65	4'10	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	273	0'01	274	4'31	0'01	4'35	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Dum-Dum.
...	...	...	1'61	...	1'61	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1'58	0'05	1'63	6'46	0'76	7'22	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Barrackpore.
3	...	3	484	0'71	559	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	210	210	...	257 12	257 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	6	...	1'61	1'61	...	258'94	258'94	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Female Prison.	Russa.
...	...	...	...	0'21	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...
221	...	221	213'68	0'06	213'74	218'76	0'30	219'06	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Sub-divisional Jail.	Baraset.
1	...	1	454	0'24	478	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	0'54	...	0'54	...	...	...	...	...	...
318	18	336	327'91	26'40	354'37	339'69	20'90	366'59	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Nudda.
19	2	21	9'03	0'44	9'47	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	276	...	276	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	2'43	0'07	2'50	3'74	0'08	3'82	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Meherpore.
...	...	...	1'31	0'01	1'32	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2'46	0'09	2'55	5'88	0'42	6'30	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Kooshtea.
4	...	4	3'42	0'33	3'75	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	3'10	0'23	3'33	5'27	0'42	5'69	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Chooadangah.
5	1	6	2'17	0'19	2'36	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	2'21	0'17	2'38	4'02	0'25	4'27	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Ranaghat.
5	...	5	3'41	0'08	3'49	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1'97	0'02	1'99	7'18	0'08	7'26	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Bongong.
4	...	4	5'21	0'08	5'27	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	16	441	439'16	18'02	458'08	465'08	21'07	486'75	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Jessore.
32	3	35	23'88	2'15	26'03	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	264	...	264	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	212	0'05	217	8'18	0'07	8'25	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Khoolna.
1	...	1	606	0'02	608	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	816	0'06	822	6'83	0'44	7'27	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Ragirhat.
...	...	...	3'67	0'38	4'05	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4'31	...	4'31	14'33	0'18	14'51	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Narail.
3	...	3	10'02	0'18	10'20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1'85	0'04	1'89	5'72	0'21	5'93	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Jhenida.
6	1	7	3'87	0'17	4'04	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	5'40	0'02	5'42	8'62	0'04	8'66	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Magoorah.
2	...	2	5'22	0'02	5'24	...	...	...	...	...	...
566	48	614	566'80	36'79	593'59	519'22	37'46	556'68	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Moorshedabad.
7	...	7	10'92	0'07	11'00	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	1'60	...	1'60	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	0'87	0'05	0'92	8'16	0'52	8'68	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Lalbagh.
9	...	9	7'29	0'47	7'76	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	3'11	0'32	3'43	11'23	0'05	12'20	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Rampore Hat.
2	...	2	8'14	0'63	8'77	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	4'07	0'22	4'29	13'36	0'41	13'77	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Jungipore.
57	1	58	9'29	0'19	9'48	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	3'63	0'01	3'63	36'29	1'87	38'16	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Chaltiah.
20	1	21	33'67	1'36	34'53	...	...	...	...	...	...
485	6	491	488'96	8'49	497'45	516'04	8'96	525'00	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Dinapore.
43	3	46	23'70	0'36	23'06	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	4'38	0'11	4'49	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.*		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Maldah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	33	5	38	200	25	324	332	30	362	200	27	227
		Under-trial ...	12	2	14	267	7	264	269	0	278	208	9	277
		Civil ...	3	...	3	40	3	43	43	3	46	38	3	41
Rajahmhye ...	Central Jail	Convicts ...	929	16	945	485	22	507	1,414	38	1,452	1,005	48	1,053
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	508	21	529	512	21	533	478	19	497
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	19	...	19
Ditto ...	Magto.'s <i>hajal</i>	Under-trial	...	...	...	123	4	127	123	4	127	123	4	127
Nattore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	200	8	217	212	8	220	211	8	219
		Under-trial	8	...	8	171	3	174	170	3	182	177	3	180
Bungpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	469	4	473	551	18	569	1,020	22	1,042	777	21	798
		Under-trial	10	1	11	608	33	641	618	34	652	593	28	621
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16	10	...	16
Ditto ...	Magto.'s <i>hajal</i>	Under-trial	...	...	...	331	5	336	331	5	336	331	5	336
Bhowanigunge	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	169	3	172	170	3	173	170	3	173
		Under-trial	...	...	...	137	5	142	137	5	142	137	5	142
Kuriganon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	52	...	52	53	...	52	52	...	52
		Under-trial	...	...	...	55	2	57	55	2	57	53	2	55
Bagdogra ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	120	2	122	120	2	122	120	2	122
		Under-trial	...	...	...	153	1	154	153	1	154	151	1	152
Bogra ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	118	5	123	504	21	525	622	26	648	482	23	505
		Under-trial	17	5	22	587	22	609	604	27	631	567	26	593
		Civil ...	1	...	1	68	1	64	64	1	65	55	1	56
Pubna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	128	7	135	414	34	448	542	41	583	413	35	448
		Under-trial	4	1	5	347	20	373	351	27	378	342	27	369
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16	14	...	14
Serajgunge ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	207	1	208	206	1	207	204	1	205
		Under-trial	...	...	...	326	3	329	326	3	329	318	3	321
Darjeeling ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	48	1	49	149	14	163	197	15	212	130	15	145
		Under-trial	...	...	...	73	...	73	73	...	73	72	...	72
		Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12	11	...	11
Julpigoree ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	130	4	134	297	13	310	427	17	444	290	13	303
		Under-trial	6	...	6	300	8	308	306	8	314	297	8	305
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	...	11
Ditto ...	Magto.'s <i>hajal</i>	Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(Included in the		
Buxa ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20	20	...	20
		Under-trial	...	...	...	30	3	33	30	3	33	30	3	33
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dacca ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	535	11	546	740	23	772	1,284	34	1,318	1,236	37	1,273
		Under-trial	...	...	...	48	18	66	66	18	84	66	17	83
		Civil ...	5	...	5	60	...	60	65	...	65	58	...	58
Ditto ...	Magto.'s <i>hajal</i>	Convicts ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3
		Under-trial	21	...	21	458	...	458	479	...	479	464	...	464
Manickgunge	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	297	6	303	306	6	306	301	5	306
		Under-trial	7	...	7	201	15	216	208	15	223	198	14	212
Moonshoogunge	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	296	5	301	303	5	308	309	5	314
		Under-trial	...	...	...	169	8	177	169	8	177	167	8	175
Furreedpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	250	4	254	402	18	415	722	17	739	739	17	756
		Under-trial	6	2	8	417	10	427	423	12	435	408	12	420
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9
Goalundo ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	136	3	139	137	3	140	139	3	142
		Under-trial	...	...	...	102	7	109	102	7	109	101	7	108
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	286	2	288	288	2	290	287	2	289
		Under-trial	1	...	1	121	2	123	122	2	124	120	2	122
Backergunge ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	283	8	291	487	10	497	770	18	788	736	18	754
		Under-trial	17	...	17	282	4	286	289	4	293	279	4	283
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20	18	...	18
Persepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	180	3	183	182	3	184	184	3	187
		Under-trial	3	...	3	140	1	141	142	1	143	142	1	143

* Including

SUMMARY.—(Continued.)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATION.
Remaining at the end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
74 1 5	3	77 1 5	47.51 10.04 3.00	5.00 0.38 0.05	52.51 11.02 3.05	61.75	5.43	67.18	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Maldah.
828 84 1	6 2 ...	834 86 1	874.77 24.62 1.88	12.51 0.41 ...	887.28 25.03 1.88	901.27	12.92	914.19	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Central Jail	Rajahshahye.
...	...	...	0.87	0.04	0.91	0.87	0.04	0.91	Under-trial	Magte's <i>hajal</i>	Ditto.
2 2	... ...	2 2	4.89 4.97	0.18 0.08	5.07 5.05	9.86	0.26	10.12	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lock-up ...	Naltore.
490 25	4 6	503 31	441.35 32.08 1.33	5.53 1.52 ...	446.88 34.20 1.33	475.36	7.05	482.41	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Rungpore.
...	...	...	1.06	0.02	1.08	1.06	0.02	1.08	Under-trial	Magte's <i>hajal</i>	Ditto.
...	...	...	5.24 4.70	0.06 0.13	5.30 4.83	9.94	0.19	10.13	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lock-up ...	Bhowanigunge.
1 2	... ...	1 2	0.91 2.39	... 0.01	0.91 2.40	3.30	0.01	3.31	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Kurigram.
1 2	... ...	1 2	11.26 15.05	0.01 0.01	11.27 15.06	26.31	0.02	26.33	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Bagdogra.
147 37 9	3 1 ...	150 38 9	132.67 22.94 3.46	3.87 1.69 0.25	136.54 24.63 3.71	159.07	5.81	164.88	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Bogra.
140 9 2	6	146 9 2	119.70 16.04 1.58	5.61 1.21 ...	125.31 17.25 1.58	137.94	6.82	144.76	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Ditto	Pubna.
14 8	... ...	14 8	6.34 10.82	0.02 0.05	6.36 10.87	17.16	0.07	17.23	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lock-up ...	Serajgunge.
67 1 1	... ... ...	67 1 1	64.08 1.70 1.10	1.92	66.00 1.70 1.16	67.84	1.92	69.76	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Darjeeling.
138 9	4 ...	142 9	132.22 14.28 0.73	2.55 0.39 ...	134.77 14.67 0.73	147.28	2.94	150.22	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Ditto	Julpigoree.
statistics of the jail.)			...	...	...	...	...	...	Under-trial	Magte's <i>hajal</i>	Ditto.
...	...	...	0.23 1.52	... 0.17	0.23 1.69	1.74	0.17	1.91	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	Lock-up ...	Buxa.
528 2 7	9 1 ...	535 3 7	506.15 1.24 4.40	10.09 0.70 ...	516.24 2.03 4.40	571.79	10.88	582.67	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Dacca.
1 15	... ...	1 15	1.00 15.37	... ...	1.00 15.87	16.87	...	16.87	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Magistrate's <i>hajal</i> .	Ditto.
3 10	1 1	4 11	6.52 3.48	0.02 0.26	6.54 3.75	10.01	0.28	10.29	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lock-up ...	Manickgunge.
1 2	... ...	1 2	4.69 5.07	0.02 0.20	4.71 5.27	9.76	0.22	9.98	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Moonshee- gunge.
376 16 1	4	379 15 1	313.78 20.59 1.92	5.29 0.78 ...	318.07 21.37 1.92	335.29	6.07	341.36	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Furroedpore.
1 1	... ...	1 1	1.49 2.14	0.01 0.28	1.50 2.42	3.93	0.29	3.99	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lock-up ...	Goalundo.
3 3	... ...	3 3	7.23 2.94	0.01 0.07	7.24 2.91	10.07	0.08	10.15	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Ditto	Madareepore.
312 20 3	2	314 20 2	310.13 24.30 2.15	4.63 0.27 ...	314.75 24.57 2.15	336.58	4.89	341.47	Convicts ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	District Jail	Backergunge.
2 ...	... ...	2 ...	3.95 4.35	0.10 0.07	4.05 4.42	8.30	0.17	8.47	Convicts ... Under-trial ...	Lock-up ...	Perozepore.

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.*		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patoakhally...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	159	3	162	160	3	163	163	3	166
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	82	2	84	88	2	90	85	2	87
Shabazpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	185	3	188	193	3	196	188	2	190
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	34	...	34	34	...	34	33	...	33
Mymensingh ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	441	6	447	460	0	460	901	15	916	773	16	789
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	388	14	400	396	14	410	371	14	385
		Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	22	...	22
Atia ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	211	3	214	210	4	223	219	4	223
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	123	6	129	131	0	137	121	6	127
Jamulpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	124	2	126	128	2	130	130	2	132
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	90	3	93	92	3	95	86	3	89
Kissorigunge...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	106	3	109	108	3	111	95	3	98
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	80	1	81	81	1	82	77	1	78
Chittagong ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	182	3	185	365	18	383	547	21	568	356	17	373
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	545	22	567	560	23	583	530	23	553
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8	5	...	5
Cox's Bazar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	41	1	42	43	1	44	43	1	44
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	25	6	31	25	6	31	24	6	30
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3
Noakholly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	161	4	165	573	11	584	734	15	749	677	11	688
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	329	8	337	332	8	340	322	7	329
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3
Tipperah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	256	3	259	537	12	549	709	15	724	753	9	762
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	314	18	332	324	18	342	317	18	335
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24	21	...	21
Nasirnugger ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	292	7	299	305	7	312	300	7	307
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	160	5	174	169	5	174	167	5	172
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8
Mectapore, Patna. }	District Jail	Convicts ...	331	27	378	537	54	591	888	81	969	1,189	108	1,297
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	587	40	627	597	40	637	563	39	602
		Civil ...	5	...	5	37	...	37	42	...	42	38	...	38
Ditto ...	Magte's <i>hajet</i>	Under-trial ...	...	...	...	316	21	337	316	21	337	316	21	337
Barh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	14	1	15	414	11	425	428	12	440	420	12	432
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	429	12	441	434	12	446	420	12	432
Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	204	47	251	204	47	251	203	47	250
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	228	27	255	228	27	255	223	27	250
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	218	15	233	229	15	244	234	15	249
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	324	21	345	328	21	347	310	16	326
Dehree and Buxar.	Convict Camp	Convicts ...	756	...	756	...	...	...	756	...	756	647	...	647
Gya ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	364	23	387	394	47	441	758	70	828	646	71	717
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	384	32	416	398	32	430	331	29	360
		Civil ...	3	...	3	18	...	18	21	...	21	17	...	17
Ditto ...	Magte's <i>hajet</i>	Under-trial ...	3	...	3	420	27	447	422	27	449	413	25	438
Nowadah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	203	12	215	205	12	217	209	12	221
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	195	17	212	205	17	222	204	15	219
Jehansabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	189	6	195	194	6	200	186	6	192
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	267	14	281	267	14	281	254	14	268
Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	167	16	183	173	16	189	172	16	188
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	354	8	362	362	8	370	356	8	364
Shahabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	400	19	419	435	38	473	835	57	892	619	60	679
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	408	33	441	440	33	473	433	33	466
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	16	...	16
Sasceram ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	320	11	331	326	11	337	321	12	333
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	393	24	417	394	25	419	389	24	413
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	211	10	221	219	10	229	217	10	227
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	330	17	347	337	17	354	330	17	347

SUMMARY.—(Continued.)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATION.
Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1	...	1	3'23	0'10	3'33	7'38	0'23	7'61	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Patooskhally.
3	...	3	4'15	0'13	4'28				Under-trial		
7	1	8	15'70	0'26	15'96	16'95	0'26	17'21	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Shabazpore.
1	...	1	1'25	.....	1'25				Under-trial		
337	4	341	435'18	4'20	439'47	454'08	4'74	458'82	Convicts ...	District Jail	Mymensingh.
25	...	25	17'11	0'45	17'56				Under-trial		
3	...	3	1'70	.....	1'70				Civil ...		
1	...	1	6'57	0'19	6'76	10'65	0'45	11'10	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Atia.
10	...	10	4'08	0'28	4'34				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	3'54	0'09	3'73	0'17	0'19	6'36	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Jamalpore.
6	...	6	2'53	0'10	2'63				Under-trial		
14	...	14	2'63	0'10	2'73	5'53	0'12	5'65	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Kissorigunge.
4	...	4	2'00	0'02	2'02				Under-trial		
234	5	239	214'21	4'75	218'96	233'57	5'76	239'33	Convicts ...	District Jail	Chittagong.
10	...	10	17'56	1'01	18'57				Under-trial		
3	...	3	1'80	.....	1'80				Civil ...		
1	...	1	1'30	0'01	1'37	2'53	0'05	2'58	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Cox's Bazar.
1	...	1	1'04	0'04	1'08				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	0'13	.....	0'13				Civil ...		
148	4	152	181'25	3'28	184'53	190'76	3'86	200'62	Convicts ...	District Jail	Noakholly.
10	1	11	15'35	0'58	15'93				Under-trial		
1	...	1	0'16	.....	0'16				Civil ...		
227	9	236	223'62	4'32	228'94	245'98	4'78	250'76	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Tipperah.
7	...	7	14'18	0'46	14'64				Under-trial		
3	...	3	3'18	.....	3'18				Civil ...		
6	...	6	9'46	0'13	9'59	15'38	0'34	15'72	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Nasirugger.
2	...	2	5'31	0'21	5'52				Under-trial		
.....	...	.....	0'01	.....	0'01				Civil ...		
340	23	373	353'44	23'68	377'12	374'65	25'09	389'74	Convicts ...	District Jail	Meerapore, Patna.
34	1	35	17'62	1'41	19'03				Under-trial		
4	...	4	3'50	.....	3'50				Civil ...		
.....	...	.....	1'01	0'07	1'08	1'01	0'07	1'08	Under-trial	Magto's hajat	Ditto.
8	...	8	5'88	0'38	6'26	13'46	0'75	14'21	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Barh.
14	...	14	7'68	0'37	8'05				Under-trial		
2	...	2	0'87	0'44	1'31	3'82	0'63	4'45	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Dinapore.
2	...	2	2'06	0'19	2'25				Under-trial		
3	...	3	7'08	0'13	7'21	16'65	0'32	16'97	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Behar.
16	5	21	9'62	0'19	9'81				Under-trial		
479	...	479	598'62	.....	598'62	598'62	.....	598'62	Convicts ...	Convict Camp	Dohree and Buxar.
324	31	355	298'78	23'41	317'19	318'80	24'98	343'78	Convicts ...	District Jail	Gya.
67	9	76	21'18	1'57	22'75				Under-trial		
4	...	4	5'84	.....	5'84				Civil ...		
9	2	11	7'91	0'24	8'15	7'91	0'24	8'15	Under-trial	Magto's hajat	Ditto.
2	...	2	3'47	0'19	3'66	5'73	0'46	6'19	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Nowadah.
1	...	1	2'26	0'27	2'53				Under-trial		
2	...	2	2'96	0'03	3'00	8'40	0'31	8'71	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Jehanabad.
35	...	35	5'44	0'28	5'72				Under-trial		
2	...	2	4'27	0'03	4'30	13'28	0'06	13'34	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Aurangabad.
6	...	6	9'01	0'03	9'04				Under-trial		
399	14	413	351'30	15'07	366'37	373'11	16'12	388'23	Convicts ...	District Jail	Shahabad.
25	...	25	18'16	1'05	19'21				Under-trial		
2	...	2	2'15	.....	2'15				Civil ...		
6	...	6	6'31	0'01	6'32	16'33	0'03	16'40	Convicts ...	Lock-up ...	Saseeram.
5	1	6	10'07	0'01	10'08				Under-trial		
2	...	2	2'25	0'03	2'28	16'35	0'77	17'12	Convicts ...	Ditto ...	Buxar.
7	...	7	14'09	0'29	14'38				Under-trial		

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES confined

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.*		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhuboosah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	146	7	153	149	7	156	149	7	156
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	170	5	175	173	5	178	156	5	161
Mozufferpore...	District Jail	Convicts ...	677	21	698	331	34	365	999	55	1,053	1,453	90	1,543
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	439	27	466	450	28	478	427	26	453
		Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33	28	...	28
Ditto ...	Magte.'s hafat	Under-trial	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8
Hajeepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	313	23	336	313	23	336	313	23	336
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	170	10	186	174	16	190	165	15	180
		Civil ...	...	...	...	41	...	41	41	...	41	41	...	41
Seetamurhee...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	373	29	401	378	29	407	377	29	406
		Under-trial	7	1	8	258	15	273	265	16	281	257	16	273
Durbhunga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	79	9	88	79	9	88	140	10	150
		Under-trial	...	...	...	107	11	118	107	11	118	96	11	107
Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	340	17	357	352	17	369	352	17	369
		Under-trial	4	...	4	270	11	281	274	11	285	274	11	285
Mudhoobunnee	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	459	24	483	460	24	484	460	24	484
		Under-trial	2	...	2	567	23	590	569	23	592	545	23	567
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	308	6	314	308	6	314	290	6	296
		Under-trial	3	...	3	173	10	183	176	10	186	171	8	179
Saran ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	370	16	386	464	38	502	834	54	888	735	43	778
		Under-trial	7	2	9	432	47	479	439	49	488	435	46	481
		Civil ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8	7	...	7
Sewan ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	316	31	347	318	31	349	327	31	358
		Under-trial	5	1	6	245	21	266	250	22	272	241	21	262
Chumpanun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	209	9	218	353	23	376	562	32	594	504	27	531
		Under-trial	14	1	15	433	15	448	447	16	463	441	15	456
		Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	20	...	20
Bettiah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	353	13	366	354	12	366	341	12	353
		Under-trial	11	1	12	339	8	347	350	9	359	344	9	353
Monghyr ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	387	14	401	389	27	416	776	41	817	759	43	802
		Under-trial	5	3	8	410	18	428	421	21	442	398	21	419
		Civil ...	1	...	1	55	...	55	56	...	56	55	...	55
Jamooee ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	313	8	321	321	8	329	319	8	327
		Under-trial	7	...	7	533	13	546	540	13	553	535	13	548
Begoo Seral ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	114	9	123	116	9	125	116	9	125
		Under-trial	2	...	2	162	16	178	164	16	180	162	16	178
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail	Convicts ...	742	...	742	...	...	...	742	...	742	439	...	439
Ditto ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	233	6	239	179	10	189	412	16	428	313	24	337
		Under-trial	9	...	9	169	4	173	173	4	177	173	4	177
		Civil ...	9	...	9	71	...	71	80	...	80	71	...	71
Banka ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	107	7	114	108	7	115	109	7	116
		Under-trial	...	2	2	93	7	100	93	9	102	92	9	101
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	73	1	74	73	1	74	73	1	74
		Under-trial	1	...	1	124	1	125	125	1	126	125	1	126
Muddehpooora	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	103	1	104	105	1	106	111	2	113
		Under-trial	...	...	...	53	1	54	53	1	54	53	1	54
Purneah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	359	6	365	434	31	465	733	37	820	717	27	744
		Under-trial	21	...	21	413	13	426	424	13	437	416	13	429
		Civil ...	3	...	3	38	...	38	31	...	31	25	...	25
Kissengunge ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	173	4	177	181	4	185	181	4	185
		Under-trial	7	...	7	309	10	319	316	10	326	295	9	305
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	106	1	107	103	1	107	104	1	105
		Under-trial	8	...	8	91	3	94	99	3	102	96	3	99
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nya Doonka ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	77	2	79	299	17	316	376	19	395	369	19	388
		Under-trial	11	...	11	285	18	303	303	18	321	283	18	301

* Including

SUMMARY—(Continued.)

in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATION.
Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
2	...	2	5'08	0'42	6'38	12'39	0'51	12'90	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Bhubocah.
17	...	17	6'43	0'09	6'52				Under-trial		
588	28	616	631'22	22'54	653'76	663'29	24'35	687'64	Convicts ...	District Jail	Mozufferpore.
23	2	25	26'14	1'81	27'95				Under-trial		
5	...	5	5'93	.....	5'93				Civil		
.....	.....	.....	0'49	.....	0'49	0'49	.....	0'49	Under-trial	Magto's <i>hajat</i>	Ditto.
9	1	10	1'43	0'37	1'80	9'25	0'76	10'01	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Hajepore.
.....	.....	.....	7'60	0'30	7'99				Under-trial		
2	...	2	0'22	.....	0'22				Civil		
8	...	8	4'61	0'32	4'93	14'60	0'64	15'24	Convicts ...	Ditto	Sectamurhee.
8	...	8	9'99	0'32	10'31				Under-trial		
190	9	199	150'84	9'69	160'53	163'15	10'85	174'00	Convicts ...	District Jail	Durbhunga.
11	...	11	12'81	1'16	13'97				Under-trial		
.....	.....	.....	6'30	1'40	7'70	10'00	1'60	11'60	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Ditto.
.....	.....	.....	3'70	0'20	3'90				Under-trial		
24	1	25	2'87	0'42	3'29	14'07	2'13	16'20	Convicts ...	Ditto	Mudhoobunnee.
.....	.....	.....	11'50	1'71	13'21				Under-trial		
5	2	7	1'25	0'04	1'29	7'10	0'31	7'41	Convicts ...	Ditto	Tajpore.
.....	.....	.....	5'85	0'27	6'12				Under-trial		
334	23	357	367'83	23'03	390'86	389'31	24'73	414'04	Convicts ...	District Jail	Sarun.
4	3	7	80'63	1'70	82'33				Under-trial		
1	...	1	0'85	.....	0'85				Civil		
2	...	2	5'83	0'47	6'30	10'56	0'74	11'30	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Sowan.
9	1	10	4'74	0'27	5'01				Under-trial		
199	12	211	201'30	11'11	212'41	219'29	12'02	231'31	Convicts ...	District Jail	Chumparun.
6	1	7	15'23	0'91	16'14				Under-trial		
2	...	2	2'76	.....	2'76				Civil		
15	...	15	7'41	0'19	7'60	11'33	0'24	11'57	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Bettiah.
6	...	6	3'93	0'05	3'97				Under-trial		
201	11	212	363'39	13'28	366'67	368'89	14'04	382'93	Convicts ...	District Jail	Monghyr.
23	...	23	11'59	0'76	12'35				Under-trial		
3	...	3	3'91	.....	3'91				Civil		
2	...	2	2'09	0'03	2'03	3'72	0'07	3'79	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Jamocce.
5	...	5	1'72	0'04	1'76				Under-trial		
2	...	2	2'43	0'02	2'45	7'38	0'43	7'81	Convicts ...	Ditto	Begoo Serai.
2	...	2	4'89	0'41	5'30				Under-trial		
1	...	1	0'06	.....	0'06				Civil		
730	...	730	819'53	.....	819'53	819'53	.....	819'53	Convicts ...	Central Jail	Bhagnipore.
243	9	252	222'68	8'65	231'33	237'38	8'69	246'07	Convicts ...	District Jail	Ditto.
5	...	5	7'10	0'04	7'14				Under-trial		
9	...	9	7'40	.....	7'40				Civil		
1	...	1	2'15	0'03	2'17	3'86	0'10	3'96	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Banka.
1	...	1	1'21	0'06	1'29				Under-trial		
.....	.....	.....	0'33	.....	0'33	2'14	.....	2'14	Convicts ...	Ditto	Soopool.
.....	.....	.....	1'76	.....	1'76				Under-trial		
5	...	5	2'19	.....	2'19	3'16	.....	3'16	Convicts ...	Ditto	Muddehpooora.
.....	.....	.....	0'97	.....	0'97				Under-trial		
299	3	302	365'60	8'59	374'19	387'97	9'08	397'05	Convicts ...	District Jail	Purneah.
15	...	15	19'29	0'44	19'73				Under-trial		
6	...	6	3'08	.....	3'08				Civil		
1	...	1	3'97	0'03	4'00	16'73	0'73	17'46	Convicts ...	Lock-up	Kissengunge.
20	1	21	12'72	0'69	13'41				Under-trial		
.....	.....	.....	0'06	.....	0'06				Civil		
3	...	3	1'78	0'04	1'82	3'66	0'11	3'77	Convicts ...	Ditto	Arraracah.
3	...	3	1'87	0'07	1'94				Under-trial		
.....	.....	.....	0'01	.....	0'01				Civil		
90	2	92	91'66	2'12	93'78	103'09	2'80	104'89	Convicts ...	District Jail	Nya Doomka.
15	...	15	16'46	0'67	17'13				Under-trial		

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.*		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajmehal ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	205	14	219	214	14	228	200	14	214
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	198	15	213	203	16	219	196	16	212
Deoghur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	3	10	281	21	302	288	24	312	285	24	309
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	138	8	146	143	8	151	143	7	150
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	103	1	104	110	1	111	103	1	104
		Under-trial ...	11	1	12	221	4	225	232	5	237	224	5	229
Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	205	23	228	287	21	308	492	44	536	415	29	444
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	344	28	372	347	28	375	333	28	361
		Civil ...	5	...	5	36	...	36	41	...	41	30	...	39
Jajpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	112	2	114	113	2	115	112	2	114
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	117	13	130	122	13	135	118	12	130
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kondraparah...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	45	7	52	45	7	52	51	7	58
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	40	2	42	41	2	43	39	1	40
Poorce ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	117	7	124	262	11	273	379	18	397	362	17	379
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	341	9	350	342	9	351	324	9	333
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	5	...	5
Khoordah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	139	11	150	142	11	153	142	11	153
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	89	4	93	90	4	94	88	4	92
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3
Balasore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	134	14	148	231	17	248	365	31	396	293	21	314
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	341	20	361	344	20	364	326	19	345
		Civil ...	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8
Bhuddruck ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	157	17	174	159	17	176	158	17	175
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	141	21	162	144	21	165	144	21	165
Hazaroebagh {	European Penitentiary	Convicts ...	78	...	78	13	...	13	91	...	91	28	...	28
		State prisoners.†	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Ditto ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	998	7	1,005	271	26	297	1,280	33	1,303	838	22	860
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	236	17	253	238	17	255	234	17	251
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	1	11	10	1	11	9	...	9
Pachumba ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	161	2	163	165	2	167	151	2	153
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	149	3	152	155	3	158	154	3	157
Lohardugga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	109	7	206	429	13	442	628	20	648	455	12	467
		Under-trial ...	12	1	13	353	12	365	365	13	378	353	11	364
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	10	...	10
Palamow ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	136	6	142	149	6	155	140	5	145
		Under-trial ...	29	...	29	166	8	174	195	8	203	189	8	197
Singbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	72	...	72	154	8	162	226	8	234	159	7	167
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	136	1	137	141	1	142	129	1	130
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	174	3	177	605	36	641	779	39	818	700	35	735
		Under-trial ...	18	...	18	662	37	699	680	37	717	631	37	668
		Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29	27	...	27
Gobindpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	224	5	229	234	5	239	226	5	231
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	167	6	173	173	6	179	171	6	177
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12
Total ...			19,101	754	19,855	35,565	2,109	37,674	54,666	2,863	57,529	53,013	2,063	55,076
		Under-trial ...	780	51	831	34,123	1,969	36,092	54,903	2,020	56,923	53,546	1,959	55,505
		Civil ...	97	1	98	1,442	68	1,511	1,540	69	1,609	1,457	68	1,525
Grand Total			19,978	806	20,784	71,131	4,146	75,277	91,109	4,953	96,061	87,973	5,089	93,062

* Including
† Received from Aden
‡ In the report of 1874, 829 are entered as the total, owing to an error of 2 in the return of the
§ The two states

SUMMARY.—(Continued.)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9			10			Class of prisoners.	Place of confinement.	STATION.
Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
21 7	...	21 7	10'84 9'62	0'53 0'53	11'37 10'15	20'46	1'06	21'52	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Rajmehal.
7 ...	...	7 1	13'29 3'38	0'40 0'14	13'78 3'52	16'07	0'63	17'30	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Deoghur.
7 8	...	7 10	9'82 9'08	0'04 0'37	9'86 10'35	19'80	0'41	20'21	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Golda.
249 14 2	18 ...	267 14 2	247'35 15'64 3'61	18'42 1'20	265'77 16'84 3'61	268'00	19'62	286'22	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Cuttack
1 4 ...	...	1 5	2'08 2'80 0'04	..... ..... .....	2'08 2'80 0'04	5'58	.....	5'58	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Lock-up	Jajpore.
1 2	...	1 3	1'00 1'09	0'15 0'03	1'15 1'12	2'09	0'18	2'27	Convicts Under-trial	Ditto	Kendraparah.
106 18 2	7 ...	113 18 2	117'95 5'66 0'59	6'54 0'13	124'49 5'79 0'59	124'20	6'67	130'87	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Poorce
1 2 .....	...	1 2	2'32 2'56 0'03	0'17 0'07	2'49 2'63 0'03	4'91	0'24	5'15	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Lock-up	Khoordah.
108 18	18 1	126 19	162'06 17'03 0'09	16'02 1'47	178'08 18'50 0'09	170'18	17'49	196'67	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Balasore.
1 .....	...	1	2'11 2'14	0'10 0'31	2'20 2'45	4'25	0'50	4'75	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Bhuddruck.
74 2	...	74 2	82'34 1'29	..... .....	82'34 1'29	82'34	.....	82'34	Convicts State prison-ers.	European Penitentiary	Hazareebagh.
1,07 4 1	15 ...	1,072 4 2	981'04 5'94 1'12	10'73 0'44 0'06	991'77 6'38 1'18	998'10	11'23	999'33	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District and Central Jail	Ditto.
15 11 .....	...	15 11	7'50 4'20	0'03 0'01	7'53 4'21	11'70	0'04	11'74	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Pachumba.
232 12	8 2	240 14	210'39 23'11 1'20	5'86 1'28	216'10 24'37 1'20	234'61	7'12	241'73	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Lohardugga.
10 6	1 ...	11 6	12'97 11'85	0'88 0'24	13'83 12'09	24'82	1'10	25'92	Convicts Under-trial	Lock-up	Palamow.
80 12	1 ...	81 12	83'23 7'04 0'04	1'01 0'18	84'24 7'22 0'04	90'31	1'19	91'50	Convicts Under-trial Civil	District Jail	Singhbhoom.
224 49 2	8 ...	232 49 2	182'16 25'38 3'41	8'67 1'15	191'13 26'53 3'41	210'95	10'12	231'07	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Ditto	Maubhoom.
8 1 .....	...	8 1	14'86 6'22 0'64	0'19 0'37	15'05 6'63 0'64	21'78	0'56	22'34	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Lock-up	Gobindpore.
18,978 1,355 133	723 61 1	19,695 1,416 134	19,810'84 1,913'83 1,23'18	767'23 68'62 2'06	19,978'07 1,279'15 124'24	20,546'55	834'91	21,381'46	Convicts Under-trial Civil	Total.	
20,460	806	21,266	20,546'55	834'91	21,381'46	20,546'55	834'91	21,381'46	.....	Grand Total.	

transfers.
on the 8th May 1875.
number of under-trial prisoners remaining in lock-ups
Pachumba lock-up for 1874.
prisoners are excluded.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS in the Jails and

1		2		3		4		5		6									
DIVISIONS.		Serial number.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.	Remained on the 31st December 1874.	Imprisoned during the year.	Total.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1875.												
							BY TRANSFER FROM OTHER JAILS OR LOCK-UPS.												
							To undergo sentence.				In transit and for transportation en route for other jails, &c.								
							From jails.		From lock-ups to district jails and other lock-ups for confinement.		From jails.		From lock-ups to district jails and other lock-ups for confinement.		From jails.		From lock-ups to district jails and other lock-ups for confinement.		
M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	328	14	312	29	640	43	19	...	...	413	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Cutwa	7	...	242	41	249	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bood-Bood	1	...	124	10	125	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Kaneegunge	11	...	177	17	188	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Culina	17	2	324	39	341	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Johanabad	14	...	187	25	201	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Bankoora	210	7	289	27	479	34	154	17	124	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	Beerbhoom	249	13	546	27	595	40	70	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9	Midnapore—District Jail	271	11	670	55	951	66	148	1	397	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Tumlook	9	1	200	24	209	25	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	Gurbetta	7	3	156	19	163	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12	Contai	5	...	438	47	443	47	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Midnapore—Central Jail	1,037	...	2	...	1,039	...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14	Hooghly	523	...	254	30	777	30	345	2	243	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Serampore	4	28	143	43	147	49	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Howrah	53	2	596	33	629	35	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	38	...
	17	Moheshreka	6	...	239	39	245	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY	18	Presidency—Europeans	44	2	432	12	476	14	42	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	19	Ditto—Natives	1,110	3	1,011	133	2,121	136	280	...	...	695	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
	20	Alipore—Europeans	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Ditto—Natives	2,105	...	987	...	3,182	...	694	...	...	586	...	...	...	...	761	...	...
	22	Diamond Harbour	6	...	220	7	226	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Barripore	1	...	235	12	236	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Batkhira	10	...	301	3	311	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Busserhat	...	...	95	1	96	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Dum-Dum	1	...	89	3	90	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27	Barackpore	1	...	148	13	149	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Russa—Female Prison	...	305	...	...	355	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	64
	29	Haraset	184	...	232	10	416	10	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Nuddea	290	22	195	11	485	33	22	2	894	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Meherpore	1	...	146	2	147	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Kooshica	1	...	303	11	304	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Choodanagrah	3	...	84	16	87	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34	Kanaghat	3	...	219	15	222	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Bongong	2	...	264	8	266	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	36	Jessore	373	14	574	34	947	46	25	...	760	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Khoolna	...	...	135	2	135	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Bagirhat	6	...	204	8	210	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	39	Narail	1	...	304	1	305	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Jhenida	1	...	124	4	125	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Magoorah	3	...	276	5	279	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Moorahedabad	529	33	189	11	777	44	18	7	812	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Lalbagh	...	...	285	25	295	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Rampore Hat	5	...	230	34	235	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Jungipore	3	...	127	5	130	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Ohalish	3	...	417	21	420	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR.	47	Dinapore	509	5	394	11	903	16	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	Maldah	33	5	290	25	332	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	Rajshahye	929	16	485	22	1,414	38	232	10	137	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50	Nattore	3	...	209	8	212	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	Rangpore	469	4	551	18	1,020	23	...	...	256	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Bhowanigunge	1	...	169	8	170	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53	Kurigaon	...	...	52	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54	Bogdogra	...	...	120	2	120	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55	Bogra	118	5	504	21	622	26	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	56	Pabna	128	7	414	34	542	41	14	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	57	Serajungo	2	...	297	1	299	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DACCA	58	Darjeeling	48	1	140	14	197	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	59	Julpigore	130	4	227	13	427	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60	Buxa	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	61	Dacca	535	11	749	23	1,334	34	46	...	334	11	46	...	...	...	...	...
	62	Do. Magistrate's Hajat	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	63	Manickgunge	2	...	297	6	299	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I.—(Judicial.)

Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8				9				Serial number.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.
Total population of the jails.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.					
			To undergo sentence.		In transit and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1,072	80	1,152	12	12	1	...	111	2	549	51	1	Burdwan.
249	41	290	62	8	...	...	...	...	163	33	2	Cuttwa.
125	10	135	47	7	...	...	...	...	53	3	3	Bood-Bood.
189	17	206	118	8	...	...	...	...	55	9	4	Raneegunge.
341	41	382	160	16	...	...	7	1	147	24	5	Culina.
202	29	227	56	8	...	...	22	...	99	16	6	Jehanabad.
757	62	819	62	...	...	...	29	...	279	36	7	Rankoor.
665	46	711	50	3	...	...	15	...	363	26	8	Boerbhoom.
1,486	91	1,577	243	3	5	1	34	...	661	56	9	Midnapore—District Jail.
215	25	240	127	12	...	...	3	...	52	11	10	Tumlook.
105	22	127	105	13	...	...	...	...	24	7	11	Gurbetta.
450	47	497	268	12	...	...	...	...	50	12	12	Contai.
1,414	...	1,414	152	...	...	...	...	...	349	...	13	Midnapore—Central Jail.
1,365	42	1,407	50	38	15	...	43	1	662	3	14	Hooghly.
147	27	244	102	7	...	...	...	...	16	64	15	Serampore..
1,022	71	1,093	530	24	210	36	...	...	255	10	16	Howrah.
249	39	288	210	36	...	...	1	...	20	8	17	Mohoshreka.
525	14	539	51	2	...	...	1	...	390	10	18	Presidency—Europeans.
3,117	136	3,253	699	96	32	...	23	...	1,308	39	19	Ditto—Natives.
2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Alipore—Europeans.
5,193	...	5,193	353	...	...	...	77	...	1,543	...	21	Ditto—Natives.
226	7	233	134	3	...	...	...	...	42	1	22	Diamond Harbour.
236	12	248	58	3	...	...	...	...	75	...	23	Barripore.
311	3	314	173	2	...	...	1	...	89	1	24	Satkshira.
95	1	96	51	1	...	...	...	...	35	...	25	Busserhat.
109	3	103	54	1	...	...	...	...	40	1	26	Dum-Dum.
149	13	162	111	11	...	...	...	...	10	...	27	Barrack pore.
...	665	665	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	327	28	Russa—Female Prison.
686	10	596	125	9	...	...	...	...	165	...	29	Baraset.
1,891	72	1,463	264	4	7	1	48	1	684	47	30	Nuddia.
150	2	152	112	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	31	Meherpore.
366	11	317	243	8	...	...	...	...	23	2	32	Kooshtea.
92	16	108	40	5	...	...	...	...	37	9	33	Chooadangah.
...	15	238	186	12	...	...	...	...	26	3	34	Ranaghat.
...	8	276	245	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	35	Bongoug.
1,732	60	1,792	214	7	9	3	50	1	977	31	36	Jessore.
135	2	137	103	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	37	Khoolna.
510	3	313	137	1	...	...	...	...	34	2	38	Bagirhat.
395	1	396	264	1	...	...	...	...	78	...	39	Narail.
127	4	131	97	4	...	...	1	...	5	...	40	Jhonida.
590	6	596	106	3	...	...	...	...	89	3	41	Magoorah.
1,547	124	1,671	114	...	...	...	47	3	740	69	42	Moorsheabad.
...	25	291	172	21	...	...	...	...	41	1	43	Lalbagh.
537	34	271	144	19	...	...	1	...	62	15	44	Rampore Hat.
186	5	135	89	5	...	...	6	...	30	...	45	Jungipore.
440	21	461	425	21	...	...	...	...	2	...	46	Chaltiah.
943	16	959	...	...	1	...	7	...	376	10	47	Dinagopore.
534	30	364	48	6	3	...	3	...	190	20	48	Maldah.
1,535	64	1,597	61	...	7	...	61	2	784	41	49	Rajshahye.
213	8	221	137	7	...	...	...	...	38	1	50	Nattore.
1,276	25	1,301	101	2	...	...	31	...	817	19	51	Rangpore.
170	3	173	113	1	...	...	...	...	21	2	52	Bhowanigunge.
55	...	53	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	53	Kurigan.
121	2	123	111	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	Bogdoga.
629	25	654	50	2	1	...	27	2	340	19	55	Bogra.
755	41	794	180	4	1	...	17	...	397	30	56	Pubna.
303	1	303	197	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	57	Serajgunge.
197	15	212	24	...	...	...	1	...	94	15	58	Darjeeling.
423	17	445	20	1	13	1	18	...	192	10	59	Julpigore.
20	...	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	Buxa.
1,763	46	1,808	98	6	63	1	63	2	841	28	61	Dacca.
4	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	Do. Magistrate's Hajat.
304	6	310	183	5	...	...	...	...	38	...	63	Manickgunge.
510	5	515	200	5	...	...	...	...	90	...	64	Moonshagunge.
1,114	21	1,135	16	...	5	...	51	1	534	16	65	Furzedpore.
140	3	143	117	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	66	Goalundo.
300	2	302	190	2	...	...	...	...	61	...	67	Madareepore.
1,048	20	1,068	28	3	17	1	62	1	505	9	68	Backergunge.
196	2	198	180	1	...	...	...	...	32	1	69	Persepore.
168	3	168	117	1	...	...	...	...	30	2	70	Patoakhally.
193	3	196	61	...	...	...	6	...	98	2	71	Shabaspore.

No. I.—(Judicial).—(Continued.)

Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

13			14			15			16			17			18		
Executed.			Died.			Total discharged from all causes, as per columns 8-14.			Remained on the 31st December 1875.			Daily average number or mean population of the jails.			Serial number.		
M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
...	...	18	...	...	722	65	787	350	15	365	340.26	17.29	357.48	1	Burdwan.		
...	247	41	288	2	...	2	4.15	0.06	6.11	2	Cuttack.		
...	124	10	134	1	...	1	2.05	0.12	2.78	3	Hood-Bood.		
...	187	17	204	2	...	2	6.79	0.83	6.67	4	Ranocgunge.		
...	340	41	381	1	...	1	4.58	0.48	5.06	5	Culina.		
...	195	24	219	7	...	1	5.82	0.36	6.18	6	Jebannabad.		
...	...	3	...	...	402	30	432	355	26	381	277.02	21.36	298.38	7	Bankura.		
1	...	3	...	...	474	29	503	191	17	208	221.46	10.97	232.43	8	Beurlhoon.		
6	...	43	1	...	1,078	61	1,139	408	30	438	414.74	22.33	437.07	9	Midnapore—District Jail.		
...	208	24	232	7	1	8	4.90	1.00	5.90	10	Tumlook.		
...	159	22	181	0	...	6	2.84	0.33	3.17	11	Gurbetta.		
...	446	47	493	4	...	4	12.32	0.88	13.20	12	Contai.		
...	581	...	581	833	...	833	925.69	...	925.69	13	Midnapore—Central Jail.		
1	...	26	...	...	814	42	856	551	...	551	505.07	1.53	506.60	14	Hoochly.		
...	143	75	218	4	23	26	3.24	2.96	28.20	15	Serampore.		
...	1,018	71	1,089	4	...	4	13.24	0.48	13.72	16	Howrah.		
...	247	39	286	2	...	2	3.60	0.24	3.84	17	Moheshroka.		
...	450	12	471	68	...	68	65.31	1.37	66.68	18	Presidency—Europeans.		
2	...	16	...	...	2,129	136	2,265	988	...	988	956.55	0.95	957.50	19	Ditto—Natives.		
...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1.00	...	1.00	20	Alipore—Europeans.		
4	...	114	...	...	2,906	...	2,906	2,107	...	2,107	2222.17	...	2222.17	21	Ditto—Natives.		
...	222	24	246	4	...	4	4.58	0.12	4.70	22	Diamond Harbour.		
...	235	12	247	1	...	1	2.75	0.04	2.79	23	Burripore.		
...	304	3	307	7	...	7	4.17	0.04	4.21	24	Satkhira.		
...	95	1	96	...	...	...	1.61	0.04	1.65	25	Busseorhat.		
...	100	3	103	...	...	...	2.73	0.01	2.74	26	Dum-Dum.		
...	143	13	161	1	...	1	1.58	0.05	1.63	27	Barrackpore.		
...	455	455	...	210	...	210	...	257.12	257.12	28	Russa—Female Prison.		
...	845	10	875	221	...	221	213.08	0.06	213.74	29	Baraset.		
1	...	27	1	...	1,073	54	1,127	318	18	330	327.01	26.46	353.47	30	Nuddes.		
...	148	2	150	2	...	2	2.43	0.07	2.50	31	Melherpore.		
...	305	11	316	1	...	1	2.46	0.09	2.55	32	Kooshien.		
...	90	10	106	2	...	2	3.10	0.23	3.33	33	Chooatungah.		
...	226	15	235	3	...	3	2.21	0.17	2.38	34	Ranaghat.		
...	207	8	215	1	...	1	1.97	0.02	1.99	35	Bongung.		
...	1,307	44	1,351	425	16	441	439.16	18.92	458.08	36	Jessore.		
...	136	2	137	...	...	...	2.12	0.05	2.17	37	Khoolna.		
...	209	3	212	1	...	1	3.16	0.06	3.22	38	Bagirhat.		
...	394	1	395	1	...	1	4.31	...	4.31	39	Narail.		
...	126	4	130	1	...	1	1.85	0.04	1.89	40	Jhenida.		
...	277	6	283	3	...	3	5.40	0.02	5.42	41	Magoorah.		
...	981	76	1,057	566	48	614	506.80	36.79	543.59	42	Moorsheetabad.		
...	264	25	289	2	...	2	0.87	0.05	0.92	43	Lalbagh.		
...	235	34	269	2	...	2	3.11	0.32	3.43	44	Rampore Hat.		
...	129	6	134	1	...	1	4.07	0.22	4.29	45	Junagore.		
...	436	21	457	4	...	4	3.62	0.01	3.63	46	Chaltiah.		
...	458	10	468	485	6	491	488.96	8.40	497.45	47	Dinapore.		
1	...	2	...	...	260	27	287	74	3	77	47.61	5.00	52.61	48	Maldah.		
1	...	31	...	...	1,005	48	1,053	828	6	834	874.77	12.51	887.28	49	Rajshahye.		
...	211	8	219	2	...	2	4.89	0.18	5.07	50	Natore.		
1	...	69	...	...	777	21	798	409	4	503	441.35	5.53	446.88	51	Rangpore.		
...	170	3	173	...	...	...	5.24	0.06	5.30	52	Bhowanigunge.		
...	53	...	53	...	...	...	0.91	...	0.91	53	Kurikson.		
...	120	2	122	1	...	1	11.28	0.01	11.27	54	Bogdogra.		
2	...	11	...	...	482	33	515	147	3	150	182.07	3.87	185.94	55	Bogra.		
2	...	2	1	...	613	35	648	140	6	146	119.70	5.61	125.31	56	Pubna.		
...	288	1	289	14	...	14	6.34	0.03	6.36	57	Sorajkunge.		
...	130	15	145	67	...	67	64.98	1.92	66.90	58	Darjeling.		
...	36	1	37	138	4	142	132.22	2.55	134.77	59	Julpigoree.		
...	20	...	20	...	...	...	0.22	...	0.22	60	Buxa.		
...	1,236	37	1,273	526	9	535	566.15	10.09	576.24	61	Dacca.		
...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00	62	Do. Magistrate's hajat.		
...	301	5	306	3	1	4	6.63	0.03	6.66	63	Manickgunge.		
...	309	5	314	1	...	1	4.09	0.03	4.71	64	Moosheegunge.		
...	739	17	756	375	4	379	512.78	5.20	518.07	65	Farredpore.		
...	139	5	144	1	...	1	1.40	0.01	1.50	66	Goalundo.		
...	297	3	299	8	...	8	7.23	0.01	7.24	67	Madareepore.		
...	736	18	754	312	2	314	310.13	4.62	314.75	68	Backergunge.		
...	194	2	196	2	...	2	3.95	0.10	4.05	69	Peromopore.		
...	162	3	165	1	...	1	3.23	0.10	3.33	70	Phitookhally.		
...	186	2	188	7	...	7	15.70	0.26	15.96	71	Shahazpore.		

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.

STATEMENT

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS in the Jails

1	2	3	4	5	6								
DIVISIONS.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.	Serial number.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1875.										
			By TRANSFER FROM OTHER JAILS OR LOCK-UPS.										
			To undergo sentence.								In transit and for-transportation en route for other jails.		
			From jails.				From lock-ups to district jails and other lock-ups for confinement.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dacca.— (Contd.)	72 Mymensingh	441	6	440	9	901	15	1	...	268	5	...	...
	73 Atia	8	1	211	3	219	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
	74 Jamalporo	4	...	124	2	128	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	75 Kissorigunge	2	...	106	3	108	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	CHITTAGONG	76 Chittagong	183	3	365	18	547	21	42	1	1
77 Cox's Bazar		2	...	41	1	43	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
78 Noakholly		161	4	573	11	734	15	17	...	74	...	...	...
79 Tiptorah		256	3	537	12	793	15	8	...	178	3	1	...
80 Nasirugger		13	...	292	7	305	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
PATNA	81 Meestapore	351	27	537	54	888	81	45	...	596	50	9	...
	82 Barh	14	1	414	11	428	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	83 Dinapore ... ..	...	...	204	47	204	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84 Bohar	11	...	218	15	229	15	8	...	...	...	...	...
	85 Dehree Convict Camp	756	...	...	...	756	...	285	...	85	...	...	...
	86 Gya	364	23	394	47	758	70	32	20	380	12	...	...
	87 Nowadah	2	...	203	12	205	12	6	...	...	...	...	...
	88 Jehanabad	5	...	189	6	194	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
	89 Arungabad	6	...	167	16	173	16	1	...	...	...	...	...
	90 Shahabad	400	19	435	38	855	67	22	...	356	17	5	...
	91 Sasseram	7	1	229	11	236	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
	92 Buxar	8	...	211	10	219	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	93 Bhuboonah	3	...	146	7	149	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
	94 Moanipore	077	21	321	34	406	55	32	...	971	58	40	...
	95 Hajepore ... ..	...	...	313	23	313	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	96 Soetanmurhee	6	...	372	29	373	29	1	...	...	...	...	...
	97 Durbhunga* ... ..	...	...	79	9	79	9	94	...	167	10	...	...
	98 Durbhunga†	3	...	349	17	352	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
	99 Mudhoobunnee	1	...	459	24	460	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 Tajpore ... ..	...	...	208	6	208	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
101 Sarun	370	16	464	38	834	64	14	2	221	15	...	...
102 Sevan	2	...	316	31	318	31	11	...	...	...	...	...
103 Chumpanun	209	9	353	23	562	32	...	...	141	7	...	...
104 Bettiah	1	...	353	12	354	12	2	...	...	...	...	...
BHAGULPORE	105 Monghyr	387	14	389	27	776	41	11	...	303	13	...	...
	106 Jamoee	3	...	318	8	321	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	107 Begoo Beral	2	...	114	9	116	9	2	...	...	...	...	...
	108 Bhagulpore—District Jail	235	6	179	10	412	10	56	3	281	14	7	...
	109 Banks	1	...	107	7	108	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
	110 Soopool ... ..	...	...	73	1	73	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	111 Muddehporeah	2	...	103	1	105	1	1	...	10	1	...	...
	112 Bhagulpore—Central Jail	742	...	...	...	742	...	427	...	...	...	...	...
	113 Purneah	359	6	434	21	793	27	69	4	146	4	8	...
	114 Kissengunge	8	...	173	4	181	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
	115 Arrareah ... ..	...	...	106	1	106	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	116 Nya Doomka	77	2	299	17	376	19	3	...	77	2	...	...
	117 Rajmehal	9	...	205	14	214	14	7	...	...	...	...	...
118 Deoghur	7	3	281	21	288	24	4	...	...	...	...	...
119 Godda	7	...	103	1	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA	120 Cuttack	205	23	287	21	492	44	6	...	159	3	7	...
	121 Jajpore	1	...	113	2	113	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	122 Kendrapara ... ..	...	...	45	7	45	7	2	...	5	...	...	...
	123 Pooree	117	7	262	11	370	18	3	...	86	6	...	...
	124 Khoordah	3	...	139	11	142	11	1	...	...	...	...	...
	125 Balasore	134	14	231	17	365	31	2	...	94	8	...	...
126 Bhuddruck	2	...	157	17	159	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAG- PORE	127 Hazareebach—European Penitry. Ditto—District & Central Jail	78	...	13	...	91	...	10	...	1	...	...	...
	128 Pachumba	908	7	271	26	1,259	38	439	...	187	4	...	...
	129 Lohardugga	4	...	161	2	165	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	130 Lohardugga	199	7	429	18	628	20	9	...	50	...	...	...
	131 Palamow	13	...	136	6	149	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
	132 Singhbhum	72	...	144	8	236	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
	133 Manbhum	174	3	605	36	779	39	9	...	90	4	46	...
	134 Gobindpore	10	...	224	5	334	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of District Jails ...	18,718	714	18,375	1,133	37,093	1,847	4,379	220	11,409	556	965	70
	Total of Lock-ups ...	888	40	17,190	976	17,573	1,016	361	28	19	2	210	26
	Grand Total ...	19,101	754	35,565	2,109	54,666	2,863	4,789	248	11,428	558	1,165	96

* Statistics of last 3 months of
† Ditto of first 3 ditto

No. I.—(Judicial.)—(Continued.)

and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8				9				Serial number.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.
Total population of the jails.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.					
			To undergo sentence.		In transit and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1,160	20	1,180	58	1	...	...	43	1	516	13	72	Mymensingh.
220	4	224	129	4	...	...	1	...	46	...	73	Atia.
130	2	132	100	1	...	...	5	...	24	1	74	Jamalpur.
109	3	112	41	1	...	...	...	...	30	2	75	Kissorigunge.
590	22	612	29	3	2	...	31	2	208	11	76	Chittagong.
44	1	45	26	1	...	...	...	...	13	...	77	Cox's Bazar.
825	15	840	10	...	2	...	52	...	549	11	78	Noakholly.
980	18	998	32	...	21	...	33	1	563	8	79	Tipperah.
306	7	313	188	2	...	...	...	...	61	5	80	Nasirnugger.
1,538	131	1,669	176	6	13	1	84	4	830	90	81	Meerapora.
428	12	440	247	7	...	...	11	...	134	4	82	Barh.
204	47	251	197	33	...	...	...	...	5	14	83	Dinapore.
237	15	252	215	14	...	...	...	...	17	1	84	Behar.
1,126	...	1,126	40	...	...	...	5	...	539	...	85	Dehree Convict Camp.
1,170	102	1,272	72	...	3	...	41	1	600	64	86	Gya.
211	12	223	79	4	...	...	...	...	93	8	87	Nowadah.
197	6	203	181	6	...	...	...	...	5	...	88	Jehanabad.
174	16	190	133	6	...	...	...	...	23	10	89	Arungabad.
1,218	74	1,292	138	7	5	1	98	6	603	44	90	Shahabad.
237	12	249	167	6	...	...	...	...	59	6	91	Sassoram.
219	10	229	174	9	...	...	...	...	26	1	92	Buxar.
151	7	158	111	1	...	...	1	...	35	6	93	Blubbocah.
2,041	118	2,159	286	14	45	4	40	...	1,013	71	94	Mozufforpore.
313	23	336	260	19	...	...	...	...	30	3	95	Hajipur.
379	29	408	337	22	...	...	...	...	28	7	96	Sectamurhee.
580	19	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	10	97	Durbhunga.
352	17	369	120	6	...	...	3	...	216	12	98	Durbhunga.
480	24	504	256	10	...	...	...	...	161	12	99	Mudhoobunnee.
209	6	215	136	3	...	...	...	...	45	2	100	Tajpore.
1,080	71	1,151	80	...	...	...	24	4	539	39	101	Sarun.
829	31	860	218	15	...	...	...	...	66	15	102	Sewan.
783	39	822	80	5	1	...	3	...	384	22	103	Chumparun.
566	12	578	157	8	...	...	...	...	184	4	104	Bettiah.
30	54	1,144	148	...	3	1	24	...	538	41	105	Monahyr.
31	9	320	215	6	...	...	...	...	61	1	106	Jamocoe.
118	8	126	100	8	...	...	...	...	16	1	107	Bogoo Soral.
766	85	789	70	2	9	...	24	...	370	21	108	Bhagulpore—District Jail.
110	7	117	74	7	...	...	...	...	27	...	109	Banka.
73	1	74	97	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	110	Boopool.
116	2	118	45	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	111	Muddehporeah.
1,169	...	1,169	48	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	112	Bhagulpore—Central Jail.
1,016	35	1,051	80	...	11	1	24	...	520	23	113	Purneah.
183	4	186	112	3	...	...	...	...	53	...	114	Kissengunge.
107	1	108	53	...	...	...	4	...	38	...	115	Arracah.
456	21	477	94	6	...	...	12	...	224	12	116	Nya Doomka.
221	14	235	127	9	...	...	...	...	56	6	117	Rajmahal.
292	24	316	124	7	...	...	1	...	116	13	118	Deoghur.
110	1	111	35	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	119	Godda.
664	47	711	30	9	0	3	12	2	346	21	120	Cuttack.
112	2	115	84	1	...	...	...	...	16	1	121	Jajpore.
52	7	59	43	2	...	...	...	...	8	5	122	Kendrapara.
468	24	492	7	...	...	...	4	1	323	15	123	Pooroo.
143	11	154	86	6	...	...	5	...	35	4	124	Khoordah.
461	39	500	20	4	...	...	9	...	225	15	125	Balasore.
159	17	176	101	10	...	...	...	...	46	7	126	Bhuddruck.
102	...	102	25	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	127	Hazareebagh—European Penitry.
1,995	87	2,082	30	4	3	...	4	...	741	18	128	Ditto—District & Central Jail.
186	2	188	51	...	...	...	...	...	60	2	129	Pachumbha.
957	30	987	104	...	15	...	37	...	270	12	130	Lohardugga.
150	6	156	50	...	...	...	1	...	63	5	131	Palamow.
220	8	228	14	...	1	...	2	...	113	6	132	Singbhoom.
924	43	967	67	...	40	...	5	...	545	34	133	Manbhoom.
226	5	231	103	4	...	...	1	...	109	1	134	Gobindpore.
53,387	2,708	56,095	4,738	264	873	19	1,466	44	24,561	1,513		Total of District Jails.
12,153	1,088	13,241	11,861	548	210	236	79	1	4,298	400		Total of Lock-ups.
71,540	3,796	75,336	16,114	812	583	55	1,545	45	28,859	1,913		Grand Total.

the year, when a jail was established.
 ditto, when only a lock-up existed.

STATEMENT

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS in the Jails

DIVISION.	Serial number.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.	9						10		11		12	
			RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 1875.—(Continued.)						Transportation beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.	
			BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.											
			On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Dacca.— (Contd.)	72	Mymensingh ..	115				6							
	73	Atia ..	43											
	74	Jamulpore ...	2											
	75	Kissorigunge ..	23											
CHITTAGONG	76	Chittagong ...	21											
	77	Cox's Bazar ..	4											
	78	Noakholly ...	52				8						1	
	79	Tipporah ...	95		1									
	80	Nasiruggur ...	51											
PATNA	81	Meatapore ...	59	3		1	7							
	82	Barh ...	27	1										
	83	Dumapore ...												
	84	Behar ...	2											
	85	Dehree Convict Camp					29							
	86	Gya ...	24		3		3				1		2	
	87	Nowadah ...	37											
	88	Jehanabad ...	9											
	89	Arunkabad ...	15				1							
	90	Shahabad ...	33	2	10		10							
	91	Sasseram ...	5											
	92	Buxar ...	17											
	93	Bhuboah ...	2											
	94	Mozufferpore ..	18				6						2	
	95	Hajepore ...	23	1										
	96	See'amurhee ...	11											
	97	Durhhunga ...	2											
	98	Durhhunga ...	13											
	99	Mudhoobunnee ..	43	2										
	100	Tajpore ...	28	1										
	101	Sarun ...	67	4	1							1		1
	102	Sewan ...	43	1										
	103	Chumjarun ...	17											2
	104	Bettiah ...												
BHAGULPORE	105	Monghyr ...	19	1	2		1					1		
	106	Jamsoo ...	43	1										
	107	Begoo Serni ...												
	108	Bhagulpore—District Jail	16				8							
	109	Hanka ...	8											
	110	Soopool ...	1											
	111	Mudichpoorah ...	22											
	112	Bhagulpore—Central Jail	38				25							
	113	Purneah ...	80				8							
	114	Kisengunge ...	14	1										
	115	Arrarrah ...	8										1	
	116	Nya Doonka ...	35	1										
	117	Rajmahal ...	14				3*							
	118	Deoghur ...	43	4			1*							
	119	Godda ...	21											
ORISSA	120	Cuttack ...	8				3							
	121	Jajpore ...	12											
	122	Kendrapara ...												
	123	Pooree ...	14		2	1	11							
	124	Khoordah ...	16	1										
	125	Balasore ...	86	1			1							
	126	Bhuddruck ...	11											
CROTA NAG- PORE	127	Hazareobagh—European Penitry.												
	128	Ditto—District & Central Jail	8				19						1	
	129	Pachumba...	34											
	130	Lehardugga ...	17				4							
	131	Palamow ...	6											
	132	Singhoom ...	10									1		1
	133	Manbhoom ...	21				6							
	134	Gobindpore ...	16											
Total of District Jails			1,888	25	42	2	342	18	694	60	16	1	261	
Total of Lock-ups			1,913	63			5						31	
Grand Total			3,801	88	42	2	347	18	694	60	16	1	29	

* These 4 prisoners were transferred from
† Excluding 36 male and 1 female convicts.
‡ Ditto 19 male and 2 female convicts.

No. I.—(Judicial).—(Concluded.)

and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

13			14			15			16			17			18		
Executed.			Died.			Total discharged from all causes, as per columns 8-14.			Remained on the 31st December 1875.			Daily average number, or mean population of jails.			Serial number.		
M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
...	...	35	1	773	16	780	387	4	391	436	18	429	439	47	72	Mymensingh.	
...	219	4	223	...	1	...	...	...	0	19	676	73	Atia.	
...	...	1	...	130	2	132	...	...	...	3	64	0	09	373	74	Jamulpore.	
...	...	1	...	95	3	98	...	14	...	2	63	0	10	273	75	Kissorigunge.	
1	...	0	1	356	17	373	234	5	239	214	21	475	218	90	76	Chittagong.	
...	43	1	44	1	...	1	1	36	0	01	137	77	Cox's Bazar.	
1	...	2	...	677	11	688	148	4	152	181	25	324	184	53	78	Noakhully.	
2	...	6	...	753	9	762	227	0	236	228	62	432	232	94	79	Tipperrah.	
...	300	7	307	6	...	6	9	46	0	13	959	80	Nasirnugger.	
...	...	20	3	1,180	108	1,297	340	23	372	353	44	23	68	377	81	Meerapore.	
...	...	1	...	420	12	432	8	...	8	5	38	0	39	506	82	Barh.	
...	202	47	249	2	...	2	0	87	0	44	131	83	Dumapore.	
...	234	15	249	3	...	3	7	03	0	13	716	84	Bohar.	
...	...	34	...	617	...	617	470	...	470	594	62	...	688	62	85	Dehree Convict Camp.	
...	...	37	...	846	71	917	324	31	355	283	78	...	23	41	86	Gya.	
...	209	12	221	2	...	2	3	47	0	19	364	87	Nowadah.	
...	105	6	201	2	...	2	2	96	0	03	239	88	Jehanabad.	
...	172	16	188	2	...	2	4	27	0	03	439	89	Arungabad.	
...	...	23	...	919	60	979	299	14	313	351	80	15	97	368	90	Shahabad.	
...	231	12	243	6	...	6	6	31	0	01	632	91	Buxar.	
...	217	10	227	2	...	2	2	26	0	08	234	92	Sasaram.	
...	149	7	156	2	...	2	5	06	0	42	638	93	Bhulwaha.	
2	...	35	1	1,453	90	1,543	588	28	616	631	22	22	54	653	94	Moztagapora.	
...	313	23	336	...	...	...	1	43	0	37	180	95	Hajipur.	
...	...	1	...	377	29	406	2	...	2	4	61	0	32	433	96	Sodamurhee.	
...	...	1	...	140	10	150	190	9	199	150	34	9	69	160	97	Durbhunga.	
...	352	17	369	...	...	...	6	30	1	40	770	98	Durbhunga.	
...	400	24	424	...	...	...	2	57	0	42	239	99	Mudhoobunnee.	
...	209	6	215	...	...	...	1	25	0	04	129	100	Tajpore.	
...	...	16	1	735	48	783	334	23	357	307	83	23	03	390	101	Sarun.	
...	327	31	358	2	...	2	5	82	0	47	629	102	Sewan.	
1	...	16	...	504	27	531	199	12	211	201	30	11	11	212	103	Chumpanun.	
...	341	12	353	15	...	15	7	41	0	19	760	104	Bettiah.	
2	...	21	...	739	43	802	331	11	342	353	39	13	28	360	105	Monghyr.	
...	319	8	327	2	...	2	2	90	0	03	203	106	Jamora.	
...	116	9	125	2	...	2	2	43	0	02	245	107	Hogoo Sorai.	
1	...	9	1	513	24	537	243	0	252	222	88	6	65	231	108	Bhagulpore—District Jail.	
...	109	7	116	1	...	1	2	15	0	02	217	109	Banka.	
...	73	1	74	...	...	...	0	34	...	...	038	110	Soopool.	
...	111	2	113	5	...	5	2	19	...	...	219	111	Muddchpoom.	
...	...	27	...	439	...	439	730	...	730	819	51	...	...	819	112	Bhagulpore—Central Jail.	
...	...	14	...	717	27	744	299	8	307	365	60	8	59	374	113	Purneah.	
...	181	4	185	1	...	1	3	97	0	03	400	114	Kissengunge.	
...	104	1	105	3	...	3	1	78	0	04	182	115	Arrarah.	
...	...	1	...	306	19	325	90	2	92	91	66	2	13	93	116	Nya Doonka.	
...	200	14	214	21	...	21	10	84	0	53	1137	117	Rajmehal.	
...	285	24	309	7	...	7	13	29	0	49	1378	118	Deoghur.	
...	103	1	104	7	...	7	9	82	0	04	986	119	Godda.	
4	1	3	...	415	20	444	249	18	267	247	35	18	42	265	120	Cuttack.	
...	112	2	114	1	...	1	2	68	...	...	268	121	Jajpore.	
...	51	7	58	1	...	1	1	00	0	15	115	122	Kendrapara.	
...	...	1	...	362	17	379	109	7	113	117	95	6	54	124	123	Pooree.	
...	142	11	153	1	...	1	2	32	0	17	249	124	Khoordah.	
1	...	1	1	293	21	314	168	18	186	182	06	16	02	178	125	Balsore.	
...	158	17	175	1	...	1	2	11	0	19	230	126	Bhuddruck.	
...	...	1	...	26	...	26	74	...	74	82	34	...	...	82	127	Hazareebagh—European Penitry.	
3	...	29	...	539	22	560	1,057	15	1,072	981	04	10	73	991	128	Ditto—District & Central Jail.	
...	151	2	153	15	...	15	7	80	0	03	753	129	Pachumbha.	
4	...	4	...	465	12	467	232	8	240	210	30	5	86	216	130	Lohardugga.	
...	140	5	145	10	1	11	12	97	0	86	1383	131	Palamow.	
2	1	6	...	180	7	187	80	1	81	83	23	1	01	8424	132	Singhoom.	
...	...	7	1	700	35	735	224	8	232	182	16	8	97	191	133	Manbhoom.	
...	228	5	233	8	...	8	14	86	0	19	1805	134	Gobindpore.	
57	2	927	50	35,185	2,007	37,142	18,702	696	19,398	18,837	12	725	91	19,563	03	Total of District Jails.	
...	...	14	2	17,888	1,055	18,938	270	27	297	373	72	41	32	415	04	Total of Lock-ups.	
57	2	941	51	53,018	3,062	56,080	18,972	723	19,695	19,210	84	767	23	19,978	07	Grand Total.	

Alipore Jail for release.
who escaped and were recaptured during 1875.
ditto ditto ditto

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Off. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the CONVICTS in

1		2		3										
DIVISIONS.		Serial number.	JAILS.	RELIGION.										
				A						B		C		
				CHRISTIANS.						Mahomedans.		Hindcos.		
				a		b		c						
				European.		Kurasians.		Natives.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	...	...	1	...	...	320	26	732	54	
	2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	1	63	5	483	57	
	3	Boerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	129	7	429	33	
	4	Midnapore	{ District Jail	...	...	...	1	204	7	1,133	83	
	5	Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	305	...	709	...	
	6	Hooghly	2	...	2	3	1	361	3	752	30	
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency	{ Europeans	...	432	6	50	8	...	...	...	...
	8	Natives	...	...	...	...	10	2	1,172	57	1,629	77
	9	Alipore	{ Europeans	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Natives	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,300	...	2,344	...
	11	Russa—Female Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	326
	12	Baraset	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	5	220	5
	13	Nudda	...	...	...	...	10	1	744	40	615	29
	14	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	31	771	29
15	Moorsheadabad	...	...	...	...	1	...	630	46	808	71	
RAJSHAHYE AND COUCH BEHAR	16	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	4	317	12
	17	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	15	155	13
	18	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,106	31	355	13
	19	Itanupore	...	...	...	1	...	...	804	17	471	8
	20	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	20	119	6
	21	Patna	...	...	...	1	...	...	676	35	103	6
	22	Darjeeling	...	...	...	1	...	...	17	1	74	1
	23	Julpigore	...	...	3	...	1	...	199	8	228	4
DACCA	24	Dacca	...	...	1	...	2	...	1,095	23	563	22
	25	Furroadpore	...	...	...	1	...	...	753	7	307	14
	26	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	3	...	818	9	221	11
	27	Mymensingh	...	...	...	1	...	...	359	15	273	5
CHITTAGONG	28	Chittagong	...	...	23	...	2	...	372	14	131	7
	29	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	6	1	687	11	108	3
	30	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	757	12	210	5
PATNA	31	Meerapore	3	2	...	1	2	248	46	1,218	75	
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	689	...
	33	Gya	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	23	978	59
	34	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	6	1,067	68
	35	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	1	...	...	377	29	1,591	84
	36	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	6	192	13
	37	Sarun	...	...	...	...	1	...	106	12	948	57
	38	Chumparun	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	11	626	28
BHAGULPORE	39	Monghyr	2	1	...	169	16	907	38	
	40	Bhagulpore	{ District Jail	...	1	...	...	...	117	5	542	23
	41	Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	547	...
	42	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	13	476	14
ORISSA	43	Nya Doomka	7	...	25	2	264	17	
	44	Cuttack	1	...	12	1	93	3	545	4	
	45	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	489	24
	46	Balasore	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	407	37
GHOTA NAG-PORE.	47	Hazaree—European Penitentiary	...	81	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	bagh. { District and Central Jails	...	...	...	...	8	...	168	7	1,126	23
	49	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	83	1	56	5	366	7
	50	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	127	2
	51	Manbhoom	1	...	2	...	68	4	788	39	
Total				...	548	8	76	8	181	10	13,353	756	28,221	1,563

N.B.—The figures in this and subsequent judicial statements include prisoners transferred from lock-ups to who escaped during the year under report, thus :—

Actual population, vide statement No. 1, column 5

Add transferred from lock-ups to district jails for confinement, vide column 6 of statement No. 1

No. II.—(*Judicial.*)

the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

4												Serial number.	JAILS.
AGE.													
D		E		A		B		C		D			
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 and under 40 years.		40 and under 60 years.		60 years and above.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
...	10	2	730	55	246	13	54	10	1	Burdwan.
...	6	3	441	20	109	11	47	2	2	Bankoor.
...	7	...	447	26	104	11	37	3	3	Beerbhoom.
...	14	1	982	81	221	6	121	2	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail
...	1	...	788	...	247	...	3	5	5	Central Jail.
...	6	...	822	37	140	1	44	2	6	Hooghly.
...	1	...	483	12	38	2	10	...	7	Presidency ... { Europeans.
...	181	3	2,230	112	350	10	105	11	8	Natives.
...	9	Alipore ... { Europeans.
...	60	...	2,634	...	904	...	110	...	10	Natives.
...	256	...	163	...	36	11	Ranva-- Female Prison.
...	209	6	142	2	65	12	Baraset.
...	10	...	1,028	52	228	16	103	2	13	Nuddon.
...	6	1	1,368	51	252	6	81	...	14	Jessore.
...	7	1	1,150	87	266	24	106	5	15	Moorsheadbad.
...	2	1	690	9	161	4	41	2	16	Dinapore.
...	2	...	262	24	46	3	22	3	17	Mridah.
...	5	2	1,042	36	373	3	91	...	18	Rajshuya.
...	6	3	1,126	18	136	2	8	2	19	Rangpore.
...	8	...	541	25	65	1	18	...	20	Boora.
...	6	1	530	27	139	11	58	2	21	Pabna.
...	186	11	9	4	3	...	22	Darjuling.
...	4	...	384	14	45	1	44	2	23	Jalpigore.
...	23	2	1,267	37	241	6	97	...	24	Dacca.
...	714	16	234	3	110	2	25	Furrvedpore.
...	2	...	609	16	285	3	146	1	26	Backergunge.
...	2	...	829	14	230	6	89	...	27	Wymensingh.
...	7	1	478	20	78	1	26	...	28	Chittagong.
...	17	2	623	7	119	5	49	1	29	Nonkholly.
...	2	...	792	14	122	2	55	2	30	Tipperah.
...	38	2	1,069	101	180	10	155	12	31	Meerapore.
...	756	...	84	...	1	...	32	Dehree Convict Camp.
...	2	6	774	53	241	13	121	10	33	Gya.
...	5	...	619	52	262	13	101	4	34	Shahabad.
...	28	3	1,437	86	305	6	109	14	35	Mozufferpore.
...	4	3	213	10	20	...	...	...	36	Durhhunka.
...	10	...	708	53	248	13	89	3	37	Sarun.
...	5	598	32	52	...	35	2	38	Chunparun.
...	7	...	781	39	183	12	108	3	39	Monghyr.
...	11	...	444	22	172	5	00	3	40	Bhagulpore ... { District Jail.
...	9	...	493	...	236	...	4	...	41	Central Jail.
...	0	...	563	28	308	2	62	1	42	Purneah.
...	1	...	329	14	79	...	44	7	43	Nya Doonka.
...	10	...	517	43	90	3	34	2	44	Cuttack.
...	3	1	362	17	72	4	38	2	45	Poorce.
...	7	...	373	30	61	7	19	3	46	Balasore.
...	83	...	9	...	...	...	47	Hazaree-- { European Penitentiary.
...	5	...	1,120	28	208	6	63	3	48	bach. { District and Central Jails.
...	1	...	494	13	148	7	40	...	49	Loharduka.
...	6	...	182	8	34	...	10	...	50	Singhoom.
...	3	4	698	36	81	2	87	1	51	Maubhoom.
108	14	1,005	44	518	52	36,180	1,761	8,771	428	3,023	164		Total.

strict jails for confinement, but not those who served their sentences in lock-ups or prisoners re-captured

Carried over ...

50,805

STATEMENT No.

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the CONVICTS in

DIVISIONS.	Serial number.	JAILS.	PREVIOUS					
			MALES.					
			A	B	C	D	E	F
			Of independent property.	Agri-culturists.	Non-agri-culturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupa-tion.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	4	368	535	96	18	32
	2	Bankoora	5	230	274	38	46	10
	3	Beerbhoom ... ..	.....	320	218	49	8	.....
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	1	658	516	21	41	101
	5	{ Central Jail	.....	628	356	44	4	12
	6	Hooghly	4	159	632	158	42	25
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency { Europeans	.....	.....	360	6	29	67
	8	{ Natives	8	526	1,235	297	90	660
	9	Alipore ... { Europeans	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	10	{ Natives	84	1,417	1,628	320	155	164
	11	Russa—Female Prison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	Barasat	6	241	102	43	14	10
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR	13	Nuddea	22	620	480	189	23	26
	14	Jewara	225	1,021	320	17	101	23
	15	Moorshedabad	6	719	506	225	41	32
	16	Dinapore	1	612	98	118	31	43
	17	Maldah ... ..	.....	167	78	46	26	15
	18	Rajshahye	2	1,159	200	142	29	19
DACCA	19	Rumapore ... ..	.....	267	687	37	34	251
	20	Bogra	5	462	101	27	17	10
	21	Pabna	14	382	216	86	22	19
	22	Darjeeling ... ..	.....	47	107	16	25	2
	23	Julpigoree	0	353	32	7	24	4
	24	Dacca	103	817	580	104	66	18
CHITTAGONG	25	Furzedpore	30	635	156	129	12	100
	26	Backerunge	62	674	185	55	62	4
	27	Mymensingh	23	839	139	106	34	18
PATNA	28	Chittagong	16	305	213	24	25	6
	29	Noakhilly	62	531	130	63	14	8
	30	Tipperah	21	709	106	50	14	1
BHAGULPORE	31	Meotapore	6	464	616	277	67	42
	32	Dohree Convict Camp	.....	566	219	30	16	10
	33	Gya	6	450	473	145	41	23
	34	Shahabad ... ..	.....	718	352	53	47	27
	35	Mozufforpore	2	847	935	44	102	37
	36	Durbhunga ... ..	.....	68	142	12	8	6
ORISSA	37	Sarun	22	548	247	46	24	168
	38	Chumparun ... ..	.....	488	50	23	13	129
	39	Monghyr	17	401	513	95	30	23
CHOTA NAG-PORH.	40	Bhagulpore { District Jail	.....	225	288	124	39	17
	41	{ Central Jail	.....	342	270	95	13	23
	42	Purneah	14	400	485	30	6	.....
	43	Nya Doomka ... ..	.....	309	105	25	11	.....
CHOTA NAG-PORH.	44	Cuttack	36	109	312	72	36	20
	45	Pooree	17	161	193	43	20	31
	46	Balasore	13	199	202	7	18	20
CHOTA NAG-PORH.	47	Hazaree { European Penitentiary	.....	1	24	.....	66	1
	48	bagh. { District and Central Jails	.....	813	449	94	82	15
	49	Lohardugga	13	399	192	47	25	3
	50	Singhboom ... ..	.....	69	117	2	8	.....
	51	Manbhoom	1	466	356	23	4	19
		Total ...	880	23,063	16,710	3,802	1,724	2,351

Note.—(Continued from last page).—Deduct prisoners received a second time into the Patna jail from the lock-ups of the Patna district.

Total number of prisoners accounted for in this and subsequent statements

—(Judicial.)—(Continued.)

Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

OCCUPATION.				6			7	
FEMALES.				Total.			Serial Number.	JAILS.
G	H	I	J					
Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.		
12	.....	60	8	1,063	80	1,133	1	Burdwan.
20	4	20	1	603	45	648	2	Bankoora.
14	20	4	2	595	40	635	3	Beerbhoom.
62	.....	26	12	1,338	90	1,428	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,039	.....	1,039	5	..... { Central Jail.
.....	.....	24	16	1,020	40	1,060	6	Hooghly.
3	.....	9	2	492	14	496	7	Presidency ... { Europeans.
24	.....	21	01	2,816	136	2,952	8	..... { Natives.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	9	Alipore ... { Europeans.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,768	.....	3,768	10	..... { Natives.
94	53	145	153	.....	445	445	11	Russa—Female Prison.
.....	.....	9	1	416	10	426	12	Baraset.
9	.....	48	13	1,569	70	1,639	13	Nudda.
10	.....	38	12	1,707	60	1,767	14	Jessore.
38	.....	70	9	1,529	117	1,646	15	Moorsheadabad.
7	1	5	3	903	16	919	16	Dinapore.
16	1	11	2	332	30	362	17	Maldah.
19	6	10	9	1,551	44	1,595	18	Rajshahye.
6	.....	15	4	1,276	25	1,301	19	Rungpore.
14	.....	10	2	622	26	648	20	Bogra.
30	.....	3	8	739	41	780	21	Pulina.
8	.....	1	6	197	15	212	22	Darjeeling.
16	.....	.....	1	427	17	444	23	Jaipore.
13	.....	28	4	1,638	45	1,713	24	Dacca.
9	.....	5	7	1,063	21	1,083	25	Furzedpore.
8	.....	10	7	1,042	20	1,062	26	Backergunge.
6	.....	13	1	1,159	20	1,179	27	Mymensingh.
11	1	10	.....	589	22	611	28	Chittagong.
5	.....	9	1	808	15	823	29	Nonkholly.
10	.....	6	2	971	18	989	30	Tipperah.
69	.....	41	15	1,472	131	1,603	31	Meerapore.
17	30	24	2	841	.....	841	32	Delree Convict Camp.
43	8	20	3	1,138	82	1,220	33	Gya.
49	1	54	10	1,191	74	1,265	34	Shahabad.
13	2	4	.....	1,969	113	2,082	35	Mozufferpore.
35	1	27	6	236	19	255	36	Durbhunga.
22	2	14	1	1,055	69	1,124	37	Sarun.
.....	.....	.....	.....	703	30	732	38	Chumparun.
29	.....	19	6	1,079	54	1,133	39	Monghyr.
14	.....	16	1	603	30	723	40	Bhagulpore ... { District Jail
.....	.....	.....	.....	742	.....	742	41	..... { Central Jail.
10	.....	6	0	939	31	970	42	Purneah.
15	.....	5	1	453	21	474	43	Nya Doonka.
25	.....	21	1	651	47	698	44	Cuttack.
1	1	20	2	465	24	489	45	Pooce.
3	1	32	3	459	30	489	46	Balasore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	92	47	Hazareo—{ European Penitentiary.
20	.....	15	2	1,456	37	1,493	48	bagh. { District and Central Jails.
11	.....	7	2	678	20	698	49	Lohardugga.
4	2	2	.....	228	8	234	50	Singbhoom.
25	.....	17	1	689	43	712	51	Maubhoom.
868	140	953	439	48,490	2,403	50,893	Total.	

to which they had been sent from the jail for trial Brought forward ... 50,905
 12
 50,993

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
 Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing the CONVICTS in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal,

1	2	3	CLASSES ACCORDING TO											
			A		B		C		D		E		F	
			Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	125	36	612	40	108	2	181	1	32	1	42	...
	2	Bankura	44	11	187	17	136	8	107	0	28	2	20	...
	3	Beerbhoom	98	0	164	18	112	9	110	10	31	1	04	...
	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail	150	7	324	27	110	22	510	20	54	2	80	...
	5	... { Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Hooghly	356	10	302	14	84	5	105	10	82	1	28	...
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency ... { Europeans	260	10	173	3	10	1	9	...	12	...	8	...
	8	... { Natives	581	88	889	44	490	3	389	1	174	...	171	...
	9	Alipore ... { Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	... { Natives	642	...	755	...	405	...	361	...	127	...	834	...
	11	Russa—Female Prison ...	...	20	...	140	...	68	...	118	...	36	...	41
	12	Baraset	116	6	73	2	50	2	24	...	8	...	21	...
	13	Nuddea	228	17	661	26	104	11	189	9	50	6	33	...
	14	Jessore	359	15	679	25	423	4	187	6	68	1	60	...
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR	15	Moorshedabul	403	35	438	40	101	11	272	15	134	3	100	...
	16	Dinapore	58	...	103	5	210	7	213	1	52	8	151	...
	17	Maldah	142	10	96	18	89	2	37	...	5	...	10	...
	18	Rajshahye	150	14	463	20	107	3	519	6	172	1	240	...
	19	Rangpore	101	3	582	18	232	2	130	2	...	...	103	...
	20	Bogra	231	13	236	10	40	...	34	...	24	1	53	...
	21	Pahna	180	11	281	14	144	12	92	4	14	...	12	...
	22	Darjeeling	16	6	125	9	16	...	14	...	10	...	10	...
DACCA	23	Jalpigoro	17	2	171	10	130	...	61	2	10	...	20	...
	24	Dacca	237	11	635	21	341	11	280	2	38	...	33	...
	25	Furzedpore	301	2	394	13	135	5	144	1	41	...	31	...
	26	Backergunge	170	3	403	6	104	1	127	5	40	2	87	...
	27	Mymensingh	111	3	503	10	181	3	250	4	54	...	50	...
CHITTAGONG	28	Chittazong	92	6	185	10	106	4	105	1	35	1	56	...
	29	Naokholly	206	4	394	7	90	2	74	1	21	1	10	...
	30	Tippurah	267	5	366	8	115	1	103	3	48	1	43	...
PATNA	31	Mectapore	201	36	612	68	376	18	198	7	8	...	2	...
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	4	...	83	...	164	...	402	...	55	...	99	...
	33	Gya	119	13	489	41	232	11	228	15	27	1	33	...
	34	Shinhabad	211	16	628	46	401	5	98	5	22	1	35	...
	35	Mozufforpore	108	9	745	46	429	38	679	17	53	2	41	...
	36	Durbhunga	52	5	128	12	24	2	31	...	...	...	1	...
	37	Sarun	81	5	273	25	223	19	415	16	20	2	36	...
	38	Chumparun	100	5	363	28	124	3	98	2	15	...	11	...
BHAGULPORE	39	Monghyr	104	9	302	26	327	10	268	7	37	1	28	...
	40	Bhagulpore ... { District Jail	83	11	289	14	99	3	120	2	31	...	45	...
	41	... { Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	42	Purneah	228	5	355	11	167	8	123	7	31	...	44	...
	43	Nya Doonka	133	11	170	10	79	...	87	...	9	...	4	...
ORISSA	44	Cuttack	121	10	292	16	104	10	99	4	16	2	10	...
	45	Pooree	86	4	208	10	59	4	36	6	4	...	18	...
	46	Balasore	126	10	117	8	78	2	63	11	39	4	15	...
CHOTA NAGPORE	47	Hazareo—European Penitentiary	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	33	...	27	...
	48	bagh. { District & Centl. Jails	79	7	226	14	130	7	534	7	103	1	274	...
	49	Lohardugga	90	7	193	5	100	3	180	4	34	...	43	...
	50	Singbhoom	42	3	70	4	30	...	71	...	2	...	7	...
	51	Manbhoom	169	27	340	10	231	3	63	2	54	1	19	...
Total			7,830	553	16,225	973	8,103	335	8,738	340	2,213	78	3,553	60

* Including prisoners

No. III.—(Judicial.)

for the year 1875, according to the Nature and Length of Sentence.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE.										NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				Total.			Serial Number.	JAILS.
G		H				I		A		B								
Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		* Rigorous imprisonment.								
		For life.		For term.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	1,015	78	1,053	80	1,138	1	Burdwan.
5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	30	3	673	42	661	45	648	2	Bankura.
...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	575	40	595	40	636	3	Beerbhoom.
10	...	10	2	...	...	13	...	85	3	1,233	87	1,338	90	1,428	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail.
8	24	...	...	...	...	...	1,030	...	1,030	...	1,030	5	Central Jail.		
5	...	7	...	10	...	1	...	31	...	960	40	1,020	40	1,060	6	Hooghly.		
...	1	...	...	...	7	...	475	14	492	14	496	7	Presidency ... { Europeans.		
19	...	8	...	93	...	2	...	15	78	2,801	58	2,816	136	2,952	8	Natives.		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	9	Allpore ... { Europeans.		
53	3	71	...	450	...	4	...	84	...	3,684	...	3,768	...	3,768	10	Natives.		
...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	421	...	415	415	11	Russa—Female Prison.	
15	...	48	...	61	...	...	...	7	...	400	10	410	10	426	12	Baraset.
4	...	6	1	3	...	1	...	25	4	1,344	66	1,369	70	1,439	13	Nuddea.		
12	1	14	4	2	...	...	...	52	2	1,655	58	1,707	60	1,767	14	Jessore.
...	...	4	1	17	...	...	...	35	14	1,494	103	1,529	117	1,646	15	Moorsheadabad.
12	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	17	...	886	16	903	16	919	16	Dinapore.
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	23	2	309	28	332	30	362	17	Maldah.
18	...	14	...	7	...	1	...	21	8	1,527	36	1,551	41	1,595	18	Rajshahye.		
4	...	31	...	4	...	1	...	16	2	1,260	23	1,276	25	1,301	19	Rangpore.		
...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	39	3	583	23	622	26	648	20	Bogra.
1	...	2	...	11	...	2	...	11	6	728	35	739	31	770	21	Pubna.		
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	191	14	197	15	212	22	Darjeeling.
...	...	17	2	1	1	...	...	4	2	423	15	427	17	444	23	Jalpigoree.
9	...	9	...	29	...	...	...	46	6	1,622	39	1,668	45	1,713	24	Dacca.
2	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	35	2	1,027	19	1,042	21	1,063	25	Farradpore.
18	...	23	1	4	...	7	1	23	1	1,019	19	1,042	20	1,062	26	Backergunge.		
4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	20	2	1,139	18	1,169	20	1,179	27	Mymensingh.
...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	15	2	574	20	589	22	611	28	Chittagong.		
...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	30	3	788	12	808	15	823	29	Nonkholy.
...	...	21	...	2	...	2	...	39	1	932	17	971	18	980	30	Tippurah.		
5	...	3	2	7	...	...	...	97	16	1,375	115	1,472	131	1,608	31	Meerapore.
8	26	...	...	...	...	...	841	...	841	...	841	32	Dhreeo Convict Camp.		
6	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	70	14	1,098	68	1,138	82	1,220	33	Gya.
...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	57	11	1,134	63	1,191	74	1,265	34	Shuhabad.
...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	34	3	1,935	110	1,909	113	2,022	35	Mozufferpore.
...	8	...	226	19	239	19	256	36	Durbhuanga.		
7	60	4	995	65	1,055	69	1,124	37	Sarun.		
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	701	39	703	39	742	38	Chumparun.
1	...	10	1	...	...	2	...	83	7	990	47	1,070	54	1,139	39	Monghyr.
16	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	32	3	661	27	693	30	723	40	Bhagulpore ... { District Jail.		
106	4	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	742	...	742	41	Central Jail.		
...	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	36	...	903	31	930	31	970	42	Purneah.
...	1	...	...	...	33	2	420	19	453	21	474	43	Nya Doomka.		
...	...	3	2	2	...	4	1	42	3	609	44	651	47	698	44	Cuttack.		
...	17	5	413	19	465	24	499	45	Poorce.		
...	1	...	...	1	...	32	7	427	32	460	39	498	46	Balasore.		
10	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	91	...	92	...	92	47	Hazaree—{ European Penitentiary.
73	...	5	...	22	...	...	...	74	12	1,383	25	1,450	37	1,503	48	bagh. { District & Concl. Jails.
7	...	20	1	8	...	4	...	9	4	669	16	678	20	698	49	Lohardugga.		
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	20	4	190	4	220	8	234	50	Sinsbhoom.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	78	3	793	40	869	43	912	51	Manbhoom.
461	4	408	45	332	1	67	5	1,560	269	40,030	2,124	48,490	2,403	50,893		Total.		

sentenced to transportation, or to death.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing the CONVICTS in the Jails of the Lower Provinces,

1		2		3			4					
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	Total.			A		B		C		
						Once		Twice.		More than twice.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	1,063	80	1,133	64	3	18		3		
	2	Bunkoora	003	45	648	59	4			2		
	3	Beerbhoom	595	40	635	49		12		3		
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	1,334	90	1,428	93	4	23		5		
	5	Central Jail	1,039		1,039	53		10		8		
	6	Hoochly	1,020	40	1,060	74		17		9		
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency { Europeans	482	14	496	38	1	16	3	5		
	8	Natives	2,816	136	2,952	402	7	175	1	224	1	
	9	Alipore { Europeans	2		2							
	10	Natives	3,768		3,768	269		92		180		
	11	Russa—Female Prison		445	445		10		5		3	
	12	Buraset	416	10	426	19		3		3		
	13	Nudden	1,349	70	1,439	67	2	21	1	3	1	
	14	Jessore	1,707	60	1,767	141		12		1		
	15	Moorshedabad	1,529	117	1,646	68	5	14		24	1	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR	16	Dinapore	903	16	919	66	1	14		3		
	17	Maldah	332	30	362	21	1	7		8		
	18	Rajshahye	1,531	44	1,595	136	1	20		15		
	19	Rungpore	1,276	25	1,301	37				1		
	20	Bogra	622	26	648	35	1	3				
	21	Pubna	739	41	780	35	1	7		4		
	22	Darjeeling	197	15	212	8	1	4	2	3		
	23	Jalpigore	427	17	444	13	1					
DACCA	24	Dacca	1,668	45	1,713	69		22		15		
	25	Furzedpore	1,002	21	1,083	37		13	1	4		
	26	Backergunge	1,042	20	1,062	66		13		1		
	27	Mymensingh	1,159	20	1,179	31	1	4		2		
CHITTAGONG	28	Chittagong	580	22	611	48		17	1	2		
	29	Noakholly	808	15	823	73		13		5		
	30	Tipperah	971	18	989	53	1	4	1	4		
PATNA	31	Meerapore	1,472	131	1,603	106	8	33	3	17		
	32	Dohroo Convict Camp	841		841	74		13		32		
	33	Gya	1,138	82	1,220	104	5	23	1	23		
	34	Shahabad	1,191	74	1,265	44	1	15	1	6		
	35	Muzafferpore	1,969	113	2,082	235	6	41	1	21		
	36	Durbhunga	230	19	255	18	4	6		1		
	37	Sarun	1,055	69	1,124	141	3	50		32		
	38	Chumpran	703	39	742	79		25		175	9	
BHAGULPORE	39	Monghyr	1,070	54	1,133	131	6	38	2	86	1	
	40	Bhagulpore { District Jail	693	30	723	46	3	18		10		
	41	Central Jail	742		742	76		20		519		
	42	Purneah	939	31	970	18		9	3	3		
	43	Nya Doonka	453	21	474	36	1	5		2		
ORISSA	44	Cuttack	651	47	698	58	2	11		10		
	45	Poorce	465	24	489	26	2	10	1	7		
	46	Balasore	460	39	498	33		7				
CHOTA NAGPORE	47	Hazaree { European Penitentiary	92		92	7		1		5		
	48	bagh. { District and Central Jails	1,456	37	1,493	117	2	24		12		
	49	Lohardugga	678	20	698	50		8		2		
	50	Singbhoon	226	8	234	12		7		3		
	51	Manbhoom	869	43	912	113	1	15		2		
Total			48,490	2,408	50,893	3,694	89	940	27	1,453	17	

No. IV.—(Judicial).*

Bengal, during the year 1875, who had been previously convicted.

			5			6				7	
D			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, C. P. C.)				Serial Number.	JAILS.
Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously con- victed.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
85	3	88	8'07	3'75	7'78	9	2	1	...	1	Burdwan.
65	4	69	10'77	8'88	10'61	4	2	...	1	2	Bankoor.
64	...	64	10'75	...	10'07	5	...	1	...	3	Beerbhoom.
120	4	124	8'08	4'44	8'68	14	1	...	...	4	Midnapore... { District Jail.
71	...	71	6'83	...	6'83	...	...	...	...	5	Central Jail.
100	...	100	9'80	...	9'43	5	...	1	...	6	Hooahly.
59	5	64	12'24	35'71	12'00	...	...	1	...	7	Presidency .. { Europeans.
801	9	810	28'44	6'61	27'43	77	3	33	1	8	Natives.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Aliporo ... { Europeans.
541	...	541	14'36	...	14'36	44	...	1	...	10	Natives.
...	18	18	...	4'01	4'01	...	...	...	...	11	Rusa—Female Prison.
25	...	25	6'01	...	5'86	...	...	...	...	12	Baraset.
91	4	95	6'04	5'71	6'00	9	...	...	...	13	Nuddea.
154	...	154	9'02	...	8'71	5	1	1	...	14	Jessore.
98	6	102	6'27	5'12	6'19	5	1	...	...	15	Moorshedabad.
83	1	84	9'19	6'25	9'14	2	1	1	...	16	Dinapore.
36	1	37	10'84	3'33	10'22	2	...	1	...	17	Malda.
169	1	170	10'89	2'27	10'65	3	2	...	...	18	Rajshahye.
38	...	38	2'07	...	2'92	4	3	...	...	19	Ranpore.
38	1	39	6'10	3'84	6'01	8	...	...	...	20	Hogra.
46	1	47	6'22	2'43	6'02	6	1	...	...	21	Pubna.
15	3	18	7'61	20'00	8'48	...	...	...	...	22	Darjeeling.
12	1	13	2'81	5'88	2'92	2	...	...	...	23	Julpigore.
106	...	106	6'35	...	6'18	20	2	...	...	24	Dacca.
54	1	55	5'08	4'76	5'07	...	...	...	...	25	Furzedpore.
80	...	80	7'07	...	7'53	1	...	...	...	26	Backergunge
37	1	38	3'19	5'00	3'22	2	...	...	...	27	Mymensingh.
67	1	68	11'37	4'54	11'12	7	1	1	...	28	Chittagong.
91	...	91	11'26	...	11'03	15	1	...	...	29	Nonkholly.
61	2	63	6'23	11'11	6'37	1	...	...	...	30	Tipperah.
216	11	227	14'07	8'39	14'16	25	2	6	...	31	Meetaopore.
119	...	119	14'14	...	14'14	...	...	...	...	32	Dohree Convict Camp.
150	6	156	13'18	7'31	12'78	1	5	...	3	33	Gya.
63	2	65	5'23	2'70	5'13	9	3	...	...	34	Shahabad.
205	7	202	14'97	6'19	14'15	21	3	2	...	35	Mozufferpore.
25	4	29	10'59	21'05	11'37	4	3	...	1	36	Durbhunga.
923	3	226	21'14	4'35	20'11	5	...	...	...	37	Saran.
279	9	288	39'68	23'07	38'81	10	4	2	...	38	Chumparun.
203	9	212	18'81	18'68	18'71	4	...	...	...	39	Monghyr.
73	3	75	10'38	10'00	10'37	10	...	1	...	40	Bhagulpore ... { District Jail.
615	...	615	82'88	...	82'88	...	...	...	...	41	Central Jail.
30	3	33	3'19	9'67	3'40	6	...	...	...	42	Purneah.
43	1	44	9'49	4'76	9'28	...	...	...	...	43	Nya Doomka.
79	2	81	12'13	4'25	11'00	10	...	2	...	44	Cuttack.
53	3	55	11'18	12'50	11'24	1	1	1	...	45	Poorce.
40	...	40	8'71	...	8'03	6	...	1	...	46	Balasore.
13	...	13	14'13	...	14'13	...	...	...	...	47	Hazaree? { European Penitentiary.
153	2	155	10'50	5'40	10'58	3	...	...	...	48	bagh. { District and Central Jails.
60	...	60	8'84	...	8'59	...	...	...	...	49	Lohardugga.
23	...	23	9'73	...	9'40	...	...	...	...	50	Singbhoom.
130	1	131	14'05	2'32	14'36	2	4	...	...	51	Maunbhoom.
6,087	133	6,220	12'55	5'53	12'22	367	46	57	6		Total?

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS in the

1	2	3	4			5			
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	Remains uncaptured on the 31st December 1874 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.		
				A	B	C	A	B	C
				From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.
BURDWAN ...	1	Burdwan ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	Bankoor ...	23	1	1	2	.....	1	1
	3	Boerbhoom ...	8	1	1	2	1	2	3
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	37	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
	5	Central Jail	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
PRESIDENCY ...	6	Hooghly ...	18	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	7	Presidency { Europeans ...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	Natives ...	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	9	Allpore { Europeans ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	Natives ...	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	Russa—Female Prison	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	Barasot ...	3	1	1	2	.....	1	1
	13	Nuddon ...	13	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
	14	Jossoro ...	30	1	.....	1	2	1	3
	15	Moorshedabad ...	16	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR ...	16	Dinapore ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17	Maldah ...	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	18	Rajshahye ...	6	17	2	19	2	12	14
	19	Kangpore ...	26	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
	20	Bogra ...	10	3	1	4	.....	3	3
	21	Patna ...	27	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
	22	Darjeeling ...	13	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
	23	Julpigoree ...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DACCA ...	24	Dacca ...	20	1	.....	1	1	1	2
	25	Furroedpore ...	18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	26	Backergunge ...	23	2	1	3	2	2	4
	27	Mymensingh ...	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHITTAGONG ...	28	Chittagong ...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	29	Nonkhully ...	6	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
	30	Tipperah ...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PATNA ...	31	Meotapore ...	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
	32	Dehrue Convict Camp	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	33	Gya ...	14	4	.....	4	.....	2	2
	34	Shahabad ...	10	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	35	Mozufferpore ...	12	1	1	2	2	.....	2
	36	Durbhunga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	37	Sarni ...	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	38	Chumparun ...	12	5	.....	5	1	3	3
BHAGULPORE ...	39	Monghyr ...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	40	Bhagulpo { District Jail	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	41	Central Jail	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	42	Purneah ...	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	43	Nya Doomka ...	4	1	1	2	.....	2	2
ORISSA ...	44	Cuttack ...	10	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
	45	Poorore ...	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	46	Balasore ...	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
CHOTA NAGTORE...	47	Hazarcebngh { European Ponty.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	48	District and Central Jails	33	.....	1	1	5	.....	5
	49	Lohardugga ...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50	Singhoom ...	19	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
	51	Manthoom ...	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total			640	47	15	63	25	36	61
Add escapes from Lock-ups			71	14	10	24	5	21	26
Grand Total			711	61	25	86	30	57	87

* Escaped on the 17th February 1875 while

No. V.—(Judicial.)

Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

6			7				8	
REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.				Serial Number.	JAILS.
A	B	C	A	B	C	D		
Of previous years.	Of the year 1875.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 7 years.	7 and above.	Remaining portion of life.		
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Burhan.
23	1	24	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Bankee.
7	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	3	Beerbhoom.
37	.....	37	1	1	.....	.....	4	Midnapore { District Jail.
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	Central Jail.
19	1	19	.....	1	.....	.....	6	Hooghly.
6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Presidency { Europeans.
6	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	8	Natives.
26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	Alipore { Europeans.
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Natives.
3	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	11	Russa—Female Prison.
13	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	12	Barasat.
23	.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....	13	Nuddea.
16	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Jessore.
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	Moorshedabad.
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	Dinapore.
4	7	11	1	10	3	.....	17	Maldah.
24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	Rajshahye.
10	1	11	3	1	.....	.....	19	Rungpore.
20	2	22	.....	1	.....	.....	20	Bogra.
13	.....	15	.....	2	.....	.....	21	Pubna.
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	Darjeeling.
19	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	23	Julpigoree.
17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	Dacca.
23	1	24	1	2	.....	.....	25	Furzedpore
40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	Backergunge.
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	Mymensingh.
4	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	28	Chittagong.
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	Noakholly.
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	30	Tipperah.
13	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	31	Meerapore.
14	2	16	3	1	.....	.....	32	Dehree Convict Camp.
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	Gya.
10	2	12	1	1	.....	.....	34	Shimabadi.
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	Mozufferpore.
11	1	12	.....	1	.....	.....	36	Dumka.
1	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	37	Saran.
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	Chumpran.
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	Monghyr.
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Bhagulpore { District Jail.
16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	Central Jail.
4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	42	Purneah.
10	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	43	Nya Doonka.
7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	Cuttack.
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	Poorce.
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	Balasore.
28	1	29	1	.....	.....	.....	47	Kazareebagh { European Penitentiary.
20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	District and Central Jails.
19	1	20	.....	2	.....	.....	49	Lohardugga.
16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	Singbhoom.
615	26	641	17	36	8	1	51	Manbhoom.
66	3	69	23	1	.....	.....	Total.	
681	29	710	40	37	8	1	Add escapes from Look-ups.	
							Grand Total.	

on his way from Noakholly to Tipperah Jail.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS and the Punishments inflicted on them

1	2	3	4	5										
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.											
			Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking, or having forbidden articles in possession.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	340'26	17'20	5	...	62	...	145	...	80	12		
	2	Bankoora	277'02	21'36	...	...	...	...	191	36	28	8
	3	Boerbhoom	221'46	10'07	4	...	27	4	954	54	53	7		
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	414'74	22'33	3	...	69	...	321	2	60	5		
	5	Central Jail	923'69	...	1	...	228	...	102	...	275	...		
	6	Hoochly	505'07	1'53	9	...	22	...	69	...	16	...		
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency { Europeans	65'31	1'37	4	...	10	...	36	...	85	...		
	8	{ Natives	935'55	0'93	17	...	103	...	1,530	...	1,006	...		
	9	Alipore { Europeans	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	{ Natives	2,222'17	...	1	...	274	...	6,323	...	232	...		
	11	Rasna—Female Prison	...	257'12	...	...	3	...	371	...	31	...
	12	Baraset	213'68	0'00	2	...	5	...	31	...	9	...		
	13	Nadda	327'91	26'46	14	...	24	...	36	...	11	2		
	14	Jessore	439'16	18'92	21	...	10	...	1,910	9	44	8		
15	Moorshedabad	500'80	36'70	...	...	72	3	45	...	76	23	
RAJSHAHYR AND COOCH BEHAR...	16	Dinapore	488'06	8'49	8	...	22	...	484	...	50	...		
	17	Maldah	47'51	5'00	...	...	38	1	20	1	6	1
	18	Rajshahy	874'77	12'51	67	...	223	1	350	7	312	1		
	19	Rungpore	441'35	5'53	1	...	11	...	34	...	...	...
	20	Bogra	132'67	3'87	2	...	40	...	56	6	32	1		
	21	Pubna	110'70	5'51	6	...	14	...	12	...	7	...		
	22	Darjeeling	61'09	1'92	1	...	21	...	3	...	7	...		
	23	Julpigore	132'22	2'55	3	...	9	...	91	...	8	...		
DACCA	24	Dacca	560'15	10'00	12	...	132	1	104	...	182	...		
	25	Furzedpore	312'78	5'29	1	...	24	...	31	...	18	...		
	26	Backergunge	310'13	4'62	5	...	53	...	204	...	18	...		
	27	Mymensingh	435'18	4'29	5	...	51	...	30	...	53	...		
CHITTAGONG	28	Chittagong	214'21	4'75	...	...	25	...	10	2	18	...
	29	Nonkholly	131'25	3'23	...	...	27	...	61	4	49	1
	30	Tippurah	228'62	4'32	10	...	40	2	127	4	4	3		
PATNA	31	Meestapore	353'44	23'68	11	...	51	3	491	38	306	39		
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	598'02	...	11	...	60	...	111	...	306	...		
	33	Gya	203'78	23'11	14	2	52	...	179	10	116	29		
	34	Shahabad	351'80	15'07	27	1	103	...	243	...	107	2		
	35	Mozufforpore	631'22	22'54	19	...	23	...	54	...	40	6		
	36	Darbhanga	150'34	9'00	2	...	10	...	19	8	50	10		
	37	Sarun	367'83	23'03	1	...	6	...	34	...	20	5		
	38	Chumparun	201'30	11'11	...	...	4	...	33	...	1	...
BHAUGULPORE	39	Monghyr	353'39	13'28	9	...	64	...	87	...	55	4		
	40	Rhagulpore { District Jail	222'88	8'85	9	1	20	...	125	8	78	20		
	41	Central Jail	819'53	...	61	...	156	...	609	...	203	...		
	42	Purneah	365'00	8'59	4	...	51	...	41	...	21	...		
	43	Nya Doonka	91'66	2'13	2	...	19	...	16	...	14	...		
ORISSA	44	Cuttack	247'35	18'42	...	...	20	...	97	...	81	...
	45	Pooroo	117'95	6'54	8	...	14	...	151	6	39	15		
	46	Balasore	162'06	16'02	4	...	23	...	4	...	12	...		
CHOTA NAGPORE	47	Hazareebagh { European Penitentiary	82'34	...	2	...	36	...	18	...	48	...		
	48	{ District and Central Jails.	981'04	10'73	3	...	146	...	166	5	91	1		
	49	Lohardugga	210'80	8'46	6	...	32	...	146	4	33	...		
	50	Singhoom	83'23	1'01	...	...	11	...	50	...	50	...
	51	Maubhoom	182'16	8'97	5	...	31	...	175	13	18	2		
Total			*18,635'12	725'91	399	4	2,635	18	14,154	598	5,186	226		

* Excluding 2 convicts in

No. VI.-(Judicial.)

the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

6										7	8			
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.														
A.		B. By Jail Officers.								C.				
		a		b		c		d	e					
By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.				
2	...	22	8	...	...	39	4	28	201	...	304	85'04	1	Burdwan.
...	10	5	9	108	34	256	85'70	2	Bankoor.
1	...	94	10	...	...	589	39	84	281	16	1,103	475'41	3	Beerbhoom.
3	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	89	354	7	460	105'25	4	Midnapore { District Jail.
...	...	315	...	...	...	...	...	36	255	...	604	65'46	5	Central Jail.
...	...	6	...	...	...	17	...	57	36	...	116	22'08	6	Hooghly.
...	...	21	...	...	...	88	...	...	76	...	135	202'45	7	Presidency { Europeans.
...	...	108	...	8	...	887	...	227	2,120	...	3,315	346'21	8	
1	...	131	...	180	...	2,043	...	307	4,168	...	6,830	307'35	9	Alipore ... { Europeans.
...	13	...	...	...	313	...	...	79	405	157'51	10	Rusa—Female Prison.
1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	...	40	21'52	11	
...	...	7	2	...	...	21	...	7	50	...	87	24'55	12	Barasol.
3	384	2	408	1,104	15	2,006	437'91	13	Nuddon.
...	...	15	...	...	...	1	13	13	164	13	219	40'29	14	Jessore.
...	...	45	...	...	...	23	...	71	434	...	573	115'18	15	Moorshedabad.
...	...	10	...	...	...	21	2	26	7	1	67	127'59	16	Dinapore.
1	162	6	284	492	3	900	108'19	17	Maldah.
...	16	29	...	46	10'20	18	Rajshahye.
2	30	5	10	84	2	137	100'33	19	Rungpore.
4	8	26	...	38	30'32	20	Bogra.
1	4	...	18	9	...	32	47'83	21	Pubna.
...	1	...	23	87	...	111	82'36	22	Darjeeling.
...	23	Julpigoree.
1	...	28	...	...	...	17	...	27	357	1	431	74'70	24	Dacca.
1	27	46	...	74	23'28	25	Furreedpore.
...	...	2	...	...	...	16	...	37	228	...	283	89'91	26	Backergunge.
3	45	92	...	139	31'62	27	Mymensingh.
...	6	...	8	39	2	55	25'11	28	Chittagong.
...	73	3	14	50	2	142	76'05	29	Noakholly.
...	...	8	5	...	...	116	2	42	15	2	190	81'56	30	Tipperah.
...	58	1	281	503	73	923	244'74	31	Meetaore.
...	252	...	73	163	...	488	81'52	32	Dehroo Convict Camp.
...	35	324	41	402	126'73	33	Gya.
...	...	1	...	...	...	109	...	61	404	2	578	167'54	34	Shahabad.
1	...	46	3	...	...	62	...	22	50	3	142	21'72	35	Mozufferpore.
...	4	...	14	63	18	99	61'80	36	Durbhunga.
1	13	...	5	111	5	135	34'53	37	Sarun.
...	6	32	...	38	17'88	38	Chumparun.
...	18	...	51	146	4	219	59'72	39	Monghyr.
...	...	10	...	...	...	92	28	46	84	1	261	112'72	40	Bhagulpore { District Jail.
...	...	1	...	...	...	186	...	127	715	...	1,029	125'55	41	
...	95	...	6	12	...	117	31'24	42	Purneah.
...	22	...	23	6	...	51	54'37	43	Nya Doomka.
...	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	66	125	...	190	74'87	44	Cuttack.
...	82	19	43	77	2	223	179'13	45	Pooree.
...	1	...	5	42	...	48	28'95	46	Balasore.
...	20	...	2	60	...	104	128'30	47	Hasareo— { European Penitentiary.
...	32	6	26	348	...	412	41'54	48	
4	84	2	29	99	2	231	102'23	49	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	98	...	111	131'76	50	
...	96	13	24	116	2	244	127'66	51	Manbhoom.
41	1	504	48	188	...	5,631	462	2,978	14,650	380	25,212	128'88	...	Total.

Magistrate's Report.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS imprisoned in, and released

1		2		3		4						5	
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number imprisoned during the year.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE						Daily average number of convicts.		
					Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	725	66	451	66	201	...	73	...	340'26	17'20	
	2	Bankoora	393	38	354	38	12	...	27	...	277'02	21'36	
	3	Boerbhoon	346	27	329	27	13	...	4	...	221'46	10'97	
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	1,007	79	830	77	109	2	33	...	414'74	23'33	
	5	Central Jail	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	925'69	...
HOOGHLY	6	Hooghly	497	40	412	40	54	...	31	...	505'07	1'53	
	7	Presidency { Europeans	438	12	231	5	202	6	5	1	45'31	1'37	
	8	Natives	1,706	135	1,393	133	286	...	27	...	958'35	0'95	
	9	Alipore { Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'00	...
	10	Natives	1,573	...	1,218	...	108	...	157	...	2,222'17	...	
PRESIDENCY	11	Ransea—Female Prison	...	140	...	140	...	...	...	...	257'12	...
	12	Baraset	232	10	190	10	29	...	13	...	213'68	0'66	
	13	Nuddon	1,079	48	911	48	50	...	118	...	327'01	20'46	
	14	Jessore	1,334	46	1,056	46	129	...	149	...	439'16	18'93	
	15	Moorsheadabad	1,000	84	869	83	105	1	26	...	506'80	36'70	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR	16	Dinapore	394	11	362	11	26	...	6	...	488'96	8'40	
	17	Maldah	299	25	273	25	15	...	11	...	47'51	5'00	
	18	Rajshahye	613	28	554	27	8	1	80	...	874'77	12'51	
	19	Runkpore	807	21	762	21	13	...	32	...	441'35	8'53	
	20	Hogra	504	21	442	21	20	...	36	...	182'07	3'87	
CHITTAGONG	21	Pubna	611	34	551	34	15	...	45	...	119'70	5'61	
	22	Darjeeling	149	14	133	14	13	...	3	...	64'08	1'92	
	23	Julpigore	297	13	164	13	100	...	27	...	132'22	2'65	
	24	Dacca	1,183	34	961	31	125	3	47	...	506'15	10'00	
	25	Furzedpore	812	17	828	17	211	...	73	...	312'8	5'29	
Dacca	26	Backergunge	759	12	671	12	152	...	36	...	310'13	4'62	
	27	Mymensingh	718	14	628	14	68	...	22	...	436'18	4'20	
	28	Chittagong	407	19	307	19	69	...	31	...	214'21	4'75	
	29	Nonkholly	647	11	674	11	82	...	21	...	181'25	3'28	
	30	Tipperah	715	15	672	15	23	...	20	...	225'62	4'32	
PATNA	31	Meotapore	1,121	104	777	102	235	...	109	2	353'44	23'66	
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	85	...	80	...	...	...	5	...	598'02	...
	33	Gya	774	59	711	59	51	...	12	...	293'78	23'41	
	34	Shahabad	701	55	735	55	47	...	9	...	351'80	15'07	
	35	Mozufferpore	1,292	92	1,244	92	5	...	43	...	631'22	23'24	
CHITTAGONG	36	Durbhunga	236	19	236	19	...	...	...	...	150'34	9'69
	37	Sarun	685	53	629	53	22	...	34	...	367'83	23'03	
	38	Chumpanun	494	30	453	30	40	...	1	...	201'30	11'11	
	39	Monghyr	602	40	675	40	5	...	13	...	353'39	13'28	
	40	Bhagulpore { District Jail	460	24	401	24	38	...	21	...	222'88	8'55	
BRAGULPORN	41	Central Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619'53	...
	42	Purneah	580	25	463	25	52	...	35	...	345'00	8'59	
	43	Nya Doonka	378	19	359	19	9	...	8	...	91'66	2'13	
	44	Cuttack	446	24	350	23	56	1	40	...	247'35	18'42	
	45	Pooree	345	17	293	17	43	...	12	...	117'95	6'44	
ORISSA	46	Balasore	335	25	299	25	23	...	3	...	163'06	16'62	
	47	Hasarpo-bagh { European Penitentiary	14	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	83'34	...
	48	District and Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	49	Lohardugga	479	13	390	13	54	...	35	...	961'04	10'78	
	50	Singbhoon	154	8	146	8	2	...	6	...	210'30	8'90	
CHOTA NAGPORE	51	Manbhoon	695	40	661	40	27	...	7	...	63'33	1'61	
											182'16	8'77	
Total			29,773	1,689	25,049	1,672	3,144	14	1,579	3	110,695'12	759'91	

* This information regarding these prisoners

† Ditto ditto

‡ Excluding 2 convicts in Magistrates

V.M.—(Judicial).

the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

6		7		8						9						10	
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE						NUMBER RELEASED DURING THE YEAR AFTER MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.						Serial Number.	JAILS.
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
61.00	2.00	704	65	441	65	199	...	64	...	123	2	63	...	29	...	1	Burdwan.
22.00	...	355	26	305	26	4	...	44	...	157	5	4	...	12	...	2	Bankoora.
24.53	...	470	29	433	29	5	...	32	...	221	12	7	...	4	...	3	Beerbhoom.
23.00	5.50	1,015	60	835	46	160	10	20	4	450	15	100	2	23	4	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail.
2.00	...	505	...	448	...	54	...	3	...	264	...	27	...	2	...	5	Central Jail.
2.33	...	753	42	680	42	50	...	25	...	216	4	50	...	14	...	6	Hooghly.
1.00	...	458	12	226	6	226	6	6	...	51	...	11	...	5	...	7	Presidency ... { Europeans.
2.00	...	2,110	136	1,741	136	356	...	13	...	205	...	190	...	13	...	8	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Alipore ... { Europeans.
...	18	2,878	...	2,567	...	218	...	93	...	508	...	156	...	24	...	10	Rusna—Female Prison.
...	8.00	...	410	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	387	10	307	10	20	...	10	...	44	...	2	...	...	...	12	Baraset.
20.00	...	1,062	53	909	53	30	...	124	...	117	11	2	...	10	...	13	Nuddon.
...	...	1,205	43	1,114	43	74	...	107	...	195	2	14	...	30	...	14	Jessore.
24.20	...	958	72	866	72	67	...	25	...	20	3	7	...	8	...	15	Moorshedabad.
...	...	427	10	411	10	7	...	9	...	210	2	1	...	3	...	16	Dinapore.
...	...	257	27	241	27	11	...	5	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	17	Maldah.
24.50	...	984	48	892	47	7	1	85	...	322	10	3	...	33	...	18	Rajshahye.
5.41	...	680	21	679	21	6	...	4	...	59	3	6	...	4	...	19	Kumkum.
...	...	468	23	426	23	15	...	27	...	45	2	...	...	2	...	20	Bogra.
...	...	574	34	518	34	13	...	44	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	21	Pabna.
6.73	...	120	15	116	15	7	...	3	...	51	2	6	...	...	...	22	Darjeeling.
...	...	254	12	216	12	28	...	15	...	40	...	16	...	9	...	23	Julpigore.
24.65	...	1,221	30	1,103	27	64	3	35	...	355	5	38	...	13	...	24	Dacca.
24.00	...	707	17	647	17	118	...	42	...	69	3	35	...	29	...	25	Furzedpore.
17.80	...	698	14	563	14	101	...	34	...	292	10	70	...	34	...	26	Hackerkunge.
24.38	...	738	15	703	15	27	...	8	...	211	2	5	...	2	...	27	Mymensingh.
13.40	...	340	16	296	16	30	...	23	...	77	1	4	...	1	...	28	Chittagong.
27.00	...	611	11	570	11	47	...	34	...	99	2	29	...	23	...	29	Nonkholy.
21.62	...	696	9	614	9	16	...	16	...	61	1	3	...	4	...	30	Tipperah.
18.13	...	1,109	105	807	103	219	...	143	2	217	9	56	...	71	2	31	Meerapore.
...	...	873	...	549	...	12	...	12	...	469	...	11	...	11	...	32	Delree Convict Camp.
...	...	807	71	748	71	62	...	7	...	144	7	8	...	2	...	33	Gya.
12.54	...	740	51	692	51	39	...	18	...	189	2	32	...	4	...	34	Shahabad.
...	...	1,089	71	1,032	71	6	...	31	...	242	4	...	...	5	...	35	Mosufferpore.
...	...	189	10	1789	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	Durbhunga.
...	...	688	46	642	46	12	...	34	...	197	8	6	...	13	...	37	Sarun.
...	...	487	27	461	27	36	...	...	...	113	6	6	...	...	...	38	Chumparun.
8.10	...	786	43	723	43	8	...	10	...	186	6	...	...	1	...	39	Monghyr.
21.00	...	608	23	468	23	29	...	6	...	81	4	5	...	10	...	40	Bhagulpore ... { District & Central J.
...	...	618	...	365	...	6	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
...	...	703	27	643	27	35	...	25	...	240	5	56	...	...	...	42	Purneah.
7.50	...	571	13	503	13	4	...	4	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	43	Nya Doonka.
24.00	...	401	28	390	28	43	...	38	...	78	6	12	1	10	...	44	Cuttack.
...	...	361	17	315	17	26	...	10	...	38	1	53	...	5	...	45	Poorce.
21.08	...	291	20	260	20	28	...	3	...	68	10	12	...	4	...	46	Balaore.
87.07	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	Hazaree—European Penty. District and Central Jails.
207.12	...	614	22	756	22	30	...	19	...	329	5	35	...	23	...	48	
18.80	...	447	13	374	12	66	...	5	...	59	1	17	...	2	...	49	Lohardugga.
17.80	...	148	6	181	6	5	...	6	...	33	...	4	...	3	...	50	Singbhoom.
16.00	...	683	34	655	34	21	...	17	...	371	8	21	...	17	...	51	Manbhoom.
412.27	18.80	35,158	1,895	29,080	1,669	2,739	20	1,379	6	7,009	404	1,205	3	521	6		Total.

not recorded in the Admission Register.
in the Discharge Register.
by the

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(Judicial)

Showing the employment of CONVICTS as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	Average number of prisoners of all classes.*	Total number employed as prison officers.	Average number employed.	Ratio of column 5 to column 3.	Number reduced or otherwise punished.	Serial Number.				
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.					
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	351.70	17.88	17	8.05	2.28	8	1			
	2	Bankura	283.80	21.92	27	9.36	0.71	3.23	2			
	3	Beerbhoom	238.81	12.00	16	7.32	3.06	1	3			
	4	Midnapore	417.58	23.31	25	11.04	2.64	5	4			
	5	Central Jail	945.52	.....	67	26.37	2.78	3	5		
	6	Hooghly	518.06	4.51	33	22.48	4.33	6	6			
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency	69.19	2.04	2	7.04	10.17	.....	7		
	8	Natives	998.08	2.00	32	43.00	4.35	10	8			
	9	Alipore	1.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	10	Natives	2,250.00	.....	179	123.06	5.49	21	10		
	11	Russa—Female Prison	.....	258.94	15	11.90	4.01	.....	11	
	12	Barasat	218.70	0.30	16	11.45	5.24	1	12			
	13	Nudda	330.60	26.90	5	1.77	0.52	.....	13		
	14	Jessore	465.68	21.07	21	14.28	3.06	1	14			
	15	Moorshedabad	519.22	37.46	27	17.31	3.33	0.85	15			
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR	16	Dinapore	516.04	8.96	39	19.12	3.70	1	16			
	17	Maldah	61.75	5.43	1	0.15	0.24	1	17			
	18	Rajshahye	901.27	12.92	105	54.87	6.08	44	18			
	19	Rungpore	475.36	7.05	37	10.12	2.12	.....	19		
	20	Bogra	159.07	5.81	3	0.16	0.10	.....	20		
	21	Pubna	137.91	0.82	1	.....	.....	.....	21
	22	Darjeeling	67.94	1.92	2	0.14	0.20	2	22			
	23	Julpigoree	147.28	2.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
DACCA	24	Dacca	571.79	10.88	41	23.68	4.14	4	24			
	25	Furzedpore	335.29	6.07	20	20.20	6.02	.....	25		
	26	Backergunge	339.58	4.89	20	15.05	4.64	6	26			
	27	Mymensingh	454.08	4.74	35	22.85	4.98	4	27			
CHITTAGONG	28	Chittagong	233.57	5.76	13	5.22	2.23	3	28			
	29	Noakholly	196.76	3.86	20	10.16	5.16	7	29			
	30	Tipporah	245.98	4.78	20	9.35	3.80	8	30			
PATNA	31	Meotapore	374.05	25.00	9	8.38	0.41	2.23	31			
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	598.62	.....	19	22.38	3.73	5	32		
	33	Gya	318.50	24.96	20	9.95	2.93	1	33			
	34	Shahabad	372.11	16.12	27	16.03	4.30	.....	34		
	35	Mozufferpore	603.29	24.35	11	4.03	0.60	3	35			
	36	Durbhunga	168.15	10.85	3	0.96	0.58	.....	36		
	37	Sarun	389.31	24.73	6	4.23	1.08	1	37			
	38	Chumparun	219.29	12.02	6	2.26	1.03	.....	38		
BE. GULPORE	39	Monghyr	368.89	14.04	5	1.90	0.51	1	39			
	40	Bhagulpore	237.38	8.00	14	9.87	4.15	4	40			
	41	Central Jail	819.53	.....	28	13.16	1.60	4	41		
	42	Purneah	387.97	9.03	25	22.18	5.71	.....	42		
	43	Nya Doonka	102.00	2.50	3	1.73	1.09	.....	43		
ORISSA	44	Cuttack	286.60	19.62	2	3.83	1.43	.....	44		
	45	Pooree	124.20	6.67	6	2.72	2.19	.....	45		
	46	Balasore	179.18	17.40	6	4.26	2.37	2.40	46			
CHOTA NAGPORE	47	Hazareebagh	82.34	.....	15	5.35	6.40	.....	47	
	48	Dist. & Cent. Jails	968.10	11.23	27	70.31	7.11	9	48			
	49	Lohardugga	234.61	7.12	18	11.46	4.89	6	49			
	50	Sinrbhoom	90.31	1.19	7	4.57	5.08	1	50			
	51	Mainbhoom	210.95	10.12	19	7.30	3.45	1	51			
Total			19,639.84	767.99	1,000	20	731.41	13.82	376	179	181	3

* Excluding the prisoners confined in the Magistrates' *hajats*.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT No. IX.

STATEMENT

Showing the scales of diet in force in the Jails and Lock-ups

1	2										3					
FOR NATIVES.	LABOURING PRISONERS.										NON-LABOURING					
	Rice.	Dal.	Wheat flour.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.	Vegetables.	Condiments.	Grapes.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Wheat flour.	Animal food.	Oil.	Salt.
	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
DIET SCALE No. I.																
For Bengalis, Uryas, and } First day	10	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	10½	9	3	...	...	...	...
Assamese } Alternate day	10	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10½	9	1	...	...	...	...
DIET SCALE No. II.																
For all natives of Behar, } First day	6	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	10½	5	2	4	...	...	...
the North-Western Pro- } Alternate day	6	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	10½	5	3	4	...	...	...
vinces, and the Punjab.																
DIET SCALE No. III.																
Coles, Sonthals, Garos, } First day	10	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	10½	10	...	...	2	...	...
all tribes of hillmen, } Alternate day	10	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	10½	9	...	...	...	...	...
and jungly prisoners } generally																
DIET SCALE No. IV.																
Mughas and Chinamen ... { First day	12	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	17	11	...	...	2	...	...
... { Alternate day	12	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	17						...

FOR EUROPEANS.																
LABOURING PRISONERS.										NON-LABOURING						
Gruel, including 2 lbs. of sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Meat.	Soup made of 3 lbs. meat for each prisoner.	Ghee or fat.	Vegetables.	Salt.	Condiments.	Sugar.	Pot-herbs.	Gruel, 8 lbs., to include 1 lb. of sugar.	Bread.	Butter.	Meat.	Soup.	Ghee or fat.
Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.
DIET SCALE No. V.																
Males	Sundays and Wednesdays...	16	10	2	8	...	2	...	...	...	16	8	2	8	...	2
	Monday and Fridays ...	16	10	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	16	8	...	8	...	2
	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	16	10	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	16	8	...	8	...	2
Females	Sundays and Wednesdays...	16	6	2	8	...	2	...	...	...	8	6	2	4	...	2
	Monday and Fridays ...	16	6	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	8	6	...	4	...	2
	Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	16	6	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	8	6	...	4	...	2

* Uncooked, with bone.
 † Cooked, without bone.
 ‡ Pepper.

of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

PRISONERS.				PUNISHMENT DIET SCALE.		NOIR OF ANY CHANGE EFFECTED IN THE DIET SCALES DURING THE YEAR.	
Vegetables.	Condiments.	Grapes.	Total.				
Ch.	Ch.	Ch.	Ch.				
2	4	...	143	PENAL DIET. §		Hooghly Jail ... 2 1/2 chs. of fish instead of 2 chs. were given to labouring prisoners throughout the year, the extra 1/2 being an allowance for bone; when meat was scarce, 4 chs. of dahi were issued instead of the 2 chs. ordinary animal food.	
4	143	For Europeans, Eurasians, natives of the Upper Provinces and Punjab, Chinamen, Malays, and Burmese.		Alipore Jail ... 2 chs. of rice extra were given, as in previous years, to some of the labouring prisoners.	
...	143	One pound of wheaten flour daily, boiled as a porridge and seasoned with salt, to be given in two meals.		Julpigoree Jail ... The issue of 2 chs. of parched gram early in the morning in addition to the sanctioned scale of diet given at the ordinary meals to prisoners specially recommended by the Medical Officer for it was allowed.	
...	144			Dacca Jail ... 4 chs. of dahi were given instead of 2 chs. of meat, and 2 chs. of vegetables were given in the evening.	
...	144	For Bengalis, Assamese, Uryas, and other rice-feeding people.		Furreedpore Jail ... The issue of animal food was occasionally stopped by the Superintendent when fish was scarce and dear, and an equal weight of dal substituted without sanction.	
...	144			Backergunge Jail ... With the sanction of Government, an extra allowance of rice was given to prisoners newly admitted into the jail, 2 chs. extra during the first six months of imprisonment, and 1 ch extra during the succeeding three months, after which they reverted to the ordinary scale.	
...	15 1/2	A pound of rice-flour, with salt, likewise boiled up as a porridge.		Chittagong ... To Europeans the following diet was given experimentally under special sanction of Government:—	
PRISONERS.				REDUCED, OR HALF DIET.		BREAKFAST. DINNER. SUPPER.	
Is the same as the labouring scale, except that only half of the quantity of rice is given.				Throughout the week.		Throughout the week.	
EUROPEAN CELL DIET.				1 2 3		1 2 3	
Milk 8				Sundays and Wednesdays.		Mondays and Fridays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Vegetables 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Salt 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Gruel 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Vegetables 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Salt 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Gruel 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Vegetables 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Salt 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Gruel 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Vegetables 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Salt 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Gruel 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Vegetables 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Salt 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Gruel 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Vegetables 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Salt 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Gruel 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Bread 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Butter 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Soojee 4				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Sugar 1 1/2				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.	
Meat, with bone, uncooked 8				Mondays and Fridays.		Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays	

§ The punishment is in no case to be continued for more than ninety-six consecutive hours.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major.*

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

PART B.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS
excluding the cost of building new Jails.

1		2		3				4		5	
DIVISIONS.	Serial number.	JAILS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		
			Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	A.	B.	
							Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
							Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	357'46	0'80	2'32	360'58	9,886	26 14 8	0,220	16 18 3	
	2	Bankoora	289'38	7'04	0'40	305'82	8,636	27 15 1	2,097	9 12 9	
	3	Boerbhoom	232'43	18'75	0'23	251'41	6,076	24 3 0	3,706	14 11 0	
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	488'07	18'01	2'28	465'36	11,068	24 8 7	2,511	5 8 7	
	5	Central Jail	925'69	19'63	.....	945'62	20,608	21 11 0	13,188	13 14 7
	6	Hookhly	506'90	13'73	2'24	522'67	15,870	30 8 2	7,174	13 11 5	
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency { Europeans	66'08	1'57	2'08	71'53	6,897	101 0 10	9,036	126 13 8	
	8	Natives	987'60	14'70	17'97	1,000'17	25,878	26 0 10	9,798	9 14 3	
	9	Alipore { Europeans	1'00	0'01	0'07	1'08	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	Natives	2222'17	36'60	3'32	2262'05	60,405	26 11 8	27,123	11 15 9	
	11	Russa—Female Prison	257'12	1'61	0'21	258'94	7,364	28 14 7	2,748	10 0 9	
	12	Buraset	213'74	4'78	0'54	219'00	4,006	22 7 2	3,043	13 14 3	
	13	Nuddica	364'37	9'47	2'75	366'60	6,080	24 15 0	3,697	9 12 11	
	14	Jessore	458'08	28'03	2'64	488'75	15,321	31 10 4	6,361	11 0 2	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	15	Moorshedabad	543'60	11'59	1'60	556'08	12,294	22 2 3	4,129	7 6 8	
	16	Dinagore	497'45	23'06	4'40	525'00	12,242	23 8 3	4,468	8 8 1	
	17	Malda	62'51	11'02	3'65	67'18	1,170	18 6 7	1,998	28 13 6	
	18	Rajshahy—Central Jail	887'28	25'94	1'88	915'10	22,371	24 7 11	7,514	8 3 4	
	19	Barangpore	446'98	35'28	1'33	483'40	11,603	23 13 8	3,064	7 9 3	
	20	Rogra	136'64	24'63	3'71	164'88	3,382	20 15 8	2,012	15 13 6	
	21	Pubna	125'31	17'87	1'68	144'76	3,600	24 7 1	2,915	20 2 2	
	22	Daijooling	66'90	1'70	1'16	69'76	3,665	53 6 0	3,802	54 8 9	
DACCA	23	Julpigore	134'77	14'07	0'73	150'22	5,383	36 0 1	2,012	13 6 4	
	24	Dacca	577'24	17'90	4'40	599'54	16,125	27 1 6	3,364	5 9 9	
	25	Furcedpore	318'07	21'37	1'92	341'36	7,629	23 2 10	0,760	19 12 9	
	26	Barkersunge	314'75	24'67	2'15	341'47	8,688	25 4 0	3,827	11 3 3	
CHITTAGONG	27	Mymensingh	439'47	17'56	1'79	458'82	11,995	26 8 11	4,987	10 13 10	
	28	Chittagong	218'96	18'67	1'80	239'33	6,649	27 15 10	2,880	10 12 5	
	29	Noakholly	184'63	18'93	0'16	203'02	4,405	22 6 9	3,427	17 1 1	
PATNA	30	Tippurah	232'94	14'64	3'18	250'76	7,002	28 4 6	2,737	10 10 2	
	31	Meerapore	377'12	20'11	3'69	400'82	9,109	22 14 10	4,009	10 0 0	
	32	Dohree Convict Camp	698'03	.....	.....	698'03	15,645	26 2 1	24,996	41 12 1
	33	Gya	317'19	36'00	3'84	351'93	6,927	19 14 4	4,178	11 13 11	
	34	Siwashabad	306'87	19'21	2'15	328'23	10,577	27 6 4	5,861	16 1 6	
	35	Mozufforpore	653'78	22'44	5'93	682'15	15,890	25 4 8	5,969	8 11 8	
	36	Darbhanga	167'03	13'07	.....	174'00	1,204	6 14 9	824	4 11 9
	37	Sarun	309'86	22'33	0'85	314'04	10,758	26 0 6	3,673	9 6 8	
BHAGULPORE	38	Chumpanan	212'41	16'14	2'76	231'31	4,738	20 11 6	3,572	14 9 5	
	39	Monghyr	300'67	12'35	3'01	313'03	10,181	26 13 9	3,340	8 11 6	
	40	Bhagulpore { District Jail	231'53	7'14	7'40	246'07	6,188	21 11 9	3,180	12 14 9	
	41	Central Jail	819'33	.....	.....	819'33	18,644	22 0 3	12,815	15 10 3
	42	Purnoah	374'19	19'73	3'06	397'00	9,704	24 10 1	6,455	16 4 1	
ORISSA	43	Nya Doonka	93'79	10'10	.....	104'89	2,095	19 15 6	1,798	17 2 3
	44	Cuttack	285'77	16'84	3'61	296'23	6,014	21 4 5	3,145	10 15 6	
	45	Pooree	124'49	6'79	0'39	130'87	2,973	28 13 1	2,313	16 14 8	
CHOTA NAGPORE	46	Balasore	178'08	18'60	0'09	196'87	5,540	28 2 10	2,849	14 7 9	
	47	Hazareo-bagh. { Eurpn. Penty.	83'34	.....	.....	83'34	9,321	113 3 2	8,081	96 2 3
	48	District and Central Jails.	991'77	0'86	1'18	999'35	34,513	34 6 0	17,028	17 6 7	
	49	Lohardugga	216'16	24'87	1'20	241'73	6,313	26 8 11	2,531	10 7 6	
	50	Singbhoom	64'24	7'22	0'04	91'50	1,697	13 8 1	2,406	26 15 2	
GRAND TOTAL	51	Maanbhoom	191'13	26'53	3'41	221'07	4,121	18 14 11	3,606	16 5 1	
	Total		19863'03	780'24	117'06	* 20430'33	5,80,057	26 0 10	2,80,190	13 11 1	
Add for Look-ups		418'04	498'91	7'18	921'13	31,806	34 12 9	30,549	33 2 8		
Grand Total		19978'07	1279'15	124'24	21381'46	5,61,863	26 6 10	2,10,739	16 8 6		

No. X.—(Financial.)

in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1875,
of additions, alterations, or repairs.

6		7			8		9		10		11	
POLICE GUARD.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial number.	JAILS.
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.				
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.				
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
1,295	8 8 0	546	1 7 7	54 10 5	1,167	8 2 10	912	8 7 5	20,026	54 2 11	1	Burdwan.
2,262	7 6 4	221	0 11 6	54 4 9	1,065	8 7 9	558	1 15 2	16,638	51 2 1	2	Bankoora.
2,304	9 8 4	57	0 3 7	4 3 7	710	2 13 2	682	2 11 4	13,025	51 3 1	3	Boerbloom.
3,120	6 14 1	845	1 13 9	20 4 9	1,118	2 7 7	793	1 11 11	19,465	42 14 7	4	Midnapore { District Jail.
4,200	4 7 0	4,511	4 12 4	105 0 2	2,914	3 1 3	2,535	2 10 10	47,826	50 8 10	5	Central Jail.
1,380	2 10 3	375	0 11 5	11 4 5	840	1 10 1	1,819	3 7 7	27,473	52 8 5	6	Hooghly.
3,008	43 7 5	923	12 15 3	169 15 8	2,425	35 8 5	1,003	22 8 3	21,981	336 10 8	7	Presidency { Europeans.
0,192	6 4 0	3,093	3 1 11	90 15 0	5,180	5 5 2	3,195	3 3 7	53,330	53 13 11	8	Notices.
.....	.....	7,650	3 6 1	53 8 6	3,290	1 7 3	3,728	1 10 4	1,02,163	45 2 5	9	Alipore { Europeans.
.....	.....	1,041	4 0 3	49 2 0	501	1 14 11	483	1 13 9	12,130	46 13 10	10	Natives.
586	2 7 1	978	4 7 5	43 10 3	633	2 14 4	189	0 13 9	10,285	46 15 2	11	Russa-Female Prison.
3,826	10 6 11	169	0 7 4	12 3 1	821	2 4 1	1,400	3 13 4	18,905	51 9 1	12	Barrack.
4,057	8 5 4	540	1 1 0	30 4 3	2,178	4 7 11	1,438	2 15 2	28,893	59 5 9	13	Nuddea.
2,467	4 6 10	232	0 6 8	0 3 6	689	1 3 10	785	1 6 0	20,590	36 15 11	14	Jessore.
3,131	5 15 5	315	0 9 7	30 12 8	1,761	3 6 1	606	1 2 5	22,521	32 14 4	15	Moorsheadabad.
1,945	28 15 2	12	0 2 10	4 10 1	230	3 9 11	205	3 0 9	5,500	81 13 10	16	Dinapore.
3,124	8 8 7	314	0 5 5	27 4 1	2,121	2 5 1	1,467	1 9 7	36,911	40 5 5	17	Maldah.
4,206	8 13 2	1,266	2 9 10	51 8 9	1,812	3 12 1	916	1 14 3	23,427	48 7 3	18	Rajshahye-Central Jail.
2,869	17 5 5	239	1 7 2	38 15 9	492	3 0 10	567	3 7 0	10,151	61 9 0	19	Rungpore.
2,133	14 11 8	64	0 7 0	10 6 2	668	4 10 7	561	3 14 0	9,841	67 15 8	20	Bogra.
1,484	20 15 9	135	1 14 8	47 11 3	506	7 6 0	637	9 2 1	10,209	146 5 6	21	Pubna.
1,632	10 13 9	526	3 8 0	54 13 6	198	1 5 2	986	6 9 0	10,737	71 7 7	22	Darjeeling.
3,563	5 15 2	505	1 5 5	55 0 11	2,650	4 7 2	4,365	7 4 4	30,477	51 7 4	23	Julpigoree.
900	2 10 2	191	0 8 11	17 18 7	1,352	3 15 9	1,135	3 5 2	17,860	62 5 4	24	Dacca.
3,690	10 12 10	677	1 11 0	30 11 3	1,196	3 8 4	878	2 9 2	18,736	54 15 1	25	Furzedpore.
3,216	7 0 1	216	0 7 6	15 12 5	833	1 13 1	1,006	3 8 0	22,853	49 12 11	26	Buckeringe.
2,525	10 8 9	141	0 9 5	22 0 6	785	3 4 10	940	3 14 10	15,020	56 14 6	27	Myunsingh.
2,619	13 0 10	107	0 8 8	17 11 10	697	3 8 10	492	2 7 2	11,827	58 15 2	28	Chittagong.
3,036	12 1 8	135	0 7 8	19 5 11	1,019	4 1 10	959	3 13 2	14,888	59 5 11	29	Nonkholly.
4,622	11 8 6	314	0 12 6	36 12 11	1,799	4 4 10	2,013	6 8 3	22,370	55 12 9	30	Tipperah.
3,997	11 8 8	905	1 8 2	38 14 0	1,235	2 1 0	2,100	3 8 3	44,885	74 15 8	31	Meenapore.
1,116	9 13 11	543	7 8 8	20 0 7	908	2 9 7	615	1 11 11	17,160	43 12 5	32	Dhrees Convict Camp.
7,613	11 5 7	571	1 7 6	30 10 4	1,905	4 14 11	1,474	3 12 9	21,504	55 6 9	33	Gya.
678	8 14 4	238	0 5 5	16 10 5	2,238	3 4 5	1,873	2 11 6	34,039	49 7 5	34	Shahabad.
2,717	6 8 11	33	0 3 0	.....	572	3 4 8	644	3 11 2	3,955	22 11 3	35	Mozufferpore.
3,482	14 13 4	332	0 12 0	29 12 4	1,273	3 1 3	1,001	2 6 8	10,852	42 8 0	36	Darbhanga.
2,665	6 15 4	101	0 6 11	13 4 7	893	3 14 6	590	2 8 9	13,126	56 11 11	37	Sarun.
976	5 15 5	539	1 6 6	46 10 8	1,954	5 2 5	959	2 8 0	10,038	51 4 6	38	Chumpran.
3,013	8 10 9	270	1 1 11	32 13 8	1,261	5 4 6	2,405	10 15 3	13,576	55 2 11	39	Monghyr.
1,114	8 12 10	1,048	1 4 5	18 14 9	3,600	4 6 3	1,867	2 4 5	40,986	40 4 5	40	Blagulpore { District Jail.
1,360	12 0 2	307	0 12 4	29 15 2	1,741	4 6 8	492	1 3 9	19,813	49 14 0	41	Central Jail.
3,046	19 11 11	27	0 4 1	27 4 4	391	3 11 7	406	3 13 11	5,977	56 15 8	42	Purneah.
1,929	14 11 10	74	0 4 1	14 14 8	725	2 9 0	567	1 15 8	14,173	40 8 3	43	Nya Doomka.
1,980	8 8 8	43	0 5 3	17 14 8	298	1 13 2	298	2 2 11	7,682	58 11 2	44	Cuttack.
3,098	87 9 11	193	0 15 8	28 6 1	633	3 3 6	403	2 0 9	11,298	57 7 1	45	Pooree.
6,360	6 8 9	647	7 13 8	359 7 1	4,728	57 6 8	4,746	57 10 2	30,021	371 14 2	46	Balassore.
3,575	14 12 7	413	0 6 7	13 4 3	4,974	4 15 8	1,196	1 2 10	64,647	64 11 0	47	Hazareebagh. { Eurpn. Penit.
1,920	20 15 8	84	0 4 2	13 15 6	1,216	5 7 6	885	3 10 6	14,684	60 11 11	48	District and Central Jails.
2,567	12 8 3	184	1 7 5	14 1 2	248	3 12 10	371	4 0 10	6,936	75 12 10	49	Loharduggan.
1,25,412	6 8 8	34	0 2 5	6 12 4	808	3 1 5	376	1 11 1	11,573	53 11 3	50	Singhboon.
24,735	25 13 2	33,067	1 9 10	41 3 5	73,358	3 9 8	62,595	3 0 11	11,12,630	54 6 1	51	Maubhoon.
1,58,147	7 6 4	239	0 5 0	8 8 0	285	0 6 8	8,632	9 5 11	96,395	104 10 4		Total.
		33,346	1 8 11	39 14 2	73,743	3 7 6	71,227	3 5 2	12,00,034	56 8 9		Add for Lock-ups.
												Grand Total.

signed in the Magistrate's Office.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails of the Lower and r/pairs), compared with the expenditure on the

1	2	3				4				5			
DIVISIONS.	Serial number.	JAILS.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.			
		Cost of rations per head of average strength.											
		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Burdwan.	1	Burdwan ...	28 6	37 13	32 8	26 14	21 8	20 2	18 1	20 5	2 1	1 0	1 1
	2	Bankora ...	28 9	25 3	33 14	27 15	21 4	20 13	22 3	17 3	0 3	1 3	1 10
	3	Beerbhoom ...	24 2	30 10	30 4	24 3	18 9	17 7	18 2	24 4	0 4	0 4	0 3
	4	Midnapore—District Jail ...	22 13	38 10	28 3	24 8	14 5	14 8	15 2	12 6	1 6	2 11	0 13
	5	Ditto—Central Jail ...	21 14	30 6	30 6	21 11	17 8	21 12	20 3	18 5	0 9	1 4	0 8
	6	Hooghly ...	20 3	32 15	28 6	30 8	17 3	14 15	17 12	16 5	0 10	0 7	0 9
PRESIDENCY.	7	Presidency—Europeans ...	91 7	99 13	88 14	101 0	163 6	189 0	230 4	170 5	21 12	13 0	17 2
	8	Ditto—Natives ...	25 0	24 12	26 7	20 9	19 13	17 3	15 8	18 2	3 14	3 15	3 11
	9	Alipore—Europeans ...	117 2	120 14	44 13	26 11	24 0	16 4	11 10	11 15	2 15	1 11	46 6
	10	Ditto—Natives ...	26 7	27 13	29 4	26 11	10 5	10 15	11 10	11 15	2 15	1 11	3 10
	11	Russia—Female Prison ...	25 15	24 4	27 4	28 14	10 1	9 6	8 11	10 9	3 5	5 5	4 12
	12	Baraset ...	24 8	21 14	26 4	22 7	9 15	14 6	18 1	16 5	2 5	3 13	4 13
	13	Nuddon ...	27 7	25 13	30 4	24 15	25 12	20 3	22 1	20 3	0 4	0 8	0 9
	14	Jessore ...	24 15	22 11	30 11	31 10	12 12	15 2	16 11	19 5	1 2	1 1	2 3
	15	Moorshedabad ...	23 13	22 13	27 9	22 2	25 11	10 14	12 10	11 13	0 5	0 3	0 5
	16	Dinapore ...	23 5	29 13	31 6	23 8	17 15	12 12	11 9	14 7	1 10	1 1	0 9
RAJSHAHY & COCH BEHAR.	17	Maidah ...	25 4	21 0	22 5	18 0	44 8	70 8	56 12	57 12	0 7	0 4	0 2
	18	Rajshahye—Central Jail ...	28 4	25 10	22 0	24 8	13 11	11 12	10 3	11 10	0 6	0 7	0 5
	19	Rungpore ...	28 5	23 11	26 2	23 13	50 3	43 2	35 13	38 3	1 8	0 14	0 13
	20	Bogra ...	24 15	23 6	35 7	29 15	50 3	43 2	35 13	38 3	1 8	0 14	0 13
	21	Pabna ...	23 10	21 13	27 0	24 7	36 2	39 8	31 8	34 14	0 7	0 2	0 4
	22	Darjeeling ...	55 10	64 11	51 12	53 6	68 5	114 7	64 2	75 7	2 15	3 3	2 14
	23	Julpigore ...	38 2	25 9	36 9	36 0	56 6	40 1	28 5	24 4	4 9	0 12	2 7
	24	Dacca ...	29 3	30 3	35 3	27 1	10 12	9 14	11 3	11 9	1 6	1 9	2 14
	25	Furroodpore ...	23 0	21 6	27 9	22 2	19 7	17 7	19 0	22 7	0 8	0 7	0 8
	26	Backergunge ...	23 3	27 1	24 12	25 4	15 2	13 11	17 6	22 0	1 8	1 3	1 10
Dacca.	27	Mymensingh ...	21 8	20 11	29 6	30 4	19 2	15 2	18 9	17 14	0 7	0 6	0 8
	28	Chittagong ...	22 0	24 15	29 0	27 15	27 2	22 15	26 1	21 5	0 11	0 12	0 12
	29	Noakholly ...	19 15	19 8	26 1	22 6	33 3	31 4	31 4	30 2	0 12	0 6	0 8
	30	Tippurah ...	21 2	24 0	31 4	28 4	26 8	20 4	19 14	22 12	0 6	0 7	0 8
CHITTA-GONG.	31	Moctapore ...	22 2	24 0	28 7	22 14	18 0	19 1	20 9	21 8	1 0	0 15	0 15
	32	Dehree Convict Camp ...	32 3	37 0	39 5	26 2	28 11	33 3	31 2	41 12	1 13	0 15	0 11
	33	Gya ...	23 13	33 1	30 6	10 14	18 9	14 3	16 7	23 3	0 14	1 1	1 7
	34	Shahabad ...	27 13	31 9	31 1	27 6	13 15	15 6	16 8	17 15	1 2	1 5	1 4
	35	Mozufferpore ...	25 9	30 6	48 4	23 4	17 12	15 4	14 14	20 0	0 10	0 6	0 6
	36	Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Sarun ...	32 2	35 5	35 8	26 0	18 12	19 3	15 18	15 14	0 14	0 15	1 3
	38	Chumparun ...	25 13	37 13	13 9	20 11	26 15	28 13	33 10	29 6	0 5	0 6	0 13
	39	Monghyr ...	26 15	31 13	25 11	26 13	17 15	15 1	15 10	15 10	0 7	0 5	0 10
	40	Bhagulpore—District Jail ...	27 7	26 13	25 15	21 11	16 5	15 0	11 0	16 14	0 15	1 7	1 5
BHAGUL-PORE.	41	Ditto—Central Jail ...	19 2	26 3	29 10	23 0	16 10	20 9	21 15	19 5	0 7	0 15	0 9
	42	Purneah ...	24 3	25 15	34 1	24 10	21 10	18 1	17 10	19 1	1 3	0 13	0 13
	43	Nya Doomba ...	20 15	23 1	28 15	19 15	63 13	99 7	40 8	29 2	.....	0 3	0 10
	44	Cuttack ...	25 1	20 13	21 11	31 4	27 1	24 3	24 12	23 11	0 8	0 7	0 7
ORISSA.	45	Pooree ...	28 2	20 7	23 2	22 13	45 7	64 0	37 13	31 10	0 7	0 2	0 10
	46	Balasore ...	38 5	32 13	30 7	28 2	35 3	19 14	24 0	23 0	0 14	0 8	1 1
	47	Hazareebagh—Eurpn. Penty.	109 3	105 13	120 13	113 3	109 14	103 14	84 8	135 13	5 12	8 11	6 4
CHOTA-NAGPORE.	48	Ditto—District Jail ...	27 4	33 4	42 3	34 6	30 7	12 13	14 2	23 13	0 4	0 4	0 5
	49	Ditto—Central Jail ...	31 7	...	...	...	23 14	...	...	...	0 2	...	...
	50	Lohardugga ...	27 4	29 13	36 5	36 4	23 15	25 8	27 10	25 4	0 6	0 7	0 10
	51	Singbhoom ...	21 0	35 4	15 14	18 8	47 10	66 11	53 11	47 14	0 10	0 6	0 7
	52	Manbhoom ...	22 9	31 11	23 13	18 15	39 10	23 13	25 15	23 13	0 3	0 3	0 3
Total ...		26 1	28 15	31 1	26 0	20 7	19 0	18 14	20 3	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 9

Note.—The averages of 1875 relate

No. XI.—(Financial.)

Provinces of Bengal during the year 1875 (excluding cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations same account in each of the three preceding years.

6				7				8				9	
Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				Serial number.	JAILS.
1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.		
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		
5 5	4 10	2 8	3 2	4 15	1 13	1 8	2 7	61 4	65 6	55 12	54 3	1	Burdwan.
1 14	5 1	1 13	3 7	2 5	1 13	1 15	1 13	53 5	54 0	61 5	51 2	2	Bankoora.
4 5	3 0	2 1	2 13	2 8	2 11	2 4	2 11	40 13	54 0	52 15	54 3	3	Boorhoom.
3 3	2 14	2 4	3 7	2 1	3 5	3 4	1 13	43 14	62 0	49 7	42 14	4	Midnapore—District Jail.
2 8	3 0	1 2	3 1	3 0	1 11	1 1	2 10	45 10	58 1	53 5	50 8	5	Ditto—Central Jail.
3 1	2 13	4 15	1 10	2 2	1 6	1 1	3 7	52 5	52 8	50 10	53 8	6	Hooghly.
20 3	23 11	5 7	35 8	15 4	34 15	20 14	22 8	320 14	360 7	363 14	336 10	7	Presidency—Europeans.
2 2	3 6	1 2	5 5	2 15	3 3	2 0	3 3	53 13	52 7	48 6	53 14	8	Ditto—Natives.
13 2	47 0	21 8	1 7	5 0	5 2	3 9	1 10	150 10	189 4	113 6	45 2	9	Alipore—Europeans.
3 0	3 0	1 2	1 7	2 6	2 13	2 2	1 10	45 3	46 4	47 13	45 2	10	Ditto—Natives.
2 3	2 15	2 0	1 15	2 10	2 5	1 14	1 13	44 4	44 3	44 12	46 13	11	Russa—Female Prison.
6 10	3 12	1 11	2 14	11 11	1 0	1 0	0 13	44 9	44 13	51 11	46 15	12	Baraset.
3 15	3 14	3 4	2 4	2 7	3 3	3 12	3 13	60 1	53 9	59 12	51 9	13	Nuddeda.
6 7	3 10	3 1	4 8	3 11	1 9	3 0	2 15	49 0	44 1	55 5	59 5	14	Jessore.
2 13	3 15	1 13	1 3	2 15	1 0	0 10	1 0	54 10	47 13	42 13	37 0	15	Moorshedabad.
4 8	1 3	2 6	3 0	5 0	1 10	4 15	1 2	51 12	46 7	50 11	42 14	16	Dinapore.
5 6	5 10	2 4	3 10	7 3	5 6	4 5	3 0	82 0	102 12	84 11	51 13	17	Maiduli.
3 3	2 2	2 7	2 5	1 6	1 5	1 0	1 9	38 2	41 4	36 1	40 5	18	Rajshahye—Central Jail.
3 0	1 14	7 5	3 12	2 4	2 3	1 7	1 14	59 1	48 11	53 7	43 7	19	Rangpore.
1 1	2 3	3 13	3 0	3 8	4 6	2 11	3 7	81 4	73 15	78 3	61 9	20	Bogra.
2 7	1 13	3 9	4 10	2 5	4 11	3 0	3 14	65 0	58 15	65 10	67 15	21	Pubna.
5 14	4 9	5 4	7 0	8 6	11 11	12 0	9 2	139 3	108 9	135 3	140 5	22	Darjeeling.
4 2	1 3	3 12	1 5	9 4	5 3	6 0	6 9	112 9	72 12	79 1	71 7	23	Jalpigoree.
7 6	4 14	4 0	4 7	3 12	4 2	24 15	7 4	52 9	50 10	78 1	51 7	24	Dacca.
4 13	4 3	1 13	3 8	3 4	1 9	2 13	2 9	52 1	46 11	54 2	52 5	25	Farrukpore
3 3	3 6	4 11	1 13	1 9	2 3	1 15	3 8	46 15	47 11	48 7	54 15	26	Backerkunge.
3 13	2 15	2 4	3 4	1 14	3 14	1 4	3 14	45 10	41 12	54 14	40 13	27	Mymensingh.
3 1	5 4	1 14	3 6	11 4	3 7	1 15	2 7	55 10	54 7	59 6	56 14	28	Chittazong.
3 3	3 6	1 14	4 1	1 11	3 7	3 10	3 13	68 6	62 13	61 10	58 15	29	Noakholly.
3 3	3 6	1 14	4 1	1 11	3 7	3 10	3 13	53 15	60 8	56 12	59 6	30	Tipperah.
5 10	3 15	4 2	4 4	3 0	4 0	4 1	6 8	40 15	50 15	57 14	55 12	31	Meerapore.
2 13	1 14	2 2	3 1	2 14	3 1	3 1	3 8	68 7	76 1	76 6	74 15	32	Dohree Convict Camp.
2 9	3 11	3 1	2 0	1 7	2 0	2 14	1 12	46 2	53 0	54 4	48 12	33	Gya.
2 15	2 14	3 2	4 15	2 3	3 3	2 8	3 12	49 2	54 5	54 3	55 0	34	Shahabad.
3 10	3 14	6 0	3 4	2 11	1 15	2 13	2 11	50 5	51 13	71 12	49 7	35	Mozufferpore.
1 3	2 10	3 3	3 1	3 3	2 9	1 12	2 6	56 2	60 10	57 1	48 3	36	Durbhunga.
3 5	2 12	2 9	3 14	2 8	2 7	2 2	2 8	59 0	72 3	52 11	56 12	37	Saran.
4 10	3 8	2 12	5 2	1 14	2 3	2 6	2 8	51 15	52 14	46 14	51 4	38	Chumparan.
6 1	0 13	6 11	5 4	2 12	2 7	2 12	10 15	53 9	46 14	47 2	55 3	39	Monghyr.
3 4	1 15	4 6	4 6	0 12	1 9	1 15	2 4	39 5	51 3	58 7	49 4	40	Bhagulpore—District Jail.
3 5	1 15	2 11	4 6	1 9	1 7	1 12	1 3	51 14	43 3	56 11	49 14	41	Ditto—Central Jail.
3 5	4 11	6 13	3 11	4 13	11 1	5 12	3 14	98 0	138 7	82 5	56 15	42	Purneah.
2 13	2 6	4 0	2 9	2 10	2 11	2 13	1 15	63 3	60 8	53 3	40 8	43	Nya Doomka.
4 10	1 1	3 12	1 13	4 1	4 0	2 9	2 3	32 13	89 10	87 12	59 11	44	Cuttack.
2 13	4 14	2 9	3 3	2 13	2 3	2 1	2 0	55 0	50 3	60 0	57 7	45	Poorce.
66 3	55 0	68 3	57 6	36 10	33 5	52 11	57 10	337 11	305 10	326 13	371 14	46	Balsore.
2 9	0 15	3 13	4 15	2 12	1 0	1 7	1 2	63 5	48 3	61 14	64 11	47	Hazareebagh—Eurpa. Penty.
6 4	5 8	7 3	5 7	2 15	5 5	3 6	3 10	62 13	58 9	61 14	64 11	48	Ditto—District Jail.
7 14	5 8	4 6	3 13	4 6	3 13	4 1	4 0	68 8	66 9	74 15	60 12	49	Ditto—Central Jail.
4 0	5 2	4 6	3 13	4 6	3 13	4 1	4 0	77 10	111 4	78 8	75 12	50	Lohardugga.
5 12	4 7	3 8	3 1	1 13	1 15	1 7	1 11	68 0	66 15	52 14	53 11	51	Singbhoom.
4 2	3 5	3 3	3 9	2 14	2 10	2 3	3 1	55 0	55 2	57 11	54 6	52	Manbhoom.
4 2	3 5	3 3	3 9	2 14	2 10	2 3	3 1	55 0	55 2	57 11	54 6		Total.

convicted prisoners only.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offn. Inspector-General of Jails, I. D.

STATEMENT

Showing the employment of the CONVICTS in the

1		2		3		4		5	
DIVISIONS.	Serial number.	JAILS.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.*		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	335'01	18'71	4'35	0'49	304'56	18'67	
	2	Bankoora	274'97	20'94	2'05	0'42	263'88	19'66	
	3	Baerbhoom	218'45	10'97	3'01	.....	205'59	10'53
	4	Midnapore—District Jail	408'78	21'87	5'96	0'46	374'89	21'76	
	5	Ditto—Central Jail	925'00	.....	.....	.....	845'64	.....
	6	Hooghly	500'42	1'51	4'65	0'02	461'53	1'19	
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency—Europeans	64'38	1'37	0'68	.....	57'57	1'23
	8	Ditto—Natives	956'24	0'18	0'31	0'77	914'53	0'01	
	9	Alipore—Europeans and Natives	2,215'17	.....	8'00	.....	2,037'31	.....
	10	Russa—Female Prison ... ..	.....	255'23	.....	1'89	.....	227'13
	11	Baraset	211'73	0'08	1'95	.....	159'26	0'05
	12	Nuddea	323'86	26'34	4'05	0'12	297'06	25'09	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR	13	Jessore	431'30	18'87	7'88	0'05	408'43	18'44	
	14	Moorshedabad	504'90	35'64	1'90	1'15	474'00	31'57	
	15	Dinapore	485'00	8'40	3'06	.....	474'93	7'52
	16	Maldah	46'91	4'82	0'60	0'18	44'37	4'69	
	17	Rajshahye—Central Jail	871'06	11'51	8'71	1'00	806'68	11'21	
	18	Kumkura	439'89	5'45	1'46	0'04	379'93	5'23	
DACCA	19	Bogra	130'68	3'28	1'89	0'59	118'77	3'16	
	20	Pabna	118'00	5'26	1'61	0'35	110'70	4'60	
	21	Darjeeling	64'80	1'25	0'18	0'67	53'62	0'67	
	22	Julpigore	131'39	2'30	0'33	0'25	118'08	2'17	
	23	Dacca	562'38	9'54	3'77	0'75	526'74	9'03	
	24	Farrakapore	308'80	5'21	3'08	0'08	295'44	4'99	
CHITTAGONG	25	Backergunge	305'70	4'58	4'43	0'04	280'58	3'56	
	26	Mymensingh	431'55	3'85	3'62	0'44	404'56	3'45	
	27	Chittagong	211'68	4'23	2'53	0'52	201'84	3'05	
	28	Nonkholly	180'13	3'06	1'12	0'22	174'30	2'88	
	29	Tippurah	220'86	4'32	1'76	.....	208'88	3'53
	30	Meerapore	340'54	21'68	12'90	2'00	328'90	21'22	
PATNA	31	Dehree Convict Camp	509'62	.....	.....	.....	534'40	.....
	32	Gya	284'41	22'04	9'37	1'37	265'80	20'74	
	33	Shahabad	343'59	11'07	8'21	4'00	324'62	10'71	
	34	Mozufferpore	625'44	22'35	5'78	0'19	575'47	16'61	
	35	Durbhunga	150'34	9'69	.....	.....	140'33	9'76
	36	Sarun	350'36	22'09	8'47	0'94	345'91	21'14	
BHAGULPORE	37	Chumparun	201'30	11'11	.....	.....	190'55	10'38
	38	Monghyr	336'71	12'46	10'68	0'82	308'25	10'37	
	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail	218'35	8'49	4'53	0'16	202'03	5'08	
	40	Ditto—Central Jail	819'53	.....	.....	.....	751'11	.....
	41	Purneah	363'88	8'59	1'72	.....	347'61	5'59
	42	Nya Doonka	80'42	3'12	2'24	0'01	86'29	2'44	
ORISSA	43	Cuttack	239'08	18'31	6'27	0'11	223'07	17'21	
	44	Pooree	117'62	6'24	0'33	0'30	114'09	5'23	
	45	Balasore	156'31	15'53	5'75	0'40	147'14	14'15	
	46	Hazareebagh—European Penitentiary	82'34	.....	.....	.....	80'23	.....
	47	Ditto—District & Central Jails	972'12	9'00	8'92	1'73	917'48	5'47	
	48	Lohardugga	209'68	5'64	0'62	0'22	200'25	5'57	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	49	Singbhoom	80'00	0'84	3'14	0'17	67'19	0'30	
	50	Manbhoom	174'67	8'81	7'40	0'16	166'53	8'55	
	Total			18,650'62	702'70	184'50	23'21	17,345'08	645'64

* Excluding the infirm, sick, or
† Excluding 21'50 prisoners who
‡ Employed in digging a well

No. XII.—(Financial).

Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

6						7			8	
Employment.						Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed.			Serial number.	Jails.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.		
Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing jails.	On jail gardens.	On manufactures.	Extramural.					
8'05	27'41	3'54	7'70	274'52	.....	2'50	8'53	85'45	1	Burdwan.
10'07	43'24	22'51	18'00	190'43	.....	3'55	15'20	67'20	2	Bankura.
7'32	24'06	10'12	4'10	158'32	.....	3'38	11'13	73'25	3	Beerbhoom.
11'04	44'33	87'11	34'08	268'08	.....	2'78	11'16	67'74	4	Midnapore—District Jail.
28'37	74'37	721'19	.....	19'97	.....	3'11	8'79	3'50	5	Iditto—Central Jail.
22'48	41'55	11'26	10'78	375'40	.....	4'85	8'97	81'14	6	Houghly.
7'04	5'49	0'13	.....	46'23	.....	11'95	0'32	78'50	7	Presidency—Europeans.
43'00	150'14	35'97	33'00	632'84	.....	4'70	17'40	69'19	8	Iditto—Natives.
123'60	285'47	38'05	27'36	1541'14	.....	6'08	14'01	90'11	9	Alipore—Europeans and Natives.
11'98	25'03	.....	19'23	170'31	.....	5'26	11'28	71'99	10	Russa—Female Prison.
11'48	39'16	0'70	36'40	71'39	.....	7'20	24'58	44'81	11	Barnet.
1'77	43'95	10'55	23'80	241'54	.....	0'54	13'64	74'97	12	Nudden.
13'29	40'00	155'00	20'10	196'79	.....	3'34	9'61	46'10	13	Jessore.
17'63	43'22	231'89	21'88	190'70	.....	3'49	8'64	37'73	14	Moorsheadabad.
19'12	53'35	78'31	27'68	301'67	.....	3'00	11'05	62'52	15	Dinnagore.
0'15	5'94	9'34	2'70	30'03	.....	0'30	12'10	63'04	16	Mukdah.
54'87	80'11	184'03	18'34	408'24	.....	6'70	10'89	57'24	17	Rajshahyee—Central Jail.
10'12	30'57	82'90	17'00	213'90	.....	2'62	9'49	55'53	18	Rangpore.
0'10	24'20	32'85	7'79	54'67	.....	0'13	19'84	44'83	19	Boara.
.....	17'06	14'33	11'64	71'97	.....	.....	15'27	62'25	20	Palna.
0'14	10'71	3'64	1'21	38'62	.....	0'25	19'72	71'13	21	Darjeeling.
.....	27'85	6'88	22'40	63'03	.....	.....	23'16	52'41	22	Julpigoree.
23'08	54'98	93'70	30'04	330'80	.....	4'41	10'25	61'75	23	Dacca.
30'20	33'35	31'80	33'43	181'05	.....	0'72	11'10	60'46	24	Furnesspore.
15'05	51'79	73'42	14'00	123'06	.....	5'60	18'20	45'33	25	Backergunge.
22'05	71'39	41'40	30'21	224'05	.....	5'55	17'49	54'01	26	Mymensingh.
5'22	24'80	21'18	5'24	149'26	.....	2'53	12'00	72'53	27	Chittagong.
10'16	25'49	41'19	20'33	79'77	.....	5'73	14'38	45'02	28	Nonkholly.
9'85	33'33	20'03	12'20	136'00	.....	4'40	15'70	64'08	29	Tipperah.
8'79	70'75	70'23	15'11	185'27	.....	2'51	20'20	52'90	30	Mectapore.
23'38	46'51	43'28	4'24	11'37	.....	4'18	8'51	2'12	31	Dehree Convict Camp.
9'05	38'30	28'43	8'96	187'79	.....	3'47	13'53	65'52	32	Gyn.
46'03	54'97	27'63	47'08	184'11	.....	4'78	10'33	54'90	33	Shubabad.
4'08	105'20	224'36	36'50	220'97	.....	0'68	17'76	37'32	34	Mozufferpore.
0'96	102'17	.....	5'00	50'04	.....	0'00	65'22	31'45	35	Darbhanga.
4'23	58'07	14'08	7'56	244'99	.....	1'15	15'27	77'64	36	Barun.
2'26	27'53	35'10	33'70	102'94	.....	1'12	13'06	0'51	37	Chumparun.
1'90	84'19	46'51	8'05	177'80	.....	0'59	26'42	55'82	38	Monghyr.
9'87	33'08	6'30	8'66	149'69	.....	4'09	15'58	71'19	39	Bhaulpore—District Jail.
13'16	100'11	550'77	53'70	33'37	.....	1'75	13'32	4'44	40	Iditto—Central Jail.
32'18	59'42	26'80	26'45	220'27	.....	6'22	16'68	61'83	41	Purneah.
1'73	18'35	30'54	10'61	29'50	.....	1'90	20'22	32'61	42	Nya Doomka.
8'53	55'79	25'10	18'64	146'64	.....	1'53	23'09	58'59	43	Cuttack.
2'74	14'16	3'71	21'23	78'50	.....	2'26	11'76	65'24	44	Pooroo.
4'68	22'53	9'51	18'27	106'53	.....	2'90	13'84	66'08	45	Balasore.
5'35	17'00	1'24	.....	55'38	.....	6'00	22'05	66'40	46	Hazareebagh—European Penitentiary.
70'21	113'93	518'33	26'01	53'93	.....	7'58	12'30	5'82	47	Iditto—District and Central Jails.
11'48	27'95	29'30	24'29	112'64	.....	5'57	13'58	54'72	48	Lohardugga.
4'57	24'60	12'78	7'11	18'41	.....	0'77	36'45	27'28	49	Singbhoom.
7'30	23'58	18'21	13'21	107'67	.....	4'09	12'65	60'36	50	Manbhoom.
735'28	3,555'89	3,751'11	904'28	9,370'66	543'72	4'08	14'20	53'08	Total.	

Convalescent.
 were employed as work overseers, included with the prison officers.
 not working ground outside the Central Jail.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
 Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the results of the employment of the CONVICTS in the

1	2		3						4		
			CREDITS.						DEBITS.		
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.
DIVISIONS.	Serial number.	JAILS.	Cash received for labor, or articles sold during the year.	Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of manufactured goods remaining in store.	Value of raw materials in store.	Value of plant and machinery.	Total credits.	Value of manufactured goods in store on the 1st January 1876.	Value of raw materials in store on the 1st January 1876.	Value of plant and machinery in store on the 1st January 1876.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN.	1	Burdwan	8,331	5,450	1,150	41	187	15,159	642	33	211
	2	Bankoor	0,203	3,000	86	828	828	15,350	2,419	54	840
	3	Beerbhoom	6,207	108	5,741	473	478	13,065	4,882	789	308
	4	Midnapore—District Jail	6,336	5,093	7,100	579	1,397	20,565	2,690	285	431
	5	Ditto—Central Jail									
	6	Hooghly	12,155	450	24,012	503	993	38,113	24,765	448	1,025
PRESIDENCY.	7	Presidency—Europeans	2,007		422		54	3,383	77		57
	8	Ditto—Natives	34,237	45,060	17,614	2,505	17,853	1,17,528	16,599	3,548	17,635
	9	Alipore—Europeans and Natives	3,39,794	60,345*	59,619	14,845	49,889	5,32,463	1,70,797	1,264	51,999
	10	Russia—Female Prison	5,078	2,170	2,289	320	405	10,301	1,254	420	541
	11	Baraset	2,822	479	1,494		40	4,971	1,332	134	87
	12	Nuddea	8,061	274	3,695	515	378	12,011	3,483	233	324
	13	Jessore	5,448	1,185	3,361	1,870	360	12,053	1,922	214	446
	14	Moorshedabad	7,663	909	2,182	110	114	10,968	1,540	208	100
RAJSHAHY & COCH BEHAL.	15	Dinapore	22,393	1,215	9,108	720	768	34,204	8,716	751	481
	16	Maldah	1,564	0	113	1	32	1,710	13	1	23
	17	Rajshahye—Central Jail	21,255	1,413	16,888	1,389	1,229	42,174	10,226	1,484	1,173
	18	Runkpore	8,402	2,286	4,044	37	127	15,850	3,613	79	60
	19	Bogra	2,792	16	567	10	69	3,444	696	25	79
	20	Pubna	1,553	141	1,439	215	121	3,509	934	95	144
	21	Darjeeling	1,130	81	670	68	95	2,044	83	293	115
	22	Julpigore	2,405	768	157	28	171	3,587	304	187	138
DACCA.	23	Dacca	21,120	1,365	6,205	92	1,174	29,956	3,888	440	1,160
	24	Furzedpore	10,743	1,207	3,524	1,593	209	17,306	2,504	791	195
	25	Backergunge	12,406	479	554	738	1,967	16,234	1,637	155	1,670
	26	Mymensingh	5,284	202	1,747	502	1,106	11,841	2,761	309	996
CHITTAGONG.	27	Chittagong	8,285	63	1,715	233	173	10,469	687	235	179
	28	Noakholly	5,077	634	1,470	608	327	8,114	1,195	601	297
	29	Tipperrah	5,637	51	1,960	131	670	8,349	1,632	562	209
PATNA.	30	Meerapore	4,775	737	2,637	40	114	8,303	2,140	99	61
	31	Dehree Convict Camp		310				310			
	32	Gya	2,407	588	1,921	125	710	5,832	1,199	468	687
	33	Shahabad	5,433	1,486	845	124	424	8,312	2,114	85	413
	34	Mozufferpore	0,162	753	861	12	1,474	9,252	768		1,688
	35	Durbhunga	4	138	1,440	162	514	2,258			
	36	Sarun	8,847	337	793	132	165	10,274	848	96	161
	37	Chumparun	808	1,594	607	134	328	3,467	566	90	313
BHA- NAGPORE.	38	Monghyr	6,173	440	2,240		132	8,984	1,996	16	310
	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail	9,880	1,602	2,462		236	13,880	2,439	69	294
	40	Ditto—Central Jail									
	41	Purneah	12,969	1,030	4,394	762	159	19,324	4,981	1,079	197
	42	Nya Doomka	2,901	15	141	6	50	3,113	45	9	25
CHOTA NAGPORE.	43	Cuttack	4,717	27	1,976	131	270	7,121	2,319	75	270
	44	Pooree	2,699	456	289	325	453	5,173	213	477	550
	45	Balasore	2,140	52	523	308	111	3,234	597	349	111
	46	Hazareebagh—European Penty	8,773	83	1,380	1,699	3,162	15,087	822	2,080	2,064
	47	Ditto—District and Central Jails	2,576	697	50	221	480	4,024	35	98	55
CHOTA NAGPORE.	48	Lohardugga	5,140	3,038	2,616	263	494	11,551	4,611	196	454
	49	Singbhoom	1,194	180	252	33	59	1,668	161	42	76
	50	Manbhoom	5,980	458	1,195	296	197	8,061	1,140	161	104
Total for Jails			6,75,813	1,47,934	2,08,462	32,935	89,717	11,54,791	3,07,649	19,353	69,372
Add for Look-ups			4,500	155	1,013	218	434	6,530	868	131	489
Grand Total			6,80,313	1,47,989	2,09,505	33,153	90,351	11,61,321	3,08,517	19,484	69,861

* Including Rs. 97,473-7, value of opium chest covers credited

No. XIII.—(Financial)

Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1875.

BITS.		5			6			7	8		
D.	E.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of effectives.	Excess of debits, or loss.	Excess of 3A over 4D, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of effectives.	Excess of 4D over 3A, or cash loss.	Amount of outstanding bills due to jails.	Serial number.	JAILS.	
Cash expended on raw materials, plant, &c., during the year.	Total debits.										
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
11,554	12,446	2,710	8'4	.....	.....	.....	3,223	1,695	1	Burdwan.	
10,159	13,472	1,878	6'0	.....	.....	.....	950	1'4	2	Bankoora.	
6,744	12,723	343	1'5	.....	.....	.....	637	943	3	Beerbhoom.	
24,564	27,960	.....	.....	7,305	.....	.....	18,228	5,035	4	Mudnapore—District Jail.	
11,070	37,908	205	0'4	.....	485	1'0	.....	10,409	6	Ditto—Central Jail.	
1,480	1,623	1,760	20'8	.....	1,418	21'0	.....	.....	7	Presidency—Europeans.	
40,258	77,828	30,500	43'1	.....	.....	.....	8,001	3,567	8	Ditto—Natives.	
2,08,178	4,41,198	81,295	30'9	.....	1,31,616	64'6	.....	5,398	9	Alipore—Europeans and Natives.	
4,683	6,899	3,463	15'2	.....	395	1'7	.....	1,631	10	Russa—Female Prison.	
2,568	3,871	1,100	6'0	.....	454	2'8	.....	1	11	Baraset.	
7,710	11,749	1,162	3'6	.....	342	1'0	.....	275	12	Nuddea.	
8,660	11,351	782	1'8	.....	.....	.....	3,218	1,704	13	Jessore.	
6,242	8,099	2,960	5'6	.....	1,411	2'7	.....	46	14	Moorschudabad.	
17,565	27,453	6,751	13'9	.....	4,824	10'0	.....	1,662	15	Dinapore.	
1,355	1,392	327	6'6	.....	260	4'2	.....	113	16	Maldah.	
20,513	33,306	8,778	10'7	.....	742	0'9	.....	7,815	17	Rajshahy—Central Jail.	
6,397	10,149	6,707	14'8	.....	2,065	5'3	.....	3,017	18	Rumgore.	
1,986	2,786	668	5'3	.....	806	6'6	.....	9	19	Bogra.	
2,183	3,296	213	1'8	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	20	Pubna.	
1,223	1,719	325	5'9	.....	.....	.....	98	232	21	Darjeeling.	
2,467	3,080	507	4'2	.....	8	0'1	.....	612	22	Julpigoree.	
17,063	22,571	7,345	13'7	.....	4,037	7'5	.....	546	23	Dacca.	
11,283	14,773	2,593	8'6	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	24	Farradpore.	
10,668	14,130	2,104	7'3	.....	1,829	6'6	.....	19	25	Hackerpunge.	
8,001	12,027	.....	.....	186	283	0'6	.....	383	26	Mymensingh.	
7,160	8,461	2,008	9'7	.....	1,125	5'4	.....	907	27	Chittagong.	
3,611	5,704	2,410	13'6	.....	1,466	8'2	.....	15	28	Nushohly.	
4,636	7,589	760	3'5	.....	1,001	4'7	.....	1,358	29	Tippurah.	
4,496	6,807	1,406	4'2	.....	277	0'7	.....	1,431	30	Meetaopore.	
.....	.....	310	0'5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	Dhree Convict Camp.	
3,373	4,601	1,234	4'3	.....	224	0'7	.....	242	32	Gya.	
8,173	7,785	537	1'5	.....	260	0'7	.....	1,230	33	Shahabad.	
5,864	8,320	932	1'5	.....	298	0'5	.....	.....	34	Mozufferpore.	
928	928	1,330	8'3	.....	.....	.....	924	210	35	Durbhunga.	
7,701	8,808	1,466	3'9	.....	1,140	3'1	.....	816	36	Sarun.	
2,477	3,445	22	0'1	.....	.....	.....	1,071	160	37	Chumparun.	
6,733	8,974	1'0	0'1	.....	.....	.....	580	755	38	Monghyr.	
7,098	9,900	3,980	18'9	.....	2,482	11'8	.....	1	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	Ditto—Central Jail.	
9,995	15,513	3,812	10'7	.....	3,694	10'3	.....	1,089	41	Purneah.	
2,365	2,447	666	7'8	.....	536	5'9	.....	45	42	Nya Dookma.	
3,651	6,215	908	3'6	.....	1,166	4'6	.....	10	43	Cuttack.	
2,993	4,013	1,160	9'6	.....	706	5'8	.....	115	44	Pooree.	
3,308	3,265	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	68	34	45	Balasore.	
9,764	15,676	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	991	315	46	Hazareebagh—European Penty.	
2,697	2,885	1,159	1'3	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	47	Ditto—District and Central Jails.	
5,145	10,406	1,145	5'5	.....	.....	.....	5	132	48	Lohardugga.	
5,216	1,493	175	2'5	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	49	Singbhoom.	
5,300	7,365	696	5'9	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	50	Manbhoom.	
5,43,316	9,64,590	1,90,401	10'5	.....	1,37,597	7'1	.....	54,733	Total for Jails.		
5,598	5,356	1,164	2'3	.....	573	1'6	.....	350	Add for Lock-ups.		
5,48,144	9,69,746	1,91,565	10'4	.....	1,38,169	6'9	.....	55,083	Grand Total.		

The accounts and not paid for in cash by the Opium Department.

G. M. BOWEN, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(Financial.)

Showing the expenditure on constructing new Jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the PRISONERS in the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISIONS.	JAILS.	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.		On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.	Expenditure on manufactures, column 4D of statement XIII.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures, columns 8A and B of statement XIII.	Net cost, or column 7 minus 8.	Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
Serial number.		A.	B.								
		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.								Serial number.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
BURDWAN.	1 Burdwan ...	148	2,746	20,029	22,020	11,554	34,473	13,781	20,698	63 0	55 14
	2 Bankoora ...	190	1,250	15,038	17,084	10,159	27,243	11,436	15,907	55 13	51 10
	3 Boorbhoom ...	270	5,044	18,025	18,046	6,744	25,080	6,373	19,316	75 6	76 15
	4 Midnapore { District Jail ...	101	2,008	18,465	22,164	24,564	46,728	11,420	35,290	48 14	77 14
	5 Central Jail ...	116	16,007	47,820	64,549	.....	64,548	.....	64,548	68 3	68 3
	6 Hooghly ...	.....	4,748	27,473	32,221	11,070	43,861	12,005	31,286	61 9	69 13
PRESIDENCY.	7 Presidency { Europeans ...	31	.....	22,961	24,012	1,489	22,501	2,907	22,694	397 2	318 4
	8 Natives ...	295	6,221	53,330	59,853	40,238	1,00,110	79,336	20,784	40 7	30 15
	9 Alipore { Europeans ...	247	5,490	1,02,103	1,07,939	2,08,178	3,16,117	4,00,137	.....	47 4	.....
	10 Natives ...	348	.....	12,136	12,603	4,683	17,370	7,257	10,110	49 0	39 1
	11 Rusa--Female Prison ...	85	898	10,245	11,268	2,368	13,630	3,301	10,335	51 7	47 8
	12 Barasat ...	18	1,860	18,905	20,783	7,710	28,502	8,335	20,167	56 11	54 15
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR.	13 Nuddon ...	990	17,170	28,893	47,053	8,660	55,719	6,633	49,086	96 10	100 12
	14 Jewara ...	.....	9,770	20,596	30,375	6,242	36,617	8,562	28,055	54 8	50 5
	15 Moorshedabad ...	84	21,654	22,521	44,250	17,585	61,824	23,608	38,216	84 4	72 12
	16 Dinapore ...	81	2,510	5,500	8,091	1,355	9,446	1,573	7,873	120 7	117 8
	17 Maldah ...	670	12,783	30,011	50,304	20,513	70,877	22,668	48,200	55 0	52 10
	18 Rajshahye--Central Jail ...	294	3,527	23,427	27,248	8,397	35,645	10,748	22,897	56 5	47 6
DACCA.	19 Rangpore ...	718	.....	10,151	10,869	1,966	12,855	2,808	10,047	75 14	60 14
	20 Bogra ...	468	.....	9,841	10,299	2,123	12,423	1,734	10,689	71 2	73 11
	21 Pubna ...	75	3,764	10,209	14,048	1,228	15,276	1,211	14,065	201 6	200 14
	22 Darjeeling ...	596	1,829	10,737	13,162	2,467	15,609	3,233	12,376	87 8	82 8
	23 Julpigore ...	201	5,226	30,877	36,804	17,083	53,477	22,485	30,992	60 10	51 10
	24 Dacca ...	435	1,914	17,806	20,215	11,283	31,498	12,040	19,458	69 3	67 0
CHITTA-GONG.	25 Backergunge ...	.....	5,033	18,739	24,569	10,639	35,087	12,075	22,062	71 7	64 11
	26 Mymensingh ...	1,120	4,271	22,953	28,244	8,001	36,245	8,480	27,769	61 9	60 7
	27 Chittagong ...	31	7,089	15,620	20,790	7,100	27,950	8,348	19,602	86 13	82 0
	28 Noakhally ...	716	549	11,827	13,091	3,611	16,702	5,711	10,991	65 10	54 10
	29 Tipperah ...	359	2,323	14,888	17,675	4,536	22,111	5,588	10,523	70 1	65 13
	30 Patna ...	.....	2,686	22,376	25,062	4,498	29,560	5,512	24,048	63 7	59 15
PATNA.	31 Dehree Couvret Camp ...	208	18	44,885	45,109	.....	45,109	310	44,799	75 5	74 12
	32 Gya ...	164	342	17,072	2,273	19,945	3,082	16,862	50 8	47 14	33
	33 Shahabad ...	.....	860	21,504	22,403	5,173	27,576	6,919	20,657	57 11	53 8
	34 Mozafferpore ...	695	10,346	34,089	45,080	5,864	50,944	6,915	44,029	65 8	63 15
	35 Darbhanga ...	232	.....	9,955	4,187	928	5,115	142	4,973	24 1	28 9
	36 Sarun ...	.....	947	19,952	20,899	7,701	28,600	9,184	19,416	60 7	46 14
BHARAT-PORE.	37 Chumprun ...	194	603	13,126	13,823	2,477	16,299	2,400	13,899	69 12	60 3
	38 Monghyr ...	17	1,112	19,658	20,767	6,752	27,519	6,612	20,907	54 3	54 9
	39 Bhagulpore { District Jail ...	15	885	15,676	14,476	7,696	21,674	11,182	10,392	53 13	48 3
	40 Central Jail ...	.....	23,459	40,386	63,845	.....	63,845	14,019	63,845	77 14	77 13
	41 Purneah ...	181	1,201	19,815	21,285	9,295	30,580	14,019	16,561	55 9	41 11
	42 Nya Doonka ...	790	740	5,977	7,437	2,365	9,802	2,916	6,886	70 14	66 9
CHITTA-GONG.	43 Cuttack ...	113	2,768	14,173	17,054	8,551	20,605	4,744	15,861	69 9	55 7
	44 Pooree ...	145	469	7,693	8,294	2,093	11,777	4,135	7,142	63 4	54 8
	45 Balasore ...	.....	615	11,298	11,913	2,308	14,121	2,192	11,929	60 9	60 8
	46 Hazaree--European Penty ...	207	115	30,621	30,943	9,784	40,707	8,968	31,841	875 13	998 4
	47 bagh. { Dist. and Cent. Jails ...	244	30,794	64,647	95,685	2,697	98,582	3,273	95,109	96 11	96 8
	48 Lohardugga ...	167	103	14,963	14,963	5,145	20,098	8,178	11,920	81 13	40 4
CHITTA-GONG.	49 Singhbhum ...	274	541	6,958	7,761	1,214	8,985	1,324	7,661	84 11	83 0
	50 Manbhoom ...	330	417	11,873	12,620	5,980	18,580	6,443	12,137	87 1	84 14
Total of Jails ...		12,714	2,26,750	11,12,639	13,52,112	5,48,216	19,00,328	8,23,047	11,60,701	66 1	66 11
Add for Lock-ups ...		3,125	19,506	96,396	1,19,025	3,928	1,22,953	4,665	1,18,288	129 8	128 7
Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspection, &c. ...		.....	.....	.....	41,417	.....	41,417	.....	41,417	.....	.....
Grand Total ...		15,839	2,46,256	12,09,034	15,12,554	5,52,144	20,64,698	8,28,302	13,20,416	70 11	61 13

* At Alipore the profits from manufactures exceeded the whole cost of maintenance by Rs. 54,020.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offy. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

PART C.



VITAL STATISTICS.

• STATEMENT

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the CONVICTS in the

1		2		3			4			5			6			7						
DIVISIONS.		JAILS.		Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.*			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.						
Serial Number.		M.			F.			Total.			M.			F.			Total.					
BURDWAN.		1	Burdwan	303	22	415	340	20	17	20	357	46	377	23	369	428	14	442	769	0	90	859
2	Bankura	267	44	311	277	02	21	36	298	38	267	32	299	116	20	196	296	0	98	394		
3	Boorbhoom	312	22	334	221	46	10	97	231	43	220	18	247	463	21	484	11	81	1236			
4	Midnapore { District Jail	493	55	548	415	74	22	33	438	07	281	30	330	650	14	664	19	18	1947			
5	Central Jail	1,290	...	1,290	925	69	...	...	925	69	907	...	907	1,109	...	1,109	43	64	4364	
6	Hooghly	611	6	617	505	07	1	63	506	60	630	1	681	932	1	933	32	23	009	8232		
PRESIDENT.		7	Presidency { Europeans	64	4	73	65	41	1	37	66	68	90	8	98	367	4	371	5	31	006	537
8	Natives	845	28	873	669	55	0	95	675	50	1,000	6	1,075	2,770	30	2,809	32	47	036	3286		
9	Alipore { Europeans	1,018	...	1,018	1	00	...	1	00	...	2,006	...	2,006	5,181	...	5,181	14	13	...	14113		
10	Natives	2,222	17	2,239	2,222	17	...	...	2,222	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Russia—Female Prison	...	248	249	257	12	237	12	...	...	289	...	289	471	...	471	21	19	...	2110
12	Baraset	211	8	219	211	08	0	06	213	74	215	3	218	471	...	471	22	41	...	2241		
13	Nuddes	265	20	285	327	91	26	46	354	37	375	36	411	288	11	299	13	27	...	033		
14	Jessore	581	11	592	439	16	18	32	458	08	611	28	639	440	11	451	10	37	...	1969		
15	Moorshedabad	337	90	427	506	80	36	79	543	59	400	48	547	633	24	657	22	63	763	2416		
RAJSHAHY AND COCHBEHAR.		16	Dinapore	577	27	604	488	06	8	49	497	45	610	13	623	399	25	424	9	38	053	091
17	Maidah	43	7	50	47	51	5	00	52	51	64	10	78	53	3	58	2	45	005	250		
18	Rajshahy—Central Jail	908	16	924	574	77	13	51	687	28	913	23	936	212	3	215	11	47	001	1148		
19	Rumrump	214	8	222	441	33	5	63	446	88	435	6	441	663	18	677	22	55	045	2300		
20	Bogra	103	18	121	132	67	3	87	136	54	148	10	158	218	8	226	5	70	011	581		
21	Pubna	73	8	81	119	70	5	61	125	31	121	7	128	202	18	310	5	75	023	598		
22	Darjeeling	66	6	72	6	99	1	92	60	00	75	6	81	83	4	87	2	69	000	278		
23	Julpore	148	16	164	132	22	2	55	134	77	167	7	174	230	4	234	9	02	020	922		
DACCA.		24	Dacca	607	15	622	567	15	10	09	577	24	607	15	622	283	6	289	13	40	010	1350
25	Purandapore	371	15	386	312	78	5	20	318	07	300	3	303	468	9	477	9	67	010	988		
26	Backergunge	450	14	464	310	13	4	02	311	75	327	10	337	395	9	404	10	36	030	1725		
27	Mymensingh	424	15	439	435	18	4	29	439	47	413	6	419	545	9	554	13	19	024	1348		
CHITTA-GONG.		28	Chittagong	299	40	339	214	21	4	73	218	96	276	10	285	229	6	295	6	13	027	640
29	Nonkholly	225	32	257	181	25	8	28	184	53	194	7	201	148	5	153	5	07	015	582		
30	Tipperah	253	22	275	228	62	4	32	232	94	263	9	272	229	7	230	6	06	023	628		
PATNA.		31	Meotapore	330	35	365	353	44	23	68	377	12	360	33	413	236	17	253	7	95	034	820
32	Dhoree Convict Camp	1,093	...	1,093	508	62	...	...	508	62	762	...	762	743	...	743	23	25	...	2325
33	Gya	351	90	441	293	78	23	41	317	10	346	38	384	730	30	760	16	27	...	1730		
34	Shahabad	318	24	342	361	80	15	07	366	87	433	26	459	387	9	396	14	07	...	1624		
35	Mozufferpore	601	27	628	631	22	22	54	653	76	335	35	370	339	5	344	13	71	...	1381		
36	Darbhanga	307	35	342	150	94	0	90	160	03	204	13	217	43	1	44	2	11	...	008		
37	Sarun	364	19	383	367	83	23	03	390	86	407	26	433	173	17	190	10	08	...	077		
38	Chunparan	108	10	208	201	30	11	11	212	41	208	16	224	203	10	213	6	95	...	033		
BHAGULPORE.		39	Monghyr	372	16	388	353	39	13	28	366	67	396	20	413	329	12	341	10	78	045	1133
40	Bhagulpore { District Jail	227	10	237	222	88	9	65	231	53	225	14	239	100	5	105	8	00	...	040		
41	Central Jail	1,123	...	1,123	819	53	...	...	819	53	800	...	800	714	...	714	55	58	...	5538
42	Purneah	196	11	207	365	60	8	59	374	19	363	7	370	325	3	328	10	09	...	1009		
43	Nya Doonka	91	4	95	01	08	2	13	93	79	119	9	128	44	...	44	0	91	...	091		
ORISSA.		44	Cuttack	267	32	299	247	35	18	42	265	77	277	24	301	110	9	119	8	94	097	491
45	Poorce	97	17	114	117	96	6	54	124	46	118	10	128	112	8	115	2	35	002	237		
46	Balasore	130	24	160	162	08	10	08	178	08	154	22	176	149	21	170	5	31	126	677		
CHOTA NAGPUR.		47	Hasarobagh—European Penty.	108	...	108	83	34	83	34	105	...	105	44	...	44	1	80	...	180
48	Ditto—District and Central Jails.	1,785	40	1,825	981	04	10	73	991	77	1,336	32	1,367	763	9	762	23	46	009	2858		
49	Lohardugga	230	14	244	210	30	5	86	216	16	221	10	231	104	1	105	8	40	008	877		
50	Singbhoom	163	10	169	83	23	1	01	84	24	88	5	91	176	4	180	6	54	048	730		
51	Manbhoom	245	15	260	168	16	8	97	191	13	217	13	230	161	12	163	5	92	056	426		
Total		20,944	1,274	22,218	18537	729	19563	20,000	1,025	21,121	84,101	1,108	85,209	74154	3727	77851						

* Also calculated at the rate of
† Including camp on the site of proposed

No. XV.—(Vital)

Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

8			9															10		
			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.					
			RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.																	
Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	JAILS.		
18	...	18	125.78	81.39	125.05	2.20	5.23	2.40	1.46	...	1.30	3.82	...	3.64	5.28	...	5.03	1	Burdwan.	
3	...	3	41.87	91.53	45.67	1.04	4.58	1.32	0.72	...	0.67	0.36	...	0.33	1.08	...	1.00	2	Bankoora.	
3	...	3	209.06	191.43	208.23	5.43	5.91	5.31	...	...	1.35	...	...	1.28	1.35	...	1.28	3	Beerbhoom.	
43	1	44	156.72	62.60	151.02	4.62	1.29	4.55	...	...	10.36	4.47	10.06	10.36	4.47	10.06	4.47	4	Midnapore { District Jail.	
76	...	76	119.40	...	119.80	4.71	...	4.71	...	...	8.21	...	8.21	...	8.21	...	8.21	5	Central Jail.	
20	...	20	188.48	65.35	188.03	6.38	5.88	6.37	0.59	...	0.59	4.55	...	4.55	5.14	...	5.14	6	Houghly.	
1	...	1	561.93	201.97	556.38	8.13	4.37	8.05	...	...	1.53	...	1.49	1.53	...	1.49	1.53	7	Presidency { Europeans.	
16	...	16	290.52	3,157.89	293.36	3.49	11.05	3.43	0.21	...	0.21	1.46	...	1.46	1.67	...	1.67	8	Natives.	
114	...	114	233.15	...	233.15	6.35	...	6.35	0.31	...	0.31	4.82	...	4.82	5.13	...	5.13	9	Alipore { Europeans.	
36	...	36	280.35	...	280.35	...	...	8.24	...	...	...	14.00	14.00	...	14.00	14.00	10	Natives.		
27	...	27	220.42	...	220.30	10.48	...	10.48	...	...	13.03	...	12.63	12.63	...	12.63	11	Russia—Female Prison.		
10	1	11	87.82	41.57	81.37	4.04	1.24	3.83	...	...	3.40	3.77	3.10	3.40	3.77	3.10	12	Baraset.		
12	1	13	100.19	58.13	98.45	3.72	1.69	3.64	0.45	...	0.45	2.28	5.28	2.40	2.73	5.28	2.43	13	Nudden.	
19	4	23	124.00	65.23	120.86	4.44	4.43	4.44	0.78	2.71	0.92	2.96	8.16	3.31	3.74	10.87	4.23	14	Jessore.	
16	...	16	81.60	204.46	85.23	1.91	6.24	1.90	...	...	3.27	...	3.21	3.27	...	3.21	16	Moorsheadabad.		
2	...	2	115.76	60.00	110.45	5.15	1.00	4.76	...	...	4.20	...	3.80	4.20	...	3.80	17	Dinapore.		
21	...	21	24.23	23.98	24.23	1.31	0.07	1.29	...	...	2.40	...	2.36	2.40	...	2.36	18	Malda.		
69	...	69	127.56	233.16	129.11	5.10	8.13	5.14	0.22	...	0.22	13.14	...	12.98	13.36	...	13.20	19	Rajshahy—Central Jail.	
11	...	11	164.31	200.71	165.51	4.29	2.84	4.25	2.29	...	2.20	6.03	...	5.85	6.20	...	6.05	20	Rungpore.	
2	1	3	243.94	320.85	247.38	4.80	4.10	4.77	...	...	1.67	17.82	...	2.39	1.67	17.82	2.39	21	Bakra.	
2	...	2	127.73	208.35	130.04	4.13	4.68	4.15	...	...	3.07	...	2.98	3.07	...	2.98	22	Palma.		
36	1	37	173.95	150.86	173.62	6.82	7.81	6.81	8.82	...	8.16	18.90	30.21	10.29	27.22	30.21	27.45	23	Darjeling.	
15	...	15	49.08	59.46	50.15	2.36	0.99	2.34	0.70	...	0.60	1.94	...	1.91	2.64	...	2.60	24	Julpigoree.	
6	...	6	140.63	170.13	140.90	3.09	3.30	3.09	...	...	1.91	...	1.89	1.91	...	1.89	25	Dacca.		
33	4	37	127.90	104.90	128.35	5.43	8.44	5.48	1.61	21.64	1.90	9.03	69.94	9.85	10.84	86.58	11.75	26	Furzedpore.	
36	1	36	123.23	200.79	120.08	3.03	5.59	3.05	0.46	...	0.46	7.69	23.31	7.73	8.04	23.31	8.10	27	Backergunge.	
6	1	7	120.90	128.31	121.02	2.86	5.68	2.92	...	...	2.80	21.05	3.19	2.80	21.05	3.19	2.80	28	Mymensingh.	
2	...	2	81.85	152.43	82.90	3.13	4.57	3.15	...	...	1.10	...	1.08	1.10	...	1.08	29	Chittagong.		
6	...	6	100.16	162.03	101.31	2.04	5.32	2.08	...	...	2.62	...	2.67	2.62	...	2.67	30	Noakhally.		
20	3	23	66.77	71.79	67.08	2.24	1.43	2.19	0.28	4.23	0.53	5.37	8.44	5.56	5.65	12.60	6.00	31	Tipperah.	
34	...	34	124.11	...	124.11	3.88	...	3.88	0.53	...	0.53	5.34	...	5.34	5.67	...	5.67	32	Meetaore.	
37	...	37	245.08	128.14	236.45	5.53	4.78	5.48	1.70	...	1.57	10.89	...	10.09	17.59	...	11.06	33	Dehree Couvict Camp.	
24	...	24	110.00	59.74	107.94	4.25	1.12	4.15	0.20	...	0.27	6.54	...	6.27	6.82	...	6.54	34	Gya.	
35	1	36	53.70	22.18	52.61	2.17	0.44	2.11	0.47	...	0.46	5.07	4.43	5.05	5.54	4.43	5.50	35	Shahabad.	
1	...	1	28.60	10.32	27.59	1.40	0.82	1.36	...	...	0.66	...	0.62	0.66	...	0.62	0.66	36	Mozufferpore.	
16	1	17	47.03	73.81	48.51	2.74	3.34	2.77	...	...	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	37	Durbhunga.	
16	...	16	100.84	90.00	100.27	3.45	2.97	3.42	0.49	...	0.47	7.45	...	7.06	7.94	...	7.33	38	Chumpanan.	
31	...	31	64.80	90.36	65.72	3.05	3.38	3.06	3.96	...	3.82	1.08	...	1.90	5.94	...	5.72	39	Monghyr.	
9	1	10	71.78	57.80	71.20	3.58	4.62	3.63	0.89	...	0.86	3.14	11.56	3.45	4.03	11.56	4.31	40	Rhagulpore { District Jail.	
27	...	27	87.12	...	87.12	6.75	...	6.75	0.61	...	0.61	2.68	...	2.68	...	...	...	41	Central Jail.	
14	...	14	61.54	34.92	60.93	2.75	...	2.69	...	...	3.82	...	3.74	3.82	...	3.74	42	Purneah.		
1	...	1	48.00	...	46.91	0.99	...	0.97	...	...	1.08	...	1.08	1.08	...	1.08	43	Nya Doomka.		
3	...	3	44.47	48.85	44.77	1.59	5.28	1.84	...	...	1.21	...	1.12	1.21	...	1.12	44	Cuttack.		
1	...	1	94.85	46.87	92.37	1.99	0.80	1.90	...	...	0.84	...	0.80	0.84	...	0.80	45	Pooree.		
1	1	2	91.94	131.08	95.46	3.37	7.86	3.68	...	...	0.61	...	0.66	0.61	...	0.66	46	Balsore.		
1	...	1	53.43	...	53.43	2.18	...	2.18	...	...	1.21	...	1.21	1.21	...	1.21	47	Hazareebagh—European Posty.		
29	...	29	76.75	85.87	76.83	2.38	0.53	2.27	...	...	2.95	...	2.93	2.95	...	2.92	48	Litto—District and Central Jails.		
4	...	4	49.45	17.06	48.87	1.65	1.86	1.65	...	...	1.90	...	1.85	1.90	...	1.85	49	Lohardugga.		
6	...	6	311.46	306.63	313.07	8.21	68.34	8.90	...	...	7.20	...	7.12	7.20	...	7.12	50	Singbhoom.		
7	1	8	99.36	133.77	100.97	2.16	4.01	2.23	...	...	3.84	11.14	4.18	3.84	11.14	4.18	51	Manbhoom.		
227	89	696	127.94	164.18	129.28	3.03	5.13	3.08	0.45	0.41	0.45	4.47	7.71	4.59	4.93	6.18	5.04	Total.		

500 cubic feet per prisoner.

new jail, which has accommodation for 400 prisoners.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief diseases among the

1		2		3												
DIVISION.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.	
			Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.	
			A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	267	...	3	1	7	5	1	...	3	1	15	...
	2	Bankura	...	...	70	...	1	1	2	2	...	9	...	6	...
	3	Beerbhoom	...	3	230	...	4	...	...	1	1	7	1	18	1
	4	Midnapore—District Jail	...	...	348	3	18	...	...	2	2	6	3	19	3
	5	Ditto—Central Jail	440	1	19	1	2	...	10	9	27	6	113	13
	6	Hoochly	180	1	102	3	6	3	11	5	39	3	38	1
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency—Europeans	...	...	55	...	63	...	...	1	...	5	...	8	...
	8	Ditto—Natives	...	1	455	1	422	...	4	2	14	3	61	2	60	1
	9	Alipore—Natives	1,300	2	22	5	8	7	30	17	216	...	130	18
	10	Ranma—Female Prison	428	...	20	1	...	2	2	...	31	...	7	...
	11	Barnaset	...	...	141	6	11	2	...	8	3	42	5	15	...
	12	Nuddea	...	1	97	...	3	1	3	...	5	2	5	1	10	1
	13	Jessore	...	...	243	3	13	2	3	2	...	3	1	10	1
	14	Moorshedabad	253	...	2	...	20	5	4	2	1	...	16	2
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	15	Dinapore	...	...	30	1	102	2	...	2	...	2	1	18	4
	16	Maldah	...	...	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
	17	Rajshahye—Central Jail	...	...	44	...	12	3	1	...	2	21	3	15	2
	18	Rangpore	132	4	20	1	6	1	13	4	23	3	13	3
	19	Bogra	111	1	1	1	8	3	3	...	3	1	9	1
	20	Palna	157	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	6	...
	21	Darjeeling	...	...	24	...	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...
	22	Julpigore	...	...	49	...	3	1	14	11	...	7	2	3	...
DACCA	23	Dacca	39	...	25	...	13	4	5	2	27	6
	24	Furzedpore	266	2	4	1	1	1	4	...	19	1
	25	Backergunge	...	...	130	3	...	17	6	2	1	3	...	9	...
	26	Mymensingh	181	1	7	5	3	2	3	1	18	4	19	4
CHITTAGONG	27	Chittagong	...	...	141	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	5	1
	28	Noakholly	...	...	61	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
	29	Tipperah	...	...	42	...	36	1	...	4	1	4	2	8	...
PATNA	30	Meerapore	...	...	82	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	2	3	1
	31	Dehree Convict Camp	...	...	208	...	...	7	2	4	...	5	...	34	5
	32	Gya	...	...	151	...	16	1	11	5	1	13	1	10	...
	33	Shahabad	...	...	41	...	1	1	1	4	1	7	...	42	1
	34	Mozufferpore	107	2	3	2	6	3	4	1	20	4	14	...
	35	Durbhunga	...	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	36	Saran	...	1	41	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	3	1
	37	Chumpanan	...	...	41	...	5	...	1	1	...	5	...	4	1
BHAGULPORE	38	Monshyr	...	...	49	...	1	...	23	14	...	3	...	10	...
	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail	...	...	44	3	...	7	2	6	1	10	2	5	...
	40	Ditto—Central Jail	...	...	96	1	...	11	5	5	1	36	1	11	1
	41	Purneah	...	...	31	...	35	...	...	4	...	4	2	11	...
ORISSA	42	Nya Doonka	...	...	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	43	Cuttack	...	...	39	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	44	Pooree	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...
CHOTA NAGPORE	45	Balasore	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
	46	Hazareebagh—European Penit.	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	47	Ditto—District and Central Jails	1	...	238	1	27	3	...	1	...	16	6	16	2	
CHOTA NAGPORE	48	Lohardugga	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1
	49	Singbhoom	...	...	70	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	50	Manbhoom	...	...	87	...	13	1	...	1	1	6	1	4	...
Total			7	...	7,460	39	1,119	43	185	88	180	64	691	63	517	80

No. XVI.—(Vital.)

CONVICTS in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1875.

4														5			
H.		I.		J.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM								Serial Number.		JAILS.	
Dysentery and diarrhoea.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhoea.					
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.				
57	3	...	...	8	...	74.60	...	0.83	0.27	1.95	1.30	15.94	0.83	1	Burdwan.
15	...	...	...	2	...	25.47	...	0.33	0.33	0.07	0.07	5.02	...	2	Bankoor.
55	...	...	...	27	...	98.03	...	1.73	...	...	...	23.60	...	3	Beerbhoom.
138	33	3	...	13	...	79.02	0.68	4.11	...	...	...	31.34	7.32	4	Midnapore—District Jail.
315	39	38	...	6	...	47.43	0.10	2.05	0.10	0.21	...	34.02	4.21	5	Ditto—Central Jail.		
220	8	2	...	46	2	35.53	0.19	20.13	0.59	1.20	0.59	43.42	1.57	6	Hooghly.		
68	...	...	...	15	...	82.48	...	94.48	...	...	...	101.98	...	7	Presidency—Europeans.
820	5	1	...	125	...	47.51	0.14	44.07	...	0.41	0.21	85.03	0.52	8	Ditto—Natives.		
1,841	51	2	...	250	...	58.47	0.00	0.98	0.22	0.85	0.51	32.80	2.29	9	Alipore—Natives.		
164	30	...	...	12	...	160.45	...	11.27	0.38	...	...	63.78	11.00	10	Russia—Female Prison.
110	8	...	...	16	...	29.40	1.87	5.14	0.93	...	...	51.46	3.74	11	Barnat.
78	5	1	...	9	...	27.37	...	0.84	0.28	0.84	...	22.01	1.41	12	Nuddea.		
55	3	1	...	12	...	53.04	0.65	2.83	0.43	0.05	0.43	12.00	0.05	13	Jessore.		
112	7	4	...	8	...	46.54	...	0.36	...	3.07	0.92	20.60	1.28	14	Moorsheadabad.		
55	6	1	...	4	...	6.03	0.20	32.54	0.40	...	...	11.05	1.20	15	Dinapore.
15	...	...	...	...	...	36.18	...	1.00	1.00	...	...	28.50	...	16	Maldah.
47	6	5	1	4	...	4.95	...	1.35	0.33	0.11	...	5.29	0.07	17	Rajshahy—Central Jail.		
161	18	...	...	18	...	29.53	0.80	6.48	0.22	1.34	0.22	36.02	4.02	18	Rangpore.
52	3	1	1	2	...	81.29	0.73	0.73	0.73	5.85	2.20	38.08	2.19	19	Bogra.		
41	1	...	...	7	...	125.28	...	0.79	0.79	...	...	32.71	0.70	20	Pubna.
23	2	1	...	1	...	55.87	...	7.47	...	...	...	34.37	2.08	21	Darjeeling.
128	21	...	...	...	...	36.35	...	2.22	0.74	10.38	8.16	94.09	15.58	22	Julpigore.
60	1	...	...	10	...	6.76	...	4.53	...	2.08	0.60	10.41	0.17	23	Dacca.
68	...	...	...	9	...	83.02	0.62	1.26	...	...	...	21.37	...	24	Furzedpore.
186	27	1	...	3	...	41.90	0.95	...	...	5.40	1.00	40.56	8.67	25	Backergunge.
185	14	...	...	3	...	41.20	0.22	1.61	1.16	0.08	0.46	42.09	3.18	26	Mymensingh.
55	1	...	...	1	...	64.39	0.45	1.37	0.45	...	...	24.25	0.45	27	Chittagong.
30	...	...	...	...	...	33.05	0.54	2.79	...	...	...	16.31	...	28	Noakholly.
37	1	4	...	2	...	18.03	...	15.45	0.42	...	...	28.70	0.42	29	Tipporah.
128	14	...	...	16	...	16.44	...	...	...	0.53	0.53	32.35	3.71	30	Meetsapore.
287	26	...	...	9	...	34.74	...	...	...	1.16	0.33	47.94	4.34	31	Dehree Convict Camp.
397	27	3	...	6	...	47.60	...	5.04	0.31	3.48	1.57	125.16	8.51	32	Gya.		
163	17	5	...	13	...	11.17	...	0.27	...	0.27	0.27	44.42	4.03	33	Shahabad.		
106	16	...	...	12	...	16.36	0.30	0.45	0.30	0.76	0.45	16.21	2.44	34	Mozufferpore.
9	1	...	...	...	...	13.12	...	...	...	0.62	...	5.62	0.62	35	Durbhunga.
101	15	1	...	5	...	10.48	...	0.25	...	...	...	25.84	3.32	36	Sarun.
91	10	...	...	7	...	19.30	...	2.35	...	0.47	0.47	42.84	4.70	37	Chumparun.
65	5	6	...	25	...	15.36	...	0.27	...	6.27	3.32	17.72	1.36	38	Monghyr.		
39	1	5	...	2	...	19.00	1.29	...	...	3.02	0.96	16.84	0.43	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail.
170	9	66	3	44	...	11.71	0.13	...	...	1.34	0.61	20.74	1.09	40	Ditto—Central Jail.
43	5	5	1	6	...	8.28	...	9.35	...	...	...	11.40	1.33	41	Purneah.
5	...	...	...	2	...	28.78	1.06	...	...	...	...	5.53	...	42	Nya Doomka.
32	1	...	...	2	...	14.97	...	0.37	...	...	...	12.04	0.37	43	Cuttack.
23	...	...	...	2	...	32.53	...	...	...	...	...	18.47	...	44	Pooree.
23	1	...	...	...	...	46.90	...	...	...	...	...	17.96	0.56	45	Balasore.
5	...	1	...	4	...	24.28	...	1.31	...	...	...	6.07	...	46	Hazareebagh—European Penit.
134	13	6	...	11	...	23.96	0.10	2.72	0.30	...	...	13.51	1.30	47	Ditto—District and Central Jails.
24	1	...	...	4	...	15.73	...	...	...	...	...	11.10	0.46	48	Lohardugga.
29	3	...	...	1	...	83.09	...	10.68	2.37	...	...	81.90	3.56	49	Singbhoom.
44	4	1	...	9	...	45.51	...	6.80	0.52	...	...	23.02	2.09	50	Manbhoom.
7,150	468	161	6	802	2	38.18	0.19	5.73	0.21	0.94	0.45	36.54	2.84		Total.		

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among UNDER-TRIAL, CONVICTED, and CIVIL
of prisoners in the Jails of the Lower

1		2		3						4			
DIVISIONS.		Serial Number.	JAILS.	AVERAGE POPULATION.						DAILY AVERAGE			
				Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	0'13	0'68	340'26	17'20	2'32	...	0'60	0'80	7'69	0'90	
	2	Bankoora	6'56	0'44	277'02	21'36	0'32	0'08	0'13	...	2'96	0'36	
	3	Boerbhoom	17'12	1'63	231'44	10'97	0'23	...	1'07	0'05	11'81	0'55	
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	11'26	1'75	415'71	22'33	2'28	...	0'22	0'08	19'18	0'29	
	5	Central Jail	19'83	...	925'69	...	...	...	0'15	...	43'64	...
	6	Hoochly	10'80	2'93	505'07	1'53	2'19	0'05	0'54	0'16	32'23	0'09	
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency { Europeans	1'26	0'31	65'31	1'37	2'62	0'36	0'05	0'001	5'31	0'06	
	8	Natives	14'35	0'35	958'55	0'95	17'18	0'79	0'94	...	35'47	0'39	
	9	Alipore { Europeans	0'01	...	1'00	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Natives	36'56	...	2,222'17	...	3'32	...	1'75	...	141'13	...	
	11	Russa—Female Prison.	...	1'81	...	257'12	...	0'21	...	...	...	21'19
	12	Barasat	4'51	0'24	213'68	0'06	0'51	...	...	...	22'41	...
RAJSHAHYR AND COOCH BEHAR	13	Nuddea	9'03	0'44	327'91	26'46	2'75	...	0'13	...	13'27	0'33	
	14	Jessore	23'88	2'15	439'10	18'92	2'64	...	0'21	0'03	16'37	0'32	
	15	Moorshedabad	10'93	0'67	506'80	36'79	1'50	...	0'91	...	22'53	1'63	
	16	Dinapore	22'70	0'56	488'96	8'49	4'39	0'11	0'17	0'15	9'38	0'35	
	17	Maldah	10'81	0'38	47'51	5'00	3'60	0'06	0'04	0'01	3'45	0'05	
	18	Rajshahyr—Central Jail	25'40	0'45	874'77	12'51	1'88	...	0'04	...	11'47	0'01	
Dacca	19	Rungpore	34'34	1'54	441'35	5'53	1'33	...	0'68	0'90	22'55	0'46	
	20	Bogra	23'94	1'89	132'07	3'87	3'46	0'25	0'25	0'05	5'70	0'11	
	21	Palna	16'66	1'21	119'70	5'61	1'68	...	0'09	0'02	5'75	0'23	
	22	Darjeeling	1'70	...	64'98	1'92	1'16	...	0'05	...	2'69	0'02	
	23	Julpigore	14'28	0'39	182'22	2'55	0'78	...	0'35	...	9'03	0'30	
	24	Dacca	17'11	0'79	567'15	10'00	4'40	...	1'10	0'02	13'40	0'10	
CHITTAGONG	25	Furreedpore	20'59	0'78	312'74	5'29	1'92	...	0'84	...	9'07	0'19	
	26	Backergunge	24'30	0'27	310'13	4'62	2'15	...	1'54	...	14'86	0'39	
	27	Mymensingh	17'11	0'45	435'18	4'29	1'79	...	0'25	...	13'19	0'24	
PATNA	28	Chittagong	17'50	1'01	214'21	4'75	1'80	...	0'01	...	0'13	0'27	
	29	Noakholly	15'35	0'58	181'25	3'28	0'16	...	0'21	...	5'67	0'15	
	30	Tipperah	14'18	0'46	228'62	4'32	3'18	...	0'70	...	6'03	0'23	
	31	Meerapore	18'63	1'48	353'44	23'68	3'59	...	0'20	0'04	7'95	0'34	
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	...	...	594'02	...	...	...	...	...	23'25	...
	33	Gya	29'00	1'81	293'78	23'41	3'84	...	1'24	0'05	16'27	1'12	
BHAGULPORE	34	Shahabad	18'16	1'05	351'80	15'07	2'15	...	0'24	0'10	14'97	0'27	
	35	Mosufferpore	26'63	1'81	631'22	22'54	5'93	...	0'34	0'02	13'71	0'10	
	36	Durbhunga	12'81	1'16	150'34	0'69	...	...	...	...	3'11	0'08
	37	Sarun	20'63	1'70	367'83	23'03	0'85	...	0'26	0'04	10'08	0'77	
	38	Chumpanun	15'23	0'91	261'30	11'11	2'76	...	0'29	...	6'95	0'33	
	39	Monghyr	11'59	0'76	353'39	13'28	3'91	...	0'29	0'08	10'78	0'45	
ORISSA	40	Bhagulpore... { District Jail	7'10	0'04	232'88	8'65	7'40	...	...	...	5'00	0'40
	41	Central Jail	...	...	819'63	...	...	...	...	...	55'28	...
	42	Purneah	19'29	0'44	365'60	8'59	3'08	...	0'10	...	10'69	...	
CHOTA NAG- PORE	43	Nya Doomka	10'43	0'07	91'66	2'13	...	...	0'08	...	0'91	...
	44	Cuttack	15'64	1'20	247'35	13'43	3'61	...	0'05	...	3'94	0'51	
	45	Pooree	5'66	0'13	117'95	6'54	0'59	...	...	0'03	2'35	0'03
CHOTA NAG- PORE	46	Balasore	17'03	1'47	162'06	16'02	0'09	...	0'19	0'04	5'81	1'20	
	47	Hasareebagh—European Penit.	...	...	82'34	...	...	...	...	...	1'80	...
	48	Ditto—District and Central Jails.	5'94	0'44	981'04	10'73	1'13	0'06	...	...	22'46	0'09
	49	Lehardugga	23'11	1'36	210'30	5'86	1'20	...	0'01	...	3'49	0'08	
	50	Singbhoom	7'04	0'18	83'28	1'01	0'04	...	1'96	0'06	6'84	0'66	
	51	Manbhoom	35'38	1'15	182'16	6'97	7'41	...	0'72	0'02	5'92	0'36	
Total				740'27*	41'26*	18937'12†	725'91	115'10	1'96	18'96	5'66	741'84	37'37

* Including 40'38 male and 1'14 female
† Including 3'00 male convicts confined

No. XVII.—(*Vital.*)

PRISONERS severally, and the Mortality from Fevers, Bowel Complaints, and Cholera in each class Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

		5						6						7						8						9							
SICK.		TOTAL DEATHS IN AND OUT OF HOSPITAL.						DEATHS FROM FEVERS.						DEATHS FROM BOWEL COMPLAINTS.						DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.													
CIVIL.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	Serial Number.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.								
...	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Bankoor.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Beerbhoom.
...	...	1	...	43	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Midnapore... { District Jail.
...	...	1	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	... { Central Jail.
0'23	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Presidency... { Europeans.
0'20	0'10	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	... { Natives.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Alipore... { Europeans.
0'02	...	1	...	114	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	61	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	10	... { Natives.
...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Russ - Female Prison.
...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Baraset.
0'18	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	Nudden.
0'01	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Jessore.
...	...	1	...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	15	Moorsheadabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Dinapore.
0'04	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	Mulnah.
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	Rajshahye - Central Jail
...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Runkpore.
...	...	1	...	59	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	Bogra.
0'01	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	21	Palma.
0'07	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Jalpiakore.
...	...	...	...	36	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	24	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	25	Furzedpore.
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	Backergunge.
0'01	...	4	...	33	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	24	3	...	...	...	6	1	...	27	Mymensingh.					
...	...	...	...	36	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	Meedapore.
...	...	2	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	32	Dehree Convict Camp.
...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	33	Gya.
0'02	...	3	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	27	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	34	Shahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	Monafferpore.
...	...	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	36	Durbhanga.
...	...	1	...	35	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	37	Sarin.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	Chumparun.
0'03	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	Bhagulpore... { District Jail.
...	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	41	... { Central Jail.
...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	42	Purneah.
0'06	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	43	Nya Doonka.
...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	Cuttack.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Poores.
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	Hazareobash - European Penty.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	... - District and Central Jails.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Sinabhoon.
...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	Manbhoom.
...	6	1	3	Total.									
...	...	2	...	7	1	1	1	...	4									
0'33	0'10	20	1	927	59	2	...	2	...	79	3	1	...	18	...	417	42	...	2	1	85	3	...										

under-trial prisoners confined in the Magistrates' *hajats*.
In the Magistrates' *hajats*.

G. M. BOWEN, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Mortality according to age among the CONVICTS in the

1		2		3						4					
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	UNDER 16 YEARS.						16 TO 40.						
			Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
BURDWAN ...	1	Burdwan ...	160	0'80	...	...	...	...	172'70	14'40	14	...	8'16	...
	2	Hankuora ...	0'89	4'20	...	...	...	...	107'29	8'45	2	...	1'19	...
	3	Beorbhoom ...	4'20	1'42	...	...	...	...	189'26	6'13	...	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore... { District Jail	9'07	1'01	...	...	...	...	275'35	15'05	24	...	8'71	...
	5	Central Jail ...	1'17	...	...	...	...	...	711'66	...	30	...	5'48	...
PRESIDENCY ...	6	Hooghly ...	13'40	...	1	...	7'48	...	346'55	0'83	20	...	5'77	...	
	7	Presidency... { Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	40'56	1'35	1	...	3'01	...
	8	Natives	155'21	...	...	...	...	...	589'54	0'90	10	...	2'71	...
	9	Alipore-Natives	83'15	...	1	...	1'20	...	1507'25	...	74	...	4'90	...	
	10	Bansa-Female Prison	150'27	...	27	...	17'96	...
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR ...	11	Barasat ...	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	56'11	0'08	14	...	24'95	...
	12	Nuddua ...	1'77	0'06	...	...	...	...	261'18	21'83	3	...	1'14	...
	13	Jessore ...	1'47	...	...	...	...	...	329'09	13'76	4	...	1'21	...
	14	Moorsheadabad ...	2'75	0'90	...	...	...	...	398'10	30'69	15	3	3'76	9'77
	15	Dinapore ...	0'47	0'63	...	...	...	...	404'81	5'38	8	...	1'97	...
Dacca ...	16	Maldah ...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	38'48	3'72	2	...	5'20	...
	17	Rajshahy-Central Jail	1'82	0'57	...	...	...	...	727'48	0'38	15	...	2'06	...
	18	Runkpore ...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	202'91	4'79	52	...	17'75	...
	19	Bogra ...	0'56	...	...	...	...	...	119'45	3'10	4	...	3'34	...
	20	Patna ...	3'70	0'36	...	...	...	...	69'43	4'03	1	1	1'44	24'78
CHITTAGONG ...	21	Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62'60	1'40	2	...	3'19	...
	22	Julpigore... ..	0'67	...	...	...	...	...	64'31	1'51	23	1	34'20	66'22
	23	Dacca ...	6'20	...	...	...	...	...	334'80	8'20	9	...	2'34	...
	24	Furzedpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280'77	5'07	5	...	1'78	...
	25	Bakerunge ...	2'37	0'74	...	1	...	134'13	194'19	3'13	18	1	9'26	31'91	
PATNA ...	26	Mymensingh ...	1'09	...	...	...	...	...	325'02	3'32	23	...	7'07	...
	27	Chittagong ...	1'20	...	...	...	...	...	143'08	2'11	4	...	2'78	...
	28	Noakholly... ..	0'55	0'30	...	...	...	...	138'40	1'04	2	...	1'44	...
	29	Tipperah ...	0'83	...	...	...	...	...	167'75	2'80	2	...	1'19	...
	30	Meerapore... ..	11'25	0'25	...	...	...	...	243'73	20'10	9	3	5'09	14'95
BHAGULPORE ...	31	Dehrao Convict Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	580'28	...	30	...	5'08	...
	32	Gya ...	1'31	1'21	...	...	...	...	181'62	16'09	18	...	7'14	...
	33	Shahabad ...	2'50	0'45	...	...	...	...	207'17	14'68	15	...	7'24	...
	34	Moufarpore ...	5'00	...	...	...	...	...	309'00	19'00	20	...	6'47	...
	35	Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA ...	36	Saran ...	5'22	...	...	...	...	...	247'96	13'08	2	1	3'28	8'97
	37	Chumparun ...	1'56	0'99	...	...	...	...	146'90	9'29	13	...	5'00	...
	38	Monghyr ...	3'00	...	...	...	...	...	241'00	10'00	14	...	5'80	...
	39	Bhagulpore... { District Jail...	5'30	0'03	...	...	...	...	110'20	5'30	5	1	4'53	15'06
	40	Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648'36	...	21	...	3'23	...
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	41	Purneah ...	3'27	2'37	...	...	...	...	240'50	3'53	6	...	2'40	...
	42	Nya Dookma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68'34	1'08	...	...	...	...
	43	Cuttack ...	4'78	...	...	...	...	...	71'94	11'93	1	...	1'30	...
	44	Pooree ...	0'65	...	...	...	...	...	87'78	5'20	...	...	...	...
	45	Balasore ...	1'41	...	...	...	...	...	110'58	12'15	1	1	0'90	8'25
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	46	Hazaree... { European Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	71'23	...	1	...	1'38	...
	47	bagh... { District and Central Jails...	1'96	...	...	...	...	...	780'03	6'05	23	...	2'83	...
	48	Lohardurga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138'70	5'30	3	...	2'16	...
	49	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71'23	1'01	3	...	4'20	...
	50	Manbhoom ...	0'93	0'33	...	...	...	...	146'00	6'33	5	1	3'45	15'23
Total ...			351'81	16'51	2	1	0'87	6'05	1819'31	484'94	384	40	4'48	8'26	

* Excluding one death.
† Disto ditto.
‡ No data.

§ Including the prisoners of the Durbhunga Jail. This total does not represent the correct daily average number shown in column 17 of statement No. 1, 20

No. XVIII.—(Vital.)

Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

5						6						7						8					
40 TO 60						OVER 60						TOTAL.						JAILS.					
Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Serial Number.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
160'80	1'90	2	...	1'24	...	5'10	...	2	...	30'21	...	346'20	17'10	19	...	5'29	...	1	Burdwan.				
90'03	7'20	1	...	1'11	...	11'09	1'27	...	...	...	...	275'29	21'21	3	...	1'09	...	2	Bankoora.
22'20	3'42	3	...	13'51	...	5'71	...	...	...	...	...	221'46	10'97	3	...	1'35	...	3	Beerbhoom.
116'19	4'11	19	1	16'35	24'33	7'14	2'13	...	...	...	...	407'75	22'30	43	1	10'54	4'48	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail.
211'46	...	28	...	13'21	...	1'00	...	9	...	000'00	...	925'69	...	70	...	8'21	...	5	... { Central Jail.				
7136'75	0'36	5	...	3'48	...	4'95	...	...	...	...	...	500'65	1'10	26	...	5'19	...	6	Hooghly.
15'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65'52	1'35	1	...	1'52	...	7	Presidency ... { Europeans.
171'24	42'32	958'31	0'90	16	...	1'66	...	8		Alipore—Natives.			
568'24	...	32	...	5'03	...	49'99	...	0	...	12'00	...	2208'63	...	113	...	5'11	...	9			Rusa—Female Prison.		
...	97'11	6	...	0'17	...	11'00	...	3	...	25'68	...	258'28	...	36	...	13'90	...	10	Barnet.				
76'13	...	7	...	9'10	...	81'84	...	6	...	7'33	...	214'97	0'08	27	...	12'50	...	11	Nudda.				
58'00	4'58	4	1	7'54	21'83	12'16	...	3	...	24'67	...	328'11	26'47	10	1	3'01	3'77	12	Jessore.				
92'27	5'67	7	1	7'58	17'63	14'76	...	1	...	6'77	...	438'40	19'43	12	1	2'73	5'14	13	Moorsheadabad.				
101'27	4'97	4	1	3'84	20'12	4'84	0'23	...	...	...	...	500'96	36'79	10	4	3'74	10'87	14	Dinapore.
69'43	1'97	8	...	11'52	...	12'22	0'53	...	...	...	...	486'93	8'50	16	...	3'28	...	15	Maldah.
8'06	1'10	...	...	...	...	0'59	0'10	...	...	...	...	47'78	4'98	2	...	4'18	...	16	Rajshahye—Central Jail.
128'43	2'44	5	...	3'88	...	16'34	...	...	...	...	...	87'47	12'30	20	...	2'28	...	17	Rungpore.
161'32	0'59	7	...	4'01	...	0'53	...	...	...	...	...	445'84	5'38	59	...	13'23	...	18	Bogra.
11'38	0'77	5	...	43'03	...	1'28	...	2	...	156'25	...	132'67	3'87	11	...	8'20	...	19	Pulna.				
44'90	1'21	...	...	...	...	3'06	...	1	...	32'67	...	119'09	5'00	2	1	1'67	17'85	20	Darjeeling.
12'20	0'20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74'80	1'60	2	...	2'67	...	21	Jalpigoree.
60'82	0'58	14	...	23'01	...	1'60	...	...	...	...	...	127'49	2'09	36	1	28'23	47'81	22	Dacca.
...	Furreedpore.			
251'30	1'10	4	...	2'04	...	22'00	...	2	...	8'73	...	575'00	9'30	15	...	2'05	...	23	Backergunge.				
21'87	...	...	...	...	...	9'78	...	1	...	10'22	...	312'12	5'07	4	...	1'93	...	24	Mymensingh.
109'31	0'75	14	2	12'80	206'68	2'69	...	1	...	37'17	...	308'56	4'62	33	4	10'49	86'58	25					
104'13	0'96	10	1	9'60	104'16	4'62	...	2	...	44'24	...	434'70	4'23	35	1	8'05	23'36	26					
63'22	1'71	2	...	3'16	...	8'65	0'03	...	1	...	107'32	216'82	4'75	6	1	2'76	21'05	27	Chittazong.				
38'56	2'06	...	...	...	...	5'50	...	...	...	...	...	183'01	3'30	2	...	1'09	...	28	Nonkholly.
30'35	1'32	...	...	...	...	20'19	...	4	...	19'81	...	223'62	4'02	6	...	2'62	...	29	Tipperah.
59'17	3'33	10	...	11'21	...	9'43	0'08	1	...	10'60	...	353'58	23'76	20	3	5'05	12'02	30	Meetaopore.				
11'54	...	4	...	34'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	601'80	...	34	...	5'64	...	31	Dehree Convict Camp.
79'14	3'78	17	...	21'48	...	31'27	1'73	7	...	22'38	...	268'54	23'41	37	...	12'60	...	32	Gya.				
117'33	...	9	...	7'87	...	24'13	...	...	...	...	...	351'13	16'07	24	...	6'53	...	33	Sahlabad.
287'00	2'00	11	...	3'83	...	29'00	1'00	4	1	13'79	100'00	633'00	22'60	35	1	5'32	4'54	34	Mozufferpore.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150'34	9'69	1	...	0'06	...	35	Durbhunga.
96'24	8'52	7	...	7'05	...	14'81	...	1	...	6'73	...	367'23	20'60	10	1	4'35	4'85	36	Sarun.				
46'52	0'79	4	...	8'79	...	5'38	...	...	...	...	...	200'36	11'07	18	...	7'97	...	37	Chumparun.
78'00	2'00	4	...	5'12	...	25'00	1'00	3	...	12'00	...	347'00	13'00	21	...	6'06	...	38	Monghyr.				
101'70	3'17	4	...	3'93	...	5'60	...	...	...	...	...	222'80	8'50	9	1	4'03	11'76	39	Bhagulpore ... { District Jail.
167'31	...	6	...	3'38	...	1'00	...	...	...	...	...	816'67	...	27	...	3'36	...	40	... { Central Jail.
97'66	2'58	7	...	7'10	...	8'81	...	1	...	11'35	...	359'24	8'47	14	...	3'80	...	41	Purneah.				
19'52	0'78	1	...	5'04	...	4'15	...	...	...	...	...	92'31	2'46	1	...	1'08	...	42	Nya Dooika.
155'02	6'45	1	...	0'63	...	11'43	...	1	...	8'74	...	247'07	18'38	3	...	1'21	...	43	Cuttack.				
25'29	1'04	1	...	3'35	...	3'75	...	...	...	...	...	117'47	0'24	1	...	0'85	...	44	Pooree.
38'79	3'35	...	...	...	...	11'05	...	...	...	...	...	162'63	16'00	1	1	0'61	6'25	45	Balasore.
10'90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82'28	...	1	...	1'21	...	46	Hazaree—{ European Penty.
189'47	2'06	7	...	3'69	...	11'79	983'30	10'71	29	...	2'04	...	47		... { Dist. and Cent. Jails.			
66'30	1'50	4'50	...	1	...	22'22	...	209'50	6'80	4	...	1'90	...	48			Lohardugga.		
7'25	...	2	...	27'54	...	4'39	...	1	...	22'77	...	82'98	1'01	6	...	7'23	...	49			Singbhoom.		
30'33	2'16	1	...	3'40	...	9'83	...	1	...	10'17	...	185'99	8'81	7	1	3'76	11'35	50	Manbhoom.				
2449'49	190'98	277	13	6'11	6'90	564'16	20'68	61	5	10'81	24'17	18610'11	722'80	925	59	4'91	8'16	Total.					

by suicide.
from a gunshot.

In some cases the averages are of the number of prisoners on the last day of each month, instead of each day of the year.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS in the Jails of the Lower

1		2		3			4			5		
DIVISION.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS.			
			Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	73.50	4	5.44	155.20	1	0.64	58.90	2	3.39	
	2	Bankura	78.76	...	.....	42.78	1	2.33	130.38	1	0.76
	3	Beerbhoom	74.52	...	.....	76.14	...	.....	25.72	...	.....
	4	Midnapore—District Jail	131.16	4	2.98	74.34	6	8.07	68.28	13	18.89	
	5	Ditto—Central Jail	1.10	...	.....	342.25	...	.....	331.68	22	6.63
	6	Hooghly	270.98	4	1.47	84.54	...	.....	46.16	5	10.83
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency—Europeans	51.05	1	1.95	4.21	...	.....	3.12	...	.....
	8	Ditto—Natives	345.65	4	1.15	114.78	6	5.23	80.94	1	1.11	
	9	Alipore—Natives	391.23	20	6.64	261.27	15	5.74	213.25	20	9.37	
	10	Russa—Female Prison	49.16	3	6.10	43.15	3	6.95	39.29	4	10.18	
	11	Baraset	22.78	1	4.38	29.88	4	13.39	25.39	1	3.93	
	12	Nuddea	120.90	2	1.65	79.16	...	.....	78.41	...	.....
	13	Jowahar	111.53	1	0.90	113.28	8	7.00	70.75	1	1.41	
	14	Moorsheadabad	302.75	6	1.92	50.29	2	3.97	42.29	5	11.81	
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR	15	Dinapore	85.36	1	1.17	46.05	3	6.43	152.35	5	3.28	
	16	Maldah	42.35	...	.....	4.54	...	.....	3.07	1	27.24
	17	Rajshahye—Central Jail	351.23	...	.....	229.89	2	0.86	86.45	4	4.62
	18	Rangpore	155.17	16	10.31	160.30	12	7.21	68.25	10	14.65	
	19	Bogra	123.16	2	1.62	5.90	5	84.74	1.47	2	130.05	
	20	Pubna	66.78	1	1.49	18.56	2	10.77	17.22	...	.....
	21	Darjeeling	34.80	...	.....	13.40	...	.....	10.00	2	20.00
	22	Julpigore	69.47	9	12.95	19.00	2	10.53	15.84	20	126.26	
DACCA	23	Dacca	166.30	1	0.60	123.70	4	3.26	123.00	5	4.06	
	24	Furcedpore	186.73	5	2.37	70.09	...	.....	20.13	...	.....
	25	Backergunge	137.62	16	11.62	100.04	11	10.37	30.11	7	23.24	
	26	Mymensingh	59.61	9	15.09	64.54	...	.....	108.95	20	18.35
CHITTAGONG	27	Chittagong	18.43	...	.....	59.12	2	3.38	40.72	1	2.01
	28	Noakholly	106.41	1	0.93	26.42	...	.....	14.67	1	6.86
	29	Tipperah	58.81	...	.....	111.46	...	.....	23.11	1	4.33
PATNA	30	Meerapore	141.41	11	7.77	169.50	10	5.89	33.25	2	6.07	
	31	Dehree Convict Camp	4.20	...	.....	129.28	10	7.73	289.77	20	6.90
	32	Gya	210.80	15	7.11	56.57	14	24.74	53.67	6	17.32	
	33	Shahabad	133.46	2	1.49	123.33	3	2.43	36.78	5	13.59	
	34	Mozufferpore	353.00	11	3.08	139.00	18	12.94	97.00	5	5.15	
	35	Durbhunga	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....
	36	Sarin	134.08	...	.....	133.19	4	3.00	92.46	13	13.97
	37	Chumparan	62.61	6	9.58	71.19	2	2.80	51.46	5	9.71	
BHAGULPORE	38	Monghyr	210.00	2	0.95	65.00	6	9.23	35.00	8	2.28	
	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail	90.80	2	2.00	36.90	4	10.84	35.50	1	2.79	
	40	Ditto—Central Jail	...	...	.....	78.35	3	3.88	136.07	9	7.13
	41	Purneah	145.66	4	2.74	19.82	1	5.04	24.65	5	20.25	
ORISSA	42	Nya Doomka	37.45	...	.....	12.06	1	8.29	88.00	...	.....
	43	Cuttack	87.49	1	1.14	41.42	...	.....	82.91	2	2.41
	44	Pooree	51.88	...	.....	24.28	1	4.13	23.26	...	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE	45	Balasore	28.14	...	.....	46.84	1	2.13	57.41	...	.....
	46	Hazareebagh—European Penty	2.00	...	.....	9.00	...	.....	5.03	...	.....
	47	Ditto—District and Central Jails	75.47	7	9.27	57.79	8	13.84	130.35	13	9.77	
	48	Lohardugga	128.10	3	2.34	24.60	1	4.06	34.90	...	.....
	49	Singbhoom	4.18	1	23.22	33.66	...	.....	20.74	2	14.46
	50	Manbhoom	61.30	7	11.38	51.20	...	.....	49.60	1	2.01
Total			5756.59	189	3.28	3558.86	176	4.86	3347.90	250	7.50	

* No data.

No. XIX.—(Vital.)

Provinces of Bengal during the year 1875 according to length of imprisonment.

6			7			8			9	
FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS.			FROM 5 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.			Serial Number.	JAILS.
Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
32.40	3	9.25	29.10	5	17.18	8.20	3	36.58	1	Burdwan.
11.79	1	8.94	14.85	...	...	17.94	...	...	2	Bankoor.
19.41	3	15.45	31.38	...	...	5.26	...	...	3	Beerbhoom.
59.19	9	15.20	59.43	8	13.46	34.65	4	11.51	4	Midnapore—District Jail.
186.01	9	4.83	58.83	25	42.49	5.92	20	337.83	5	Ditto—Central Jail.
22.13	9	40.66	70.06	8	11.27	7.18	...	...	6	Hooghly.
2.15	...	...	3.21	...	...	3.13	...	...	7	Presidency—Europeans.
98.52	1	1.01	139.45	3	2.19	173.87	1	0.57	8	Ditto—Natives.
79.36	8	10.08	696.68	27	3.87	566.84	17	2.99	9	Alipore—Natives.
54.22	4	7.37	49.11	15	30.54	2.05	7	29.10	10	Russa—Female Prison
30.54	6	19.64	39.15	9	23.59	63.23	6	8.79	11	Baraset.
44.95	4	8.87	25.66	5	19.48	6.41	...	...	12	Nudden.
49.53	1	2.01	95.69	1	1.04	17.25	1	5.79	13	Jessore.
20.92	3	11.14	22.15	7	31.60	9.35	...	...	14	Moorsheadabad.
78.43	3	3.82	64.79	3	4.40	65.85	1	1.51	15	Dinapore.
...	...	...	1.63	1	61.35	0.53	...	...	16	Maldah.
43.13	...	...	140.18	14	9.98	34.98	...	...	17	Rajshahre—Central Jail.
31.00	4	13.00	22.50	13	57.77	8.00	4	50.00	18	Rangpore.
2.68	...	...	2.30	2	71.42	0.53	...	...	19	Borra.
12.27	...	...	7.27	...	...	3.27	...	...	20	Pubna.
5.80	...	...	9.20	...	...	3.20	...	...	21	Darjeeling.
8.59	4	46.56	10.31	1	9.70	6.37	1	15.59	22	Jalpagoree.
79.10	...	...	76.20	3	3.93	7.00	2	28.57	23	Dacca.
8.92	...	...	22.40	...	...	8.92	1	11.21	24	Furzedpore.
16.10	...	...	21.05	3	14.24	2.26	...	...	25	Backergunge.
59.50	...	...	71.99	5	6.94	44.46	2	4.40	26	Mymensingh.
26.31	1	3.95	59.23	2	3.37	9.76	1	10.24	27	Chittagong.
18.37	...	...	19.64	...	...	0.70	...	...	28	Noakholly.
18.70	1	5.34	4.74	1	21.09	16.13	3	18.61	29	Tipporah.
13.53	...	...	13.53	...	...	6.03	...	...	30	Meestapore.
64.05	3	4.68	80.47	1	1.24	34.02	...	...	31	Dehroo Convict Camp.
7.10	1	14.08	7.31	1	12.80	1.00	...	...	32	Gya.
38.61	4	10.36	29.53	10	33.87	4.50	...	...	33	Shahabad.
87.00	1	1.75	4.00	1	23.00	...	...	...	34	Mozafferpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	Durblunga.
11.37	...	...	14.94	1	6.89	1.29	...	...	36	Sarun.
16.16	3	18.56	6.75	...	...	8.26	...	...	37	Chumparun.
33.00	4	18.13	16.00	1	5.55	10.00	...	...	38	Monghyr.
8.50	2	23.53	58.20	...	...	14.40	1	6.04	39	Bhagulpore—District Jail.
181.68	6	3.30	317.39	7	2.20	113.24	2	1.76	40	Ditto—Central Jail.
23.74	3	11.65	142.69	1	0.70	9.13	...	...	41	Purneah.
4.17	...	...	3.09	...	...	...	...	...	42	Nya Doomka.
38.71	...	...	13.52	...	...	3.30	...	...	43	Cuttack.
11.98	...	...	7.33	...	...	0.53	...	...	44	Pooree.
6.30	...	...	41.96	1	2.88	1.88	...	...	45	Balasore.
25.15	...	...	35.97	†1	3.35	3.03	...	...	46	Hazareebagh—European Penty
267.71	1	0.37	199.53	1	0.50	263.66	...	...	47	Ditto—District and Central Jails.
6.30	...	...	13.00	...	...	8.70	...	...	48	Lohardugga.
13.54	1	7.17	9.90	1	10.10	1.57	...	...	49	Singbhoom.
15.30	...	...	10.20	...	...	3.40	...	...	50	Manbhoom.
1364.04	143	5.16	2875.03	188	6.54	1641.21	77	4.69		Total.

† Suicides.

G. M. BOWRE, Major,
Offy. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

PART D.



**STATISTICS REGARDING CIVIL AND UNDER-TRIAL
PRISONERS.**

STATEMENT

Showing particulars regarding CIVIL PRISONERS in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11										
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1875.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	1	...	19	...	20	...	232	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	2	Culina ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0'06	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Bankoora ...	...	...	7	1	7	1	0'32	0'08	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	4	Boorbhoom ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	0'23	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Midnapore—Dist. Jail...	4	...	24	...	28	...	2'28	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	6	Hooghly ...	5	1	13	...	18	1	2'10	0'05	10	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	7	Serampore ...	2	...	50	2	52	2	5'25	0'10	46	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
PRESIDENCY	8	Presidency { Europeans	1	...	64	6	65	6	2'32	0'36	63	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
	9	{ Natives	21	...	320	51	341	51	17'18	0'79	324	51	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	
	10	Alipore { Europeans	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'07	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11	{ Natives	4	...	46	...	49	...	3'32	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
	12	Russa—Female Prison	...	...	2	...	2	...	0'21	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Baraset ...	1	...	4	...	5	...	0'54	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
	14	Nudda ...	2	...	14	...	16	...	2'75	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	15	Jessore ...	3	...	26	...	29	...	2'04	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Moorshedabad ...	2	...	26	...	28	...	1'50	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	17	Dinnazepore ...	...	...	42	1	42	1	4'38	0'11	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
	18	Maldah ...	3	...	40	3	43	3	3'00	0'05	38	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
	19	Rajshahy—Central Jail	1	...	19	...	20	...	1'88	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	20	Rungpore ...	2	...	14	...	16	...	1'33	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Borra ...	1	...	63	1	64	1	3'46	0'25	54	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	...
Dacca	22	Pubna ...	...	...	16	...	16	...	1'58	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	23	Darjeeling ...	1	...	11	...	12	...	1'16	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	24	Julpigore ...	...	...	11	...	11	...	0'78	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25	Buxa ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Dacca ...	5	...	60	...	65	...	4'40	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
	27	Furreedpore ...	...	...	10	...	10	...	1'92	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	28	Backergunge ...	1	...	19	...	20	...	2'15	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
CHITTAGONG	29	Mymensingh ...	...	...	25	...	25	...	1'70	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	30	Chittagong ...	1	...	7	...	8	...	1'80	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	0'13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Noakholly ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	0'16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	33	Tipperah ...	1	...	23	...	24	...	3'18	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	34	Nasirnugger ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	0'61	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	Meetspore ...	5	...	37	...	42	...	3'69	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
PATNA	36	Gya ...	...	...	18	...	21	...	3'34	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
	37	Shahabad ...	...	...	18	...	18	...	2'15	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	38	Mozufferpore ...	2	...	31	...	35	...	5'33	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	39	Hajeeepore ...	...	...	41	...	41	...	0'22	...	21	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	41	Sarun ...	2	...	6	...	8	...	0'35	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	42	Chumparun ...	2	...	26	...	28	...	2'76	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
BHAGULPORE	43	Monghyr ...	1	...	55	...	56	...	3'91	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	44	Begoo Serai ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	45	Bhagulpore—Dist. Jail	9	...	71	...	80	...	7'40	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	46	Purneah ...	3	...	23	...	31	...	3'08	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	47	Kissengunge ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'03	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	Arrareah ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	49	Nya Doomka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA	50	Cuttack ...	5	...	36	...	41	...	3'61	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
	51	Jungpore ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'04	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Pooree ...	...	...	7	...	7	...	0'59	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53	Khoordah ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	0'03	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAG-PORE.	54	Balasore ...	...	...	8	...	8	...	0'09	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55	Hazareebagh—Dist. and Centl. Jails.	...	...	10	1	10	1	1'12	0'06	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	56	Lohardugga ...	1	...	9	...	10	...	1'20	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	57	Singbhoom ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0'04	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	58	Manbhoom ...	2	...	27	...	29	...	3'41	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
		59	Gobindpore ...	...	...	12	...	12	...	0'64	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of District Jails...		95	1	1,319	66	1,414	67	118'10	1'96	1,277	68	...	...	9	...	2	...	126
		Total of Lock-ups ...		2	...	124	2	126	2	7'08	0'10	96	2	...	...	21	...	...	...	7
		Grand Total ...		97	1	1,443	68	1,540	69	125'18	2'06	1,373	68	...	...	30	...	2	...	133

* No separate accommodation.

No. XX.

Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

12		13		14		15								16		17			
Capacity of barracks at 20 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		HOSPITAL.								Cost.		Serial Number.	JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.		
						A.		B.		C.		D.		A.				B.	
						Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.				Average cost per prisoner.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
20	17'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 13 9	1	Buridwan.		
18	17'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	2 8 0	2	Culina.		
30	27'72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	4 5 6	3	Bankoor.		
...	43 0 0	10 3 1	4	Beerbhoom.		
...	5	...	0'23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Midnapore—District Jail.		
...	7	...	0'30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Hoochly.		
10	4	...	...	7'39	3'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Serampore.
20	10	...	...	2'32	9'21	2	2	0'20	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Presidency { Europeans.
6	2'08	...	1	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	{ Natives.		
...	4	...	...	...	3'79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Alipore { Europeans.
...	11	{ Natives.		
...	12	Russa—Female Prison.		
...	13	Barnet.		
...	14	Nuddea.		
...	15	Jessore.		
...	16	Moorshedabad.		
...	17	Dinagopore.		
...	18	Maldah.		
...	19	Rajshahye—Central Jail.		
...	20	Rungpore.		
...	21	Bogra.		
...	22	Pubna.		
...	23	Darjeeling.		
...	24	Julpigore.		
...	25	Buxa.		
...	26	Dacca.		
...	27	Furzedpore.		
...	28	Hackorkung.		
...	29	Mymensingh.		
...	30	Chittagong.		
...	31	Cox's Bazar.		
...	32	Noakholly.		
...	33	Tipperah.		
...	34	Nasirnugger.		
...	35	Meetaopore.		
...	36	Gya.		
...	37	Shahabad.		
...	38	Mozufferpore.		
...	39	Hajeeopore.		
...	40	Darbhanga.		
...	41	Sarun.		
...	42	Chumpran.		
...	43	Monghyr.		
...	44	Bogoo Serai.		
...	45	Rhagulpore—District Jail.		
...	46	Purneah.		
...	47	Kisengunge.		
...	48	Arrareah.		
...	49	Nya Duomka.		
...	50	Cuttack.		
...	51	Jungipore.		
...	52	Poorbe.		
...	53	Khoordah.		
...	54	Balasore.		
...	55	Hasareebagh—Dist. and Central Jails.		
...	56	Lohardugga.		
...	57	Singbhoom.		
...	58	Manbhoom.		
...	59	Gobindpore.		
...	Total of District Jails.			
...	Total of Lock-ups.			
...	Grand Total.			

the civil prisoners.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,

Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL in the Jails and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.																		
BURDWAN.	1	Burdwan ...	20	4	289	36	319	40	359	813	0-88	9-80	185	25	190	127	15	142
	2	Cuttwa ...	4	...	183	34	143	34	177	311	0-90	3-17	38	24	62	90	9	99
	3	Bond-Bond ...	...	...	129	10	129	16	145	340	0-41	3-81	57	6	63	42	9	51
	4	Raneegunge ...	2	...	181	10	183	10	191	314	0-53	3-87	60	5	65	71	94	90
	5	Culina ...	1	...	146	15	146	16	162	240	0-47	2-90	40	2	42	48	75	87
	6	Jehanabad ...	...	...	105	17	105	17	122	5-02	0-38	5-40	42	2	44	104	13	117
	7	Bankura ...	5	1	220	10	225	17	242	6-56	0-48	7-04	74	4	78	144	13	157
	8	Beerbhoom ...	20	3	312	29	332	32	364	17-13	1-03	18-76	162	14	176	187	18	175
	9	Midnapore District Jail ...	4	...	8	13	8	17	25	0-58	0-88	1-84	...	4	...	11	11	11
	10	Magte's Hajat ...	9	...	562	43	671	43	614	10-70	0-77	11-47	242	11	253	314	23	337
	11	Tumlook ...	1	...	190	10	200	19	219	9-78	0-82	10-38	71	7	78	70	9	79
	12	Ourhetta ...	10	...	210	17	220	17	237	8-19	0-51	8-70	70	3	79	94	10	104
	13	Contai ...	2	1	351	14	353	15	368	15-16	0-23	15-39	119	5	124	198	8	206
	14	Midnapore Central Jail ...	16	...	262	...	218	...	218	19-83	...	10-93	187	...	187	...	...	...
	15	Hoochly ...	9	3	244	44	253	47	300	10-80	2-03	12-73	111	25	136	132	18	150
	16	Serampore ...	3	1	332	42	334	43	377	7-04	1-06	8-10	116	33	149	188	3	189
	17	Howrah ...	9	...	514	37	523	37	560	10-70	1-44	12-14	234	10	244	205	17	222
	18	Moheshtreka ...	1	...	192	35	193	35	228	3-44	0-69	4-13	83	18	101	95	18	110
	19	Presidency Europeans ...	1	...	35	3	36	3	39	1-26	0-31	1-57	12	1	13	23	2	25
	20	Native ...	16	...	299	12	315	12	327	14-35	0-35	14-70	60	5	104	198	7	205
	21	Europeans ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	0-01	...	0-01	1	...	1	...	...	1
	22	Alipore Native ...	16	...	352	...	308	...	368	25-11	...	25-11	200	...	200	143	...	143
	23	Magte's Hajat ...	4	1	229	36	229	36	265	11-45	...	11-45	42	2	44	160	23	183
	24	Diamond Harbour ...	...	...	258	11	262	12	274	8-53	0-31	9-16	81	6	87	120	2	122
	25	Baripore ...	3	...	108	4	111	4	115	3-32	0-39	3-71	85	...	85	60	1	61
	26	Saikhira ...	...	...	250	10	250	10	260	6-25	0-49	6-74	85	...	85	160	3	163
	27	Muskerhat ...	...	...	121	0	121	0	127	5-45	0-05	5-10	74	4	78	94	1	95
	28	Dum-Dum ...	...	...	83	1	84	1	94	1-61	...	1-61	36	...	36	55	1	56
	29	Barrackpore ...	1	...	221	19	222	19	241	4-98	0-71	5-69	140	15	155	64	2	66
	30	Rumoo-Female Prison ...	14	1	...	40	...	41	41	1-61	...	1-61	...	20	20	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY.	31	Baraset ...	14	...	208	13	222	13	236	4-54	0-24	4-78	96	7	103	110	5	115
	32	Nudda ...	13	...	173	10	183	10	196	9-03	0-44	9-47	71	4	75	88	4	92
	33	Meherpore ...	...	...	23	...	23	...	23	1-31	0-01	1-32	4	...	...	...	...	...
	34	Koochta ...	3	...	212	11	215	11	226	3-43	0-33	3-75	73	4	77	113	...	119
	35	Choochdangah ...	6	...	126	14	132	14	146	2-17	0-19	2-36	47	...	47	37	11	48
	36	Ranaghat ...	...	...	150	12	150	12	162	2-41	0-08	2-49	41	3	45	97	9	106
	37	Bongong ...	2	...	175	4	177	4	181	5-21	0-06	5-27	62	3	67	92	...	94
	38	Jessore ...	4	2	482	36	486	38	474	23-88	2-15	26-03	112	11	123	232	24	256
	39	Khoorna ...	...	...	162	1	162	1	163	6-06	0-02	6-08	65	...	65	69	...	69
	40	Hagirhat ...	1	...	132	8	133	8	141	3-67	0-38	4-05	61	2	63	82	...	82
	41	Narail ...	2	...	335	13	337	13	350	10-03	0-18	10-20	159	8	167	125	...	125
	42	Jhenida ...	3	...	152	5	155	5	160	3-87	0-17	4-04	46	1	47	77	2	79
	43	Magorah ...	6	...	146	8	152	8	160	3-22	0-02	3-24	65	4	69	60	...	60
	44	Moorshedabad ...	10	1	160	8	170	9	179	10-02	0-07	11-59	30	...	10	84	2	86
	45	Lalbagh ...	2	...	314	22	316	22	338	7-20	0-47	7-76	125	11	136	174	11	185
	46	Rampore Haut ...	14	...	298	36	300	36	336	8-14	0-63	8-77	145	13	158	110	21	131
	47	Jungpore ...	3	...	192	7	195	7	202	9-29	0-19	9-48	63	2	65	63	4	67
	48	Chaltia ...	27	...	928	59	955	59	1,014	32-87	1-36	34-53	526	32	558	308	20	286
	49	Dinapore ...	16	...	500	16	515	16	531	22-70	0-36	23-06	188	3	200	272	11	283
	50	Maldah ...	12	2	257	7	269	9	278	10-64	0-28	11-02	97	8	99	171	7	178
RAJSHAH AND COOCH BEHAR.	51	Rajshahye Central Jail ...	4	...	508	21	512	21	553	24-62	0-41	25-03	214	8	223	301	21	279
	52	Ditto-Magistrate's Hajat ...	...	...	123	4	123	4	127	0-87	0-04	0-91	23	3	26	1	...	1
	53	Natore ...	8	...	171	3	170	3	182	4-97	0-08	5-05	78	1	79	54	1	55
	54	Ranpore ...	10	1	608	33	618	34	662	32-68	1-52	34-20	276	17	293	317	11	293
	55	Ditto-Magistrate's Hajat ...	...	...	551	5	551	5	586	1-06	0-02	1-08	12	1	13	819	4	823
	56	Bhowanigunge ...	...	...	157	5	157	5	162	4-70	0-13	4-83	67	4	61	61	1	73
	57	Bagdoga ...	...	...	153	1	153	1	154	15-08	0-01	15-09	18	...	18	98	...	98
	58	Kurigan ...	...	...	55	2	55	2	57	2-39	0-01	2-40	21	1	22	12	1	13
	59	Bogra ...	17	5	537	22	564	27	631	22-04	1-39	24-43	244	16	260	233	10	233
	60	Purnea ...	4	1	347	26	351	27	378	16-68	1-21	17-57	37	4	41	304	21	325
	61	Seraingunge ...	...	...	326	8	326	8	329	10-82	0-05	10-87	125	2	140	145	...	145
	62	Darjeeling ...	...	...	73	...	73	...	73	1-70	...	1-70	35	...	35	40	...	40
	63	Julpore ...	6	...	300	8	308	8	314	14-28	0-39	14-97	100	...	108	194	...	194
	64	Ditto-Magistrate's Hajat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65	Buxa ...	...	...	80	3	80	3	83	1-52	0-17	1-69	8	1	9	19	...	19
	66	Dacca ...	46	18	48	18	48	18	66	1-24	0-79	2-03	25	11	36	18	2	21
	67	Ditto-Magistrate's Hajat ...	21	...	458	...	479	...	479	15-87	...	15-87	161	...	161	266	...	266
	68	Manickgunge ...	7	...	201	15	208	15	232	5-40	0-23	5-75	93	8	101	97	4	101
	69	Moonsheegunge ...	...	...	169	8	169	8	177	5-07	0-20	5-27	60	3	63	66	2	68
	70	Furzedpore ...	6	2	417	10	423	12	435	20-59	0-78	21-37	129	3	139	207	9	216
	71	Goswami ...	1	...	102	7	102	7	109	5-14	0-26	5-40	26	3	29	55	3	58
	72	Madareepore ...	17	...	222	4	226	4	233	2-54	0-07	2-61	37	...	37	36	3	39
	73	Backergunge ...	2	...	150	1	152	1	153	4-35	0-07	4-42	45	...	45	46	...	46
	74	Persepore ...	6	...	82	8	88	8	90	4-15	0-13	4-28	13	...	13	36	1	37
	75	Patuakhali ...	...	...	24	...	24	...	24	1-25	...	1-25	23	...	23	...	...	...

(Included with the

[illegible]

* Suicide by shooting.

STATEMENT

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL in the

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8				
DIVISIONS.		Serial Number.		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
CHITTAGONG.	76	Mymensingh	10	...	386	14	396	14	410	17.11	0.45	17.56	169	9	178	103	5	108
	77	Attia	8	...	123	6	131	6	137	4.08	0.26	4.34	30	3	33	42	5	47
	78	Jamulpore	8	...	90	3	92	3	95	2.63	0.10	2.73	19	3	22	57	7	64
	79	Kissorekunge	1	...	80	1	81	1	82	2.90	0.02	2.92	23	...	23	...	1	...
	80	Chittagong	15	1	545	22	560	23	585	17.56	1.01	18.57	312	15	327	205	8	213
	81	Cox's Bazar	...	...	25	6	25	6	31	1.04	0.04	1.06	4	5	9	14	1	15
	82	Noakhali	...	...	328	8	332	8	340	15.35	0.58	15.93	159	3	162	167	3	170
	83	Tippurah	10	...	314	18	324	18	342	14.18	0.46	14.64	149	11	160	167	7	174
	84	Nasirnuggur	...	...	169	5	169	5	174	5.31	0.21	5.52	31	2	33	113	1	114
	85	Meerapore	10	...	587	40	597	40	637	17.62	1.41	19.03	247	15	262	309	24	333
PATNA.	86	Patna—Magistrate's Hajat	...	...	516	21	516	21	537	1.01	0.07	1.08	46	4	50	37	1	38
	87	Hari	...	...	429	12	434	12	446	7.89	0.37	8.25	144	8	152	274	3	277
	88	Dinapore	...	...	323	27	328	27	345	2.96	0.19	3.14	113	6	118	113	21	135
	89	Behar	...	...	324	21	326	21	347	9.82	0.19	9.91	80	2	82	218	12	230
	90	Gya	14	...	384	32	398	33	430	21.18	1.87	22.75	92	5	97	229	24	253
	91	Ditto—Magistrate's Hajat	...	...	420	27	422	27	440	7.91	0.24	8.15	132	6	138	14	...	14
	92	Nowadah	10	...	195	17	205	17	222	2.26	0.27	2.53	83	3	86	105	6	111
	93	Jehanabad	...	...	267	14	267	14	281	5.44	0.28	5.72	90	7	97	133	4	137
	94	Aurangabad	...	...	354	8	362	8	370	9.01	0.03	9.04	118	1	119	228	6	234
	95	Shahabad	...	...	468	33	506	33	539	18.16	1.05	19.21	277	8	285	194	25	219
BRAGULPORE.	96	Saasaram	1	1	363	24	394	25	419	10.07	0.01	10.08	213	13	226	142	9	151
	97	Buxar	...	...	330	17	337	17	354	14.09	0.69	14.78	186	10	196	120	6	126
	98	Bhubooh	...	...	170	5	175	5	178	6.43	0.09	6.52	66	1	67	84	3	87
	99	Monmferpore	11	1	430	27	450	28	478	26.14	1.81	27.95	147	6	153	279	20	299
	100	Ditto—Magistrate's Hajat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	101	Hajepore	...	...	170	16	174	16	180	7.60	0.39	7.99	46	...	46	105	13	118
	102	Seetamurhee	7	1	254	16	265	16	281	9.99	0.52	10.51	82	1	83	160	10	170
	103	Durbhanga	...	...	107	11	107	11	118	12.81	1.16	13.97	15	1	16	71	9	80
	104	Burhanga	...	...	270	11	274	11	285	37.00	0.20	37.20	166	6	172	99	5	104
	105	Mudhoobunnee	...	...	567	33	609	33	629	11.50	1.71	13.21	165	3	168	338	18	356
ORISSA.	106	Tajpore	...	...	173	10	178	10	186	5.85	0.27	6.12	53	3	56	95	3	98
	107	Sarun	...	...	432	47	439	40	488	20.03	1.70	22.33	151	15	166	282	31	313
	108	Sowan	...	...	245	21	250	23	272	4.74	0.27	5.01	102	2	104	115	14	129
	109	Chumparun	...	...	433	15	447	16	463	16.23	0.91	16.14	116	6	122	325	9	334
	110	Bettiah	...	...	339	8	350	9	359	3.02	0.05	3.07	90	2	92	236	6	242
	111	Monchyr	...	...	416	18	421	21	442	11.30	0.76	12.35	161	8	169	233	13	246
	112	Jamosee	...	...	533	13	540	13	553	1.72	0.04	1.76	236	7	243	274	6	280
	113	Begoe Serni	...	...	162	16	164	16	170	4.80	0.41	5.50	51	7	58	67	6	73
	114	Bhagulpore—District Jail	...	...	169	4	174	4	182	7.10	0.04	7.14	60	...	60	104	3	107
	115	Baoka	...	...	93	7	93	9	102	1.21	0.08	1.29	24	3	27	61	6	67
CHOTA NAGPORE.	116	Boopool	1	...	124	1	125	1	126	1.76	...	1.76	41	...	41	70	1	71
	117	Muddehpore	...	...	53	1	53	1	54	0.97	...	0.97	22	1	23	31	...	31
	118	Purneah	...	...	413	13	454	13	447	19.29	0.44	19.73	194	5	199	316	8	324
	119	Kissengungo	...	...	309	10	310	10	326	12.72	0.09	13.41	118	4	122	126	4	130
	120	Arrarosh	...	...	91	3	99	3	102	1.87	0.07	1.94	25	...	25	61	1	62
	121	Nyn Dooms	...	...	285	18	296	18	314	10.43	0.07	11.10	139	6	144	116	11	127
	122	Rajmehal	...	...	198	15	203	16	219	9.02	0.53	10.15	53	6	59	94	5	99
	123	Deoghur	...	...	138	8	143	8	161	3.34	0.14	3.52	36	1	37	111	6	117
	124	Goddia	...	...	221	4	232	5	237	9.08	0.37	10.35	159	3	162	81	...	81
	125	Cuttack	...	...	344	29	347	28	375	15.94	1.20	16.94	153	9	163	178	19	197
CHOTA NAGPORE.	126	Jaipore	...	...	117	13	123	13	135	2.36	...	2.36	52	7	59	63	3	66
	127	Kendraparah	...	...	40	2	41	2	43	1.09	0.03	1.12	10	...	10	69	1	70
	128	Pooree	...	...	341	9	342	9	351	6.66	0.13	6.79	146	...	146	165	9	174
	129	Khoordah	...	...	88	4	90	4	94	2.56	0.07	2.63	24	1	25	50	3	53
	130	Balaore	...	...	341	20	344	20	364	17.03	1.47	18.50	135	1	136	187	15	202
	131	Bhuidruk	...	...	141	21	144	21	165	2.14	0.31	3.45	45	6	51	91	13	104
	132	Hazareobagh—District and Central Jails.	...	...	236	17	238	17	255	5.94	0.44	6.38	99	3	102	135	11	146
	133	Pachumb...	...	...	149	3	155	3	168	4.20	0.01	4.21	55	1	56	97	3	100
	134	Lohardunga	...	...	253	12	265	13	278	23.11	1.26	24.37	94	2	96	222	8	230
	135	Palamow	...	...	166	8	165	8	163	11.85	0.24	12.09	49	1	50	107	6	113
CHOTA NAGPORE.	136	Singbhoom	...	...	136	1	141	1	142	7.04	0.18	7.22	34	...	34	96	...	96
	137	Manbhoom	...	...	662	37	690	37	717	25.38	1.18	26.56	246	19	265	369	28	397
	138	Gubindpore	...	...	167	6	172	6	178	6.28	0.07	6.35	49	1	50	116	8	124
	Total of District Jails		428	89	15,028	869	15,450	908	16,358	680.83	40.13	729.74	6,315	346	6,961	7,965	489	8,454
Total in the Magts. Hajats		33	...	2,447	136	2,479	136	2,615	49.36	1.14	50.50	683	27	690	1,111	61	1,172	
Total of Lock-ups		320	13	16,854	984	16,974	976	17,980	474.55	24.36	498.91	6,515	377	6,992	8,386	453	8,839	
Grand Total		780	61	34,125	1,969	34,903	2,020	36,933	1213.33	65.63	1279.15	13,436	750	14,249	17,514	971	19,493	

† The expenditure on account of under-trial prisoners in lock-ups is not included here, as the annual return prescribed by Government for lock-ups does not show it. One of these prisoners died of sun-stroke while on his way from Hazareobagh to the report for 1914. 313 males are entered under this head, owing to a mistake.

No. XXI.—(Concluded.)

Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

[illegible]

European Prisoners, who were transferred from Aden on the 8th May 1975.
 separately the expenditure for each class. The gross expenditure for look-ups is returned in statement No. XXII.
 sent to the Bangalore jail hospital.
 of the return of the Pachumbi look-up.

G. M. BOWIE, Major.

PART E.



MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS

Not prescribed by the Government of India.

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure on guarding and maintenance, and hospital statistics of the CONVICTED and

DISTRICTS.	Serial Number.	LOCK-UPS.	Daily average number of prisoners, civil, under-trial, and convicted.	EXPENDITURE.							
				Rations.	Clothing.	Hospital charges and medicines.	Paid servants, including native doctor and wardens.	Petty repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.	
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BURDWAN ...	1	Cutwa ...	828	313 5 6	0 14 0	2 12 6	744 0 0	.....	74 12 9	1,135 12 9
	2	Bood-Bood ...	650	278 13 3	8 15 3	.....	864 0 0	22 3 8	58 7 11	1,232 8 1
	3	Ranewunge ...	1034	374 4 6	.....	11 4 9	1,123 2 9	15 0 9	237 13 3	1,762 8 0
	4	Culina ...	808	340 8 3	11 8 0	.....	984 0 0	.....	95 14 11	1,431 15 2
	5	Johannabad ...	1128	450 2 9	.....	58 15 9	744 0 0	15 11 3	116 9 9	1,386 7 6
MIDNAPUR ...	6	Tumlook ...	1628	636 9 1	2 7 0	5 11 6	281 0 0	4 14 3	106 7 0	1,037 1 4	
	7	Gurbetta ...	1187	399 11 9	45 7 6	.....	.....	8 13 0	45 3 3	439 3 6
	8	Contal ...	2869	1,172 15 11	1 1 0	2 0 0	480 0 0	.....	134 9 10	1,790 10 9
HOOGHLY ...	9	Serampore ...	4186	1,889 13 7	.....	.....	480 0 0	.....	173 15 7	2,543 13 2
HOWRAH ...	10	Howrah ...	2680	1,023 13 5	62 8 0	4 3 9	671 4 0	40 4 0	208 4 0	2,010 5 2	
	11	Moheshreka ...	797	307 9 0	.....	2 2 0	539 13 6	30 0 0	117 6 7	1,066 15 7
24-PARGANNAHS ...	12	Diamond Harbour ...	1386	538 0 5	2 4 0	24 1 6	156 0 0	.....	71 8 0	791 13 8
	13	Haripora ...	650	278 9 3	2 8 3	9 15 9	690 0 0	142 13 6	43 1 7	1,127 0 4	
	14	Satkhira ...	1095	404 12 2	4 2 1	2 9 0	425 0 0	9 2 0	107 8 6	933 1 9	
	15	Busseerhat ...	575	223 11 4	0 9 0	.....	48 0 0	14 3 3	112 0 3	398 7 10
	16	Dum-Dum ...	435	288 11 9	1 12 0	21 9 0	522 7 6	.....	58 5 7	870 13 10
	17	Barrackpore ...	722	350 1 3	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....	146 11 10	923 13 1
	18	Meherpore ...	383	137 9 3	2 8 1	.....	133 0 6	3 15 0	29 6 6	306 7 4
NUDDHA ...	19	Kooltota ...	630	262 0 0	0 8 9	.....	120 0 0	60 0 0	415 2 9	847 13 6
	20	Choodangah ...	509	226 6 2	6 5 3	0 9 3	127 8 0	.....	84 6 0	455 2 8
	21	Ranaghat ...	487	192 2 3	.....	.....	300 0 0	2 8 0	116 3 0	610 13 3
	22	Bongong ...	726	311 14 4	13 2 0	.....	386 1 0	.....	115 10 9	826 12 1
	23	Khoolna ...	825	315 12 6	.....	.....	593 8 4	.....	82 10 7	991 15 6
JESSORE ...	24	Bagirhat ...	727	362 11 9	1 0 0	2 0 0	172 8 0	16 0 0	109 11 0	723 14 9	
	25	Narail ...	1451	480 3 5	.....	5 15 10	351 0 6	54 11 6	144 10 10	1,045 10 1
	26	Jhenida ...	593	205 15 6	.....	.....	.....	33 3 6	77 5 3	314 8 8
	27	Magorah ...	866	355 3 10	.....	.....	816 0 0	.....	91 3 0	1,263 6 10
	28	Lalbach ...	868	378 7 5	.....	.....	442 5 2	.....	41 10 4	860 6 11
MOORSHEDABAD ...	29	Bamapore Haut... ?	1220	311 13 8	23 4 6	4 0 6	769 0 0	340 10 0	137 12 5	1,597 9 1	
	30	Jangipore ...	1877	371 8 2	.....	3 14 8	830 0 0	13 13 1	98 12 2	1,807 15 8
	31	Chalia ...	3816	1,227 14 8	0 12 0	.....	.....	23 14 0	65 5 8	1,523 14 4
RAJSHAHY ...	32	Nattore ...	1012	255 8 9	.....	3 6 11	120 0 0	5 8 0	60 1 10	444 9 6
RUNPORE ...	33	Bhowanigunge ...	1013	272 2 6	.....	3 1 3	300 0 0	75 0 0	27 5 4	677 9 1
	34	Haridwara ...	2633	550 8 0	.....	1 2 0	50 0 0	9 3 0	37 14 6	648 11 6
	35	Kurigan ...	331	125 11 9	.....	.....	180 0 0	.....	10 0 3	286 12 0
PURNA ...	36	Serajunge ...	1723	720 10 7	.....	6 4 8	301 7 0	.....	197 12 3	1,226 8 6
JULPIGORE ...	37	Buxa ...	191	73 12 9	.....	.....	.....	24 4 0	43 13 0	141 13 9
DACCA ...	38	Manickgunge ...	1020	429 9 9	54 10 1	18 8 1	349 13 3	208 0 0	79 12 11	1,198 6 1	
	39	Moonshoogunge ...	998	311 12 5	55 1 7	1 1 3	325 0 0	248 5 0	35 2 3	976 8 8	
FURRIEDPORE ...	40	Goalundo ...	392	108 13 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	66 15 0	558 13 0
	41	Madareepore ...	1015	348 2 1	.....	.....	300 0 0	248 0 0	258 3 7	1,149 5 8
BACKENGUNGE ...	42	Peronepore ...	847	240 4 11	.....	.....	305 0 0	250 10 0	113 15 4	908 14 5
	43	Patuakhally ...	761	283 2 8	0 8 3	0 14 0	360 0 0	.....	100 7 4	745 0 8
	44	Shabazpore ...	1721	673 3 5	.....	0 10 0	360 0 0	.....	43 13 7	1,017 10 0
MYMENSINGH ...	45	Attia ...	1170	489 4 2	.....	4 1 5	808 10 0	179 9 3	102 7 11	1,579 0 9
	46	Jamulpore ...	636	335 11 8	.....	.....	243 2 8	40 8 0	13 9 9	640 0 7
	47	Kishoregunge ...	505	216 1 0	.....	3 5 5	724 8 0	41 9 9	25 7 4	1,010 15 6
CHITTAGONG ...	48	Cox's Bazar ...	258	77 8 8	.....	.....	.....	7 14 0	34 7 9	119 14 5
PIPPERAH ...	49	Nasirnurgur ...	1572	390 13 6	3 8 0	.....	300 0 0	13 14 3	96 13 0	777 0 8
PATNA ...	50	Barh ...	1421	350 10 6	21 8 0	.....	598 0 0	36 14 0	126 11 7	1,126 15 3
	51	Dinapore ...	445	101 14 8	.....	.....	244 4 2	.....	24 14 6	371 11 8
	52	Behar ...	1697	573 0 8	.....	.....	533 0 0	.....	369 4 5	1,065 5 1
GWA ...	53	Nowadah ...	819	148 5 4	.....	0 4 6	744 0 0	.....	63 5 2	863 15 4
	54	Jehannabad ...	871	293 8 1	.....	3 4 0	274 1 6	30 0 6	48 0 8	624 12 1
	55	Aurungabad ...	1334	439 4 3	.....	0 3 9	360 0 0	.....	33 1 0	593 5 3
SHAMNAD ...	56	Sasaram ...	1640	408 9 6	.....	10 8 4	728 0 0	78 10 6	97 15 4	1,291 11 2
	57	Buxar ...	1712	468 2 9	.....	.....	537 0 0	.....	50 4 9	1,152 7 2
	58	Bhuboah ...	1590	389 15 0	.....	.....	274 14 6	.....	76 11 8	745 15 4

No. XXII.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS in the Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

			HOSPITAL STATISTICS.														Serial Number.	LOCK-UPS.
Police guards.	Grand total.	Average cost per prisoner.	Number of admissions into hospital.				Daily average number of sick.				Number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.				
			Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																
.....	1,136 12 9	187 2 9	...	2	2	4	...	0.03	0.02	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	1,532 8 1	187 0 5	...	6	3	9	...	0.10	0.03	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
.....	1,723 3 0	170 0 9	...	11	15	26	...	0.21	0.20	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
.....	1,431 15 2	177 3 6	...	3	13	16	...	0.80	0.12	0.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
.....	1,385 7 6	119 10 3	...	36	68	104	...	0.27	0.63	0.90	1	1	1	18.51	...	...	5
744 0 0	1,781 1 4	109 6 4	...	11	14	25	...	0.18	0.18	0.36	1	1	1	9.83	...	6		
744 0 0	1,243 3 6	104 11 9	...	15	4	19	...	0.22	0.15	0.37	1	1	1	11.40	...	7		
744 0 0	2,524 10 9	88 10 5	...	1	2	3	...	0.02	0.15	0.17	1	1	1	0.49	...	8		
840 0 0	3,383 13 3	81 3 6	7	31	54	92	0.30	0.40	1.76	2.55	2	2	4	21.69	7.09	9		
.....	2,010 5 2	77 11 9	...	71	25	96	...	0.91	0.38	1.29	...	1	1	...	7.28	3.86	10	
.....	1,066 15 7	132 9 10	...	4	2	6	...	0.03	0.04	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
342 0 0	1,133 12 8	81 12 10	...	5	6	11	...	0.14	0.23	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
.....	1,137 0 4	174 14 9	...	2	3	5	...	0.11	0.09	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
812 0 0	1,295 1 9	115 8 6	...	28	19	47	...	0.56	0.45	1.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
419 0 0	817 7 10	142 2 9	...	29	7	36	...	0.66	0.76	1.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
.....	870 13 10	200 3 2	...	1	5	6	...	0.08	0.16	0.24	...	2	2	...	72.99	45.98	16	
.....	922 13 1	127 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
559 0 0	865 7 4	226 8 11	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	75.75	...	20.17	18
546 0 0	1,393 13 6	221 13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
523 0 0	983 3 8	172 12 7	...	1	2	3	...	0.01	0.11	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
490 0 0	1,030 13 3	211 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
522 0 0	1,354 12 1	186 9 8	...	2	1	3	...	0.02	0.04	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
.....	991 15 5	120 3 0	...	17	9	26	...	0.04	0.02	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
465 0 0	1,179 14 9	162 4 9	...	1	3	4	...	0.01	0.14	0.15	1	1	1	24.69	...	13.75	24	
500 0 0	1,545 10 1	92 11 9	...	14	6	20	...	0.49	0.46	0.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
468 0 0	782 8 3	181 15 4	...	1	3	4	...	0.01	0.05	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
.....	1,205 6 10	146 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
.....	860 6 11	99 8 0	...	1	...	1	...	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
.....	1,597 9 1	130 15 2	...	27	9	36	...	0.23	0.10	0.33	...	1	1	...	29.15	8.19	29	
.....	1,307 15 8	94 15 3	...	11	18	29	...	0.23	0.43	0.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
945 0 0	2,270 14 4	59 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
204 0 0	678 9 6	67 0 10	...	17	20	37	...	0.04	0.05	0.09	1	1	1	19.80	...	9.88	32	
522 0 0	1,199 9 1	118 6 8	...	10	10	20	...	0.20	0.10	0.30	2	2	4	41.40	37.75	30.48	33	
206 0 0	856 11 6	32 8 7	...	...	7	7	...	...	0.02	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
221 0 0	616 12 0	166 1 10	...	1	...	1	...	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
405 0 0	1,629 2 6	94 8 10	...	2	5	7	...	0.06	0.12	0.18	...	2	2	...	31.44	11.60	36	
618 0 0	753 13 9	304 11 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	0.01	0.01	...	1	1	...	454.54	69.35	37
694 0 0	1,822 6 1	177 1 7	...	5	13	18	...	0.09	0.27	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
623 0 6	1,633 7 0	183 2 8	...	4	4	8	...	0.06	0.05	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
408 0 0	945 12 0	240 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
540 0 0	1,689 5 8	166 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
722 0 0	1,631 14 8	192 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
402 0 0	1,186 0 3	155 13 7	...	19	7	26	...	0.05	0.02	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
488 0 0	1,469 10 0	85 6 3	...	6	46	54	...	0.80	1.50	2.10	...	1	1	...	6.28	5.81	44	
.....	1,579 0 9	142 4 1	...	3	4	7	...	0.04	0.05	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
216 0 0	856 0 1	154 9 6	...	3	8	11	...	0.13	0.24	0.37	1	1	2	36.02	26.80	31.44	46	
.....	1,010 15 6	178 14 11	...	2	13	15	...	0.07	0.32	0.39	...	1	1	...	36.63	17.69	47	
415 10 6	535 8 5	307 9 1	...	...	3	3	...	...	0.07	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
210 0 0	987 0 9	62 2 5	...	1	...	1	...	0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
.....	1,125 12 1	79 3 6	...	3	9	12	...	0.06	0.27	0.33	...	1	1	...	16.77	7.03	50	
.....	871 1 4	38 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
.....	1,329 5 1	81 13 10	...	15	12	27	...	0.04	0.03	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
.....	965 15 0	154 1 3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
.....	1,042 14 4	119 11 9	...	...	4	8	...	0.06	0.07	0.13	1	1	1	17.48	...	11.48	54
.....	1,276 8 0	96 11 0	...	1	1	2	...	0.22	0.35	0.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
.....	1,397 11 10	79 2 1	...	10	6	16	...	2.01	2.46	4.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
.....	1,121 7 6	65 8 1	...	52	5	57	...	1.22	0.15	1.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
.....	1,306 10 0	101 8 4	...	85	261	346	...	0.27	0.91	1.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	58

* Suicide by shooting.

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure on guarding and maintenance, and hospital statistics of the CONVICTED and

DISTRICTS.	Serial Number.	LOCK-UPS.	Daily average number of prisoners, civil, under-trial, and convicted.	EXPENDITURE.						
				Rations.	Clothing.	Hospital charges and medicines.	Paid servants, including native doctor and warders.	Petty repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MORUPURPORE ...	59	Hajepore ...	10'01	268 0 0	16 6 0	.....	560 0 0	.....	42 1 6	686 7 6
	60	Soetamurhee ...	15'24	471 13 3	12 8 0	.....	.....	82 10 9	63 3 9	589 5 9
DURBHUNGA ...	61	Durbhunga ...	11'60	585 1 4	.....	.....	25 8 0	.....	22 9 11	648 8 8
	62	Mudhocobunnee ...	16'20	454 10 4	4 8 0	2 11 6	.....	13 6 0	137 15 0	615 1 10
	63	Tajpore ...	7'41	243 9 8	.....	0 2 6	384 0 0	11 0 0	53 8 11	672 0 1
KARUN ...	64	Sewan ...	11'30	280 7 8	9 6 0	.....	474 8 0	13 0 0	142 7 5	925 13 1
	65	Bettiah ...	11'67	281 12 5	.....	.....	497 4 5	150 8 0	84 7 3	1,014 0 1
MONGHYE ...	66	Jamooce ...	3'79	327 9 8	.....	0 3 0	923 0 0	.....	185 7 4	1,436 4 0
	67	Bogoo Serai ...	7'81	229 7 4	.....	1 0 6	504 0 0	.....	191 10 5	928 8 3
BRAHMPUR ...	68	Banka ...	3'46	118 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 0 8	150 7 10
	69	Soopool ...	2'14	70 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 3 3	104 8 11
	70	Muddehpooora ...	3'16	91 15 8	.....	.....	.....	3 11 9	21 11 10	117 7 3
FURNAR ...	71	Kiswengungo ...	17'44	470 8 5	.....	6 11 6	360 0 0	.....	161 13 9	990 1 8
	72	Arrarash ...	3'77	115 15 5	.....	.....	240 0 0	.....	53 9 2	409 6 7
SOUTH GUJARAT ...	73	Rajmehar ...	21'52	625 3 7	8 8 0	35 6 5	541 3 9	62 3 4	615 14 3	1,888 7 4
	74	Deoghur ...	17'30	277 15 10	1 2 0	0 6 0	341 1 7	132 12 0	324 15 4	1,079 4 2
	75	Godda ...	20'21	516 5 0	.....	.....	673 0 0	89 15 0	93 15 8	1,828 3 8
CUTTACK ...	76	Jajepore ...	5'58	282 15 1	.....	3 8 10	300 0 0	56 7 10	38 2 10	681 2 7
	77	Kendraparah ...	2'27	58 3 5	.....	3 0 0	300 0 0	8 1 9	46 3 11	415 9 1
POORNA ...	78	Khoordah ...	5'15	136 13 7	.....	2 2 1	420 0 0	.....	62 10 1	621 9 8
BALASORE ...	79	Bhuddruck ...	4'75	150 15 5	5 3 0	.....	.....	33 6 0	88 12 7	273 5 0
HARARESBACH ...	80	Pachumba ...	11'74	585 3 5	.....	12 15 6	.....	142 0 0	32 15 7	753 0 6
LOHARDUGGA ...	81	Palamow ...	23'92	861 14 7	1 0 0	3 6 1	240 0 0	.....	226 15 3	1,333 3 11
MANDEMOOM ...	82	Gobindaporo ...	22'34	704 6 11	.....	.....	325 0 0	18 9 3	78 12 9	1,126 12 11
Total ...			*921'13	31,805 6 8	385 6 1	280 5 10	30,540 2 1	3,124 14 8	8,631 15 8	74,786 3 0
Average cost per prisoner ...			.....	34 12 9	0 6 8	0 5 0	33 2 8	8 0 3	9 5 11	81 5 3

Including 718 civil prisoners.

No. XXII.—(Concluded.)

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS in the Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

			HOSPITAL STATISTICS.															Serial Number.	LOCK-UPS.
Police guards.	Grand total.	Average cost per prisoner.	Number of admissions into hospital.				Daily average number of sick.				Number of deaths.				Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.				
			Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																	
378 0 0	1,064 7 0	106 5 5	...	7	1	8	...	0'01	0'01	0'02	1	...	1	12'51	...	13'40	59	Hajjopore.	
402 0 0	1,072 3 9	70 5 8	...	20	1	21	...	0'72	..	0'72	...	1	1	...	20'28	6'56	60	Seetanurhee.	
378 0 0	1,021 3 3	88 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	0'11	0'10	0'21	1	...	1	...	...	...	61	Durhhunga.
238 0 0	901 1 10	55 9 11	...	4	5	9	...	0'11	0'10	0'21	1	...	1	7'57	...	6'17	62	Mudhoobunnee.	
473 0 0	1,145 0 1	154 8 4	...	1	...	1	...	0'01	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	Tajpore.
.....	925 13 1	81 14 10	...	7	9	16	...	0'09	0'20	0'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	Sewan.
.....	1,014 0 1	80 1 0	...	...	17	17	...	...	0'12	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	Bottiah.
.....	1,436 4 0	374 2 3	...	6	4	10	...	0'09	0'04	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	Jamooes.
.....	926 8 3	718 10 1	...	2	3	5	...	0'04	0'11	0'16	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	Begoo Serai.
336 0 0	466 7 10	140 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	Banks.
.....	104 8 11	48 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	Noopool.
336 0 0	433 7 3	113 7 11	...	...	5	5	...	...	0'01	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	Muddelpoorra.
321 0 0	1,323 1 8	75 13 10	...	36	9	45	...	0'09	0'02	0'11	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	Kiskenrunge.
444 0 0	863 6 7	226 5 10	...	9	3	12	...	0'14	0'05	0'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	Arrarrah.
564 0 0	2,452 7 4	116 12 0	...	15	34	53	...	0'38	1'51	1'92	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	Rajmehal.
420 0 0	1,498 4 9	80 9 8	...	1	3	4	...	0'01	0'05	0'06	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	De-ghur.
456 0 0	1,798 3 8	87 14 7	...	6	12	18	...	0'39	0'41	0'80	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	Godia.
216 0 0	897 3 7	100 12 6	...	17	25	42	...	0'29	0'10	0'39	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	Jaajepore.
421 0 0	836 9 1	368 8 6	...	4	4	8	...	0'57	0'16	0'73	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	Kendraparah.
.....	621 9 9	120 0 0	...	3	5	8	...	0'06	0'15	0'21	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	Khoordah.
240 0 0	513 5 0	108 1 0	...	2	4	6	...	0'02	0'03	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	Bhuddruck.
570 0 0	1,323 0 6	112 11 1	...	6	13	19	...	0'01	0'03	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	Pachumba.
868 0 0	2,101 3 11	84 8 7	...	26	29	55	...	0'37	0'73	1'62	1	...	1	6'27	...	3'85	81	Palamow.	
384 0 0	1,510 12 11	67 10 0	...	...	15	15	...	...	0'48	0'48	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	Gobindpore.
24,794 10 6	86,520 13 6	108 0 11	7	762	960	1,719	0'30	15'41	18'28	33'99	16	16	32	3'20	3'85	3'47	Total.		
26 13 8	108 0 11	108 0 11																	

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT

Showing the crimes of the CONVICTED PRISONERS admitted into

DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	CLASS I.		CLASS II.		CLASS III.		CLASS IV.		CLASS V.		CLASS VI.		CLASS VII.		CLASS VIII.		CLASS IX.			
			Offences against the State and relating to the Army or Navy—Sections 121 to 146, Penal Code.		Offences against the public tranquillity—Sections 141 to 160.		Offences by or relating to, public servants, contempt of lawful authority, false evidence, and offences against public justice—Sections 161 to 229.		Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, and relating to weights and measures—Sections 230 to 237.		Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and relating to religion—Sections 268 to 298.		Offences affecting the human body—murder only—Sections 302 and 303.		Offences affecting the human body—attempt at, or abetment of, murder, culpable homicide or suicide, thuggee, causing miscarriage or death of unborn child, abandonment of child, or concealment of birth—Sections 304 to 313.		Offences relating to the human body, hurt, criminal force, assault, kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour—Sections 319 to 374.		Rape, unnatural offences—Sections 375 to 377.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	...	...	120	...	62	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	13	1	103	...	1	...
	2	Bankura	...	...	22	...	38	4	...	1	1	...	5	...	1	...	69	10	3	...
	3	Boorboom	...	...	5	...	12	...	13	1	4	...	2	...	4	...	46	4	...	...
	4	Midnapore	{ District Jail	...	...	160	2	85	4	10	...	...	20	2	20	7	89	...	2	...
	5	Central Jail	{	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Hooghly	...	...	14	...	61	1	2	1	1	...	7	...	2	5	114	7	...	...
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency	{ Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	60	10	...	...	4	...	42	1	1	...
	8	Natives	{	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	66	4	2	...	7	...	189	...	...	...
	9	Alipore	{ Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10	Natives	{	68	...	85	...	7	...	10	...	3	...	9	...	251	...	2	...	
	11	Russa—Female Prison	3	11	4	
	12	Baraset	24	...	8	1	63	3	
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR.	13	Nuddoa	...	...	225	1	44	6	5	...	2	...	2	...	16	3	185	6	3	...
	14	Jessore	...	...	182	...	130	6	6	...	4	...	14	3	42	10	263	4	14	...
	15	Moorsheadabad	...	...	77	...	44	3	7	...	4	1	2	1	10	4	197	...	8	...
	16	Dinapore	...	...	1	...	6	...	32	...	3	...	6	...	...	1	44	...	1	...
	17	Maldah	...	...	21	...	25	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	39	...	...	...
	18	Rajshahy—Central Jail	...	...	138	...	53	1	3	...	...	...	14	...	3	3	68	4	...	...
DACCA	19	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	2	...	19	...	10	6	100	...	5	...
	20	Bogra	...	...	84	...	13	2	1	...	...	...	4	2	8	4	89	...	1	...
	21	Pubna	...	...	63	...	40	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	12	1	...
	22	Darjeeling	...	...	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	2	...
	23	Jalpigore	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	9	3	2	...	5	...	3	...
	24	Dacca	...	...	186	...	85	4	1	...	2	1	2	...	26	3	286	8	9	...
CHITTAGONG	25	Furroodpore	...	...	189	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	30	...	291	4	6	...
	26	Backergunge	...	...	2	...	243	...	49	...	...	...	15	...	13	1	169	6	...	...
	27	Mymensingh	...	...	95	...	49	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	155	3	...	...
	28	Chittagong	...	...	74	...	44	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	5	1	74	7	...	...
	29	Noakhally	...	...	143	...	61	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	172	...	1	...
	30	Tipperah	...	...	97	...	50	6	1	...	...	...	18	...	26	1	144	2	11	...
PATNA	31	Meetaopore	...	...	112	1	84	4	4	1	11	...	1	...	9	9	109	6	2	...
	32	Dehree Convict Camp	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	8	...	5	...	2	...
	33	Gya	...	...	68	...	64	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	14	63	2	...
	34	Shahabad	...	...	118	...	80	5	1	...	2	...	3	1	13	8	93	...	1	...
	35	Muzafferpore	...	...	129	...	143	2	10	...	2	...	4	...	7	21	107	1	...	...
	36	Darbhanga	...	...	18	...	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...
BHAGULPORE	37	Saran	...	...	77	...	47	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	16	93	...	1	...
	38	Chumpanan	...	...	3	...	32	1	4	...	2	...	3	1	1	3	25	...	3	...
	39	Monghyr	...	...	3	...	30	...	2	...	5	...	6	...	5	9	49	...	...	...
	40	Bhagulpore—District Jail	...	...	20	...	47	...	5	...	7	...	3	...	6	1	56	1	...	...
	41	Purneah	...	...	98	...	83	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	60	...	...	...
	42	Nya Doomka	...	...	13	...	71	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	7	...
ORISSA	43	Outback	...	...	7	1	7	...	30	...	1	...	6	2	8	...	8	...	...	...
	44	Pooree	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	3	66	...	...	...
	45	Balasore	...	...	2	...	19	...	18	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...
	46	Hazaroo-bagh	{ European Ponty	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	47	Dist. and Cent. Jail	{	71	...	45	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	7	6	41	
	48	Lohardugga	...	...	20	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	17	1	24	3	54	1	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	49	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	14	...	...	...
	50	Manbhoom	...	...	26	1	21	2	1	...	...	...	14	...	6	4	51	...	...	...
	Total			24	1	3,006	7	2,079	79	129	9	214	16	267	19	336	190	4,480	184	177

No. XXIII.

the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

CLASS X.	CLASS XI.	CLASS XII.	CLASS XIII.	CLASS XIV.	CLASS XV.	CLASS XVI.	CLASS XVII.		
Theft, extortion, receiving stolen property—Sections 373 to 389, 410 to 414.	Robbery and dacoity—Sections 390 to 402.	Criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, cheating, fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property, criminal breach of contract in service—Sections 403 to 409, 415 to 424, 480 to 492.	Mischief, criminal trespass—Sections 425 to 462.	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, forgery, &c.—Sections 463 to 489.	Offences relating to marriage—Sections 493 to 498.	Defamation, criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance—Sections 499 to 510.	Offences against laws other than the Penal Code.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
193	60	13	...	23	3	102	...	5	...
127	15	4	...	11	1	29	1	...	...
137	13	29	1	29	6	21	...	28	...
316	56	88	...	40	...	121	...	7	...
166	23	6	...	29	1	59	3	1	...
37	...	...	...	4	1	10	...	1	...
1,018	58	...	...	149	...	108	...	11	...
640	...	31	...	50	...	147	...	...	...
...	53	...	...	19	...	18	...	...	...
98	...	...	...	5	1	13	...	1	...
331	27	10	...	43	1	139	...	1	...
338	15	15	...	63	2	173	2	7	1
301	60	74	...	28	3	164	8	7	...
74	4	43	1	24	...	85	1	...	...
116	14	13	...	9	...	4	3	...	...
167	10	27	...	23	...	79	1	...	...
111	...	11	14	10	...	81	...	23	...
45	9	24	...	17	...	103	3	...	...
...	6	13	...	5	...	3	...	1	...
181	10	29	...	5	...	19	...	...	...
374	13	1	...	44	...	124	1	2	...
141	5	8	...	18	3	38	1	10	...
115	5	18	...	12	...	73	...	3	...
166	9	8	...	27	...	123	1	9	...
80	2	...	...	16	3	56	3	3	...
95	1	4	...	23	...	85	...	1	...
119	6	9	...	21	...	164	...	7	...
365	39	2	...	40	9	76	9	8	...
308	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
308	25	10	...	13	...	139	6	...	...
308	24	13	...	30	...	67	10	7	...
309	64	45	...	36	...	193	2	...	...
86	14	...	...	37	3	28	...	1	...
169	26	4	...	29	...	102	5	...	...
183	20	...	...	3	...	44	3	...	...
308	23	14	...	33	...	51	1	...	...
148	17	10	...	36	3	60	1	...	...
144	18	15	...	22	...	48	1	...	...
140	7	2	...	16	...	49	4	...	...
306	9	1	...	15	...	57	5	...	...
178	9	...	...	13	...	35	...	1	...
...	7	1	...	21	...	83	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
179	10	15	...	30	1	62	3
137	6	29	...	18	...	79
73	3	1	...	9	...	35	...	1	...
140	24	36	...	15	1	76	2
3,105	340	306	3	1,319	63	3,361	95	161	1
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G. M. BOWIE, *Major*,

Offg. Inspector-General of India T n

STATEMENT

Showing the sentences passed upon CONVICTED PRISONERS

DIVISIONS.	Serial Number.	JAILS.	CLASS.					
			CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.	CLASS IV.	CLASS V.	CLASS VI.
			Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan ...	141	315	144	109	63	5
	2	Bankoora ...	55	91	78	89	110	3
	3	Beerbhoom ...	99	87	57	58	53	12
	4	Midnapore { District Jail	122	187	130	68	468	48
	5	Central Jail ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	6	Hooghly ...	233	113	74	59	42	4
PRESIDENCY	7	Presidency { Europeans	206	129	24	9	7	11
	8	Natives ...	609	430	330	214	176	51
	9	Alipore... { Europeans	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	Natives ...	608	228	396	195	110	13
	11	Russa - Female Prison	26	16	30	31	27	9
	12	Barasat ...	122	49	22	41	8	.....
	13	Nuddea ...	218	374	208	147	141	30
	14	Jessore ...	546	249	197	307	160	40
	15	Moorshedabad ...	420	203	163	104	117	28
RAJSHAHY AND COOCH BEHAR	16	Dinapore ...	38	86	66	81	98	15
	17	Maidah ...	144	46	57	35	32	4
	18	Rajshahy - Central Jail	152	192	145	86	59	9
	19	Rangpore ...	65	138	259	191	88	24
	20	Bokra ...	241	140	63	80	23	6
	21	Pubna ...	180	115	116	110	84	14
	22	Darjeeling ...	22	74	32	13	5	3
	23	Jalpigoree ...	16	27	121	83	24	3
DACCA	24	Dacca ...	296	288	233	186	122	16
	25	Furzedpore ...	257	200	90	118	87	39
	26	Backergunge ...	130	192	156	88	110	14
	27	Mymensingh ...	99	223	143	96	130	20
CHITTAGONG	28	Chittagong ...	92	95	73	81	67	9
	29	Nonkholly ...	208	214	129	69	35	4
	30	Tipperah... ..	249	193	119	62	58	22
PATNA	31	Meerapore ...	290	254	237	277	137	7
	32	Dehree Convict Camp...	4	35	20	18	5	.....
	33	Gya ...	121	211	159	156	159	9
	34	Shahabad ...	173	181	215	189	73	14
	35	Muzafferpore ...	110	343	201	371	221	37
	36	Durbhunga ...	57	81	50	26	31	.....
	37	Saran ...	85	168	95	175	187	8
	38	Champaran ...	93	96	187	88	47	8
BHAGULPORE	39	Monghyr ...	101	101	130	199	168	19
	40	Bhagulpore - District Jail	88	126	106	74	68	15
	41	Purneah ...	208	119	130	65	68	14
	42	Nya Doonka ...	142	85	72	55	36	2
ORISSA	43	Cuttack ...	101	148	76	66	50	14
	44	Pooree ...	90	140	53	33	39	.....
	45	Balasore ...	134	69	39	53	38	13
CHOTA NAGPORE	46	Hazareobagh... { European Penitentiary	.....	.....	1	1	5	3
	47	District and Central Jails ...	82	107	107	85	83	10
	48	Lohardugga ...	106	62	87	60	59	15
	49	Singhbhoom ...	44	27	34	23	30	.....
	50	Manbhoom ...	154	175	111	196	80	33
Total ...			7,659	7,201	5,952	4,935	4,075	607

No. XXIV.

admitted into the Jails of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during 1875.

					3			4	
CLASS VII.	CLASS VIII.	CLASS IX.		CLASS X.	NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.			Serial Number.	JAILS.
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	TO BE TRANSPORTED BEYOND SEAS.		Executed.	Simple imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Total.		
		For life.	For term.						
11	.....	3	.....	.....	36	755	791	1	Burdwan.
32	.....	5	.....	.....	33	398	431	2	Bankoora.
85	15	6	.....	1	17	350	373	3	Beerbhoom.
5	.....	16	4	13	79	1,007	1,146	4	Midnapore ... { District Jail.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	5	..... { Central Jail.
.....	.....	6	.....	1	27	510	537	6	Hooghly.
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	445	450	7	Presidency ... { Europeans.
20	.....	.....	7	2	90	1,749	1,839	8	..... { Natives.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	9	Alipore ... { Europeans.
20	2	3	2	2	78	1,405	1,573	10	..... { Natives.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	117	140	11	Russa—Female Prison.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	237	242	12	Haraset.
6	1	3	3	1	25	1,102	1,127	13	Nuddea.
50	13	17	1	.....	48	1,332	1,380	14	Jessore.
36	.....	3	12	.....	46	1,038	1,084	15	Moorsheadabad.
5	.....	3	.....	3	16	389	405	16	Dinapore.
4	.....	1	.....	1	25	299	324	17	Maldah.
8	2	11	2	1	23	627	650	18	Rajshahye—Central Jail.
40	4	16	4	1	18	810	828	19	Rungpore.
15	.....	2	.....	5	42	483	525	20	Bohra.
10	1	2	11	2	16	629	645	21	Pubna.
7	.....	1	1	.....	7	156	163	22	Darjeeling.
18	.....	16	2	.....	6	304	310	23	Julpigore.
3	1	5	17	.....	51	1,116	1,147	24	Dacca.
18	2	5	.....	3	29	800	829	25	Furzedpore.
28	.....	15	4	5	19	752	771	26	Backergunge.
18	1	1	2	.....	10	716	732	27	Mymensingh.
5	.....	1	2	1	15	411	426	28	Chittagong.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	636	654	29	Noakhully.
6	2	16	2	2	39	691	730	30	Tipperah.
.....	1	2	.....	.....	98	1,127	1,225	31	Meerapore.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85	85	32	Dehree Convict Camp.
11	4	1	2	.....	75	754	823	33	Gya.
9	.....	4	3	.....	62	784	840	34	Shahabad.
99	5	2	3	2	27	1,357	1,384	35	Mozufferpore.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	247	255	36	Durbhunga.
17	3	.....	.....	.....	60	678	738	37	Sarun.
3	.....	1	.....	1	2	522	524	38	Chumprun.
8	.....	7	.....	2	76	656	732	39	Monghyr.
2	.....	2	1	1	84	450	484	40	Bhagulpore—District Jail
5	.....	1	.....	.....	36	509	605	41	Purneah.
2	.....	.....	1	.....	35	300	395	42	Nya Doomka.
6	.....	3	1	5	40	480	470	43	Cuttack.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	343	365	44	Pooree.
4	.....	.....	.....	1	38	512	350	45	Balasore.
3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	13	14	46	Hazareebagh... { European Penitentiary. District and Central Jails.
9	.....	.....	3	3	83	406	488	47	
30	.....	21	8	4	11	481	492	48	
2	.....	.....	.....	3	84	128	193	49	
14	.....	3	.....	.....	71	684	785	50	
.....	
618	58	205	98	66	1,668	29,793	31,461	Total.	

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

STATEMENT No. XXV.

Statistics of Mortality in Jails grouped geographically during 1875.

JAILS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM					Average number of population.	Average number of sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate of 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last five years, including 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last 15 years, including 1874.
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Pulmonary diseases.							
NORTH BEHAR	Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	688	14'17	37	5'37	10'00	11'57	9'28
	Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	174	2'19	1	0'57	.....	.....	.....
	Sarun	...	...	...	...	414	11'15	17	4'10	4'77	5'78	5'68
	Chumpran	...	...	...	...	231	7'60	16	6'93	15'20	11'17	8'09
	Total	4	25	16	4	1,507	35'11	71	4'71	9'23	8'98	9'20
SOUTH BEHAR	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	388	15'58	25	6'44	3'34	3'99	7'51
	Gya	...	...	...	...	352	18'70	40	11'36	17'13	9'99	11'73
	Patna	...	...	...	...	401	8'53	25	6'23	5'02	4'84	8'10
	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	383	11'55	22	5'74	3'00	2'81	11'16
	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	240	8'40	10	4'08	5'11	6'44	10'99
	District Jail Central Jail	5	6	3	1	820	55'38	27	3'29	5'41	6'79	6'78
	Total	31	57	10	5	2,590	118'14	140	5'75	7'06	6'02	9'63
CONVICT CAMP	Delree Convict Camp	2	26	...	...	590	23'25	34	5'67	3'54	4'72	7'11
NORTHALISTAN	Nya Doomka	...	...	...	...	105	0'39	2	1'90	1'28	1'50	2'69
	Bankoor	...	...	...	...	306	4'07	3	0'98	5'08	1'87	4'48
	Boerhoom	...	...	...	...	251	13'48	3	1'19	5'92	5'08	5'08
	Total	2	...	...	...	662	18'54	8	1'21	5'01	3'15	4'63
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh—District and Central Jails.	...	...	...	...	909	22'55	29	2'90	2'51	2'43	5'40
	Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	243	3'58	5	2'06	4'08	3'65	8'98
	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	221	5'02	10	4'52	4'20	3'29	6'89
	Singbloom	...	...	...	...	92	9'52	6	6'52	3'70	4'40	13'73
	Total	...	15	6	8	1,554	40'67	50	3'21	5'02	2'83	7'10
ORISSA AND MID-NAPORE	Midnapore—District Jail Central Jail	...	...	...	...	453	19'77	45	9'98	7'92	5'11	7'88
	Cuttack	...	...	...	...	945	43'70	77	8'14	5'40	5'48	5'48
	Poor	...	...	...	...	236	4'08	3	1'04	1'86	3'98	10'07
	Balasore	...	...	...	...	131	2'40	1	0'78	.....	2'77	9'01
	Total	...	67	8	5	2,012	77'73	128	6'36	4'89	4'63	5'44
NORTHERN BENGAL	Purneah	...	...	...	...	397	10'25	15	3'77	6'06	4'75	11'08
	Maldah	...	...	...	...	87	2'59	2	2'08	1'43	4'63	5'13
	Dinapore	...	...	...	...	525	10'23	17	3'23	5'58	4'86	10'74
	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	463	24'56	60	12'43	17'68	10'65	13'76
	Bogra	...	...	...	...	165	6'13	12	7'27	6'88	6'48	6'88
	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	160	9'37	37	24'63	27'03	19'08	18'30
	Total	15	29	25	13	1,787	63'33	143	8'00	10'54	7'48	10'63
HILL STATION	Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	70	2'83	2	2'85	3'38	2'74	7'36
EAST GANGETIC	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	915	11'52	31	3'29	2'94	4'55	7'48
	Patna	...	...	...	...	145	6'14	4	2'75	3'77	3'75	5'25
	Dacca	...	...	...	...	599	14'62	18	2'92	2'33	2'68	3'03
	Furzedpore	...	...	...	...	341	10'70	6	1'75	2'34	1'35	3'03
	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	459	13'09	36	7'94	12'86	5'70	7'07
	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	251	6'08	6	2'39	3'58	2'55	3'75
	Total	7	19	4	14	2,710	63'67	89	3'28	4'50	3'48	5'25
WEST GANGETIC	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	397	13'38	11	2'99	3'61	1'99	3'04
	Moorsheadabad	...	...	...	...	587	25'07	24	4'30	4'15	5'05	6'57
	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	370	9'90	30	5'40	8'07	6'70	7'35
	Hoghly	...	...	...	...	523	33'25	37	5'16	11'43	8'19	10'75
	Total	13	18	7	6	1,917	82'17	83	4'51	6'36	5'77	7'35
BENGAL SEABOARD	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	201	6'08	3	0'99	3'10	1'64	3'75
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	341	15'79	41	12'08	9'15	10'12	10'12
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	487	17'54	15	3'05	5'05	3'44	3'44
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	239	6'41	7	2'92	4'06	3'02	3'02
	Total	8	30	13	12	1,268	49'07	63	4'97	5'38	5'30	5'30

* Including one under-trial prisoner who died of sunstroke on his way from Magistrate's bazar to the Patna jail hospital.

STATEMENT No. XXV.—(Concluded.)

Statistics of Mortality in Jails grouped geographically during 1875.

JAILS.		NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM					Average number of population.	Average number of sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate of 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last five years, including 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last 18 years, including 1874.
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Fever.	Pulmonary diseases.							
METROPOLITAN	Presidency—Natives	2	3	2	1	4	980	34.10	16	1.61	2.74	2.53	3.01
	Alipore—Natives	7	43	4	7	35	2,202	142.96	*115	5.08	3.25	3.00	8.16
	Buxar—Female Prison ... ..	...	23	4	1	2	259	21.10	30	13.89	6.40	5.55	5.71
	Barasat ... ..	...	3	6	8	3	219	22.41	27	13.32	8.16	9.72	7.47
	Total	9	83	16	17	44	3,730	220.00	104	5.20	3.62	4.11	7.06
EUROPEAN PRISONERS AT THE PRESIDENCY AND HAZAREEBAGH	Presidency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	71	5.43	1	1.40	.....	3.09	2.94
	Alipore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebagh—Eurpn. Penit. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	82	1.80	*1	1.21	.....	1.57	1.07
Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	154	7.23	2	1.29	.....	2.38	2.68
Total of Jails		91	360	114	85	146	20,460	802.33	1,015	4.96	5.59	4.94	7.54
Total of Sub-Divisions		5	3	3	3	14	921	33.99	32	3.47	2.16	2.63	.....
GRAND TOTAL		96	363	117	88	160	21,381	836.32	1,047	4.89	5.41	4.81	7.54

* One death by suicide in each jail.

G. M. BOWIE, Major,
 Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

JAILS.

CALCUTTA, THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The annual report on the administration of the Jail Department in the Lower Provinces for the year 1875.

Read again—

The report for 1874, with the orders of Government thereon.

In reviewing the jail report for 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor gave prominent expression to his appreciation of the services rendered to the Jail Department by Mr. Heeley, who had been obliged by ill-health to take furlough to Europe; and favourable notice was also taken of the great promise of success in administering the department, which had been shown by Major Bowie, who had succeeded to its charge. Since the close of the past year the Government has had to regret the death of both Mr. Heeley and Major Bowie. By their untimely deaths the Government has been deprived of the services of two distinguished and zealous public servants. Mr. Heeley was an officer of high talent and varied acquirements. Many and great improvements in the general administration of the Bengal prisons were initiated and carried out by him during his tenure of office, and the measures of reform which had been inaugurated by him were ably taken in hand and in many respects completed by his successor. Major Bowie was in charge of the department during nearly the whole of the past year, but owing to failing health, he was unable to draw up the report on his administration before he was compelled to leave the country in July last. Both Mr. Heeley and Major Bowie sacrificed their health to the interests of the department. They may be said to have fallen victims in a great measure to the zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their public duties, and both have deserved more than this tribute to their memory from Government.

2. The present report on the administration of the jails for the past year has been drawn up by Mr. Beverley, who was selected by the Government to succeed Major Bowie as head of the department. Although Mr. Beverley has laboured under the disadvantages incidental on having so recently taken charge of a new office, and in having been personally unacquainted with the events of the year under review, he has succeeded in submitting a very full and interesting report, and in showing that the experience which he has gained in the various appointments which he has hitherto held, has fully qualified him to discharge the duties of his present charge with ability and success.

3. *Inspections.*—The information given under this head is necessarily meagre. Major Bowie left a memorandum, showing that, during the year under review, he had visited a very large proportion of the jails in these provinces, as well as several lock-ups, but the results of the inspections made were not recorded by him. Under the jail rules it is not now necessary that the Inspector-General should in every instance report to Government the observations made by him on visiting a jail: he is required to do so only in case there may be any necessity for the interposition of Government. It is all the

more desirable, therefore, that the results of the inspections held by the Inspector-General, the matters prominently noticed by him, and the action which may have been taken in consequence of the instructions issued by him, should be generally stated in all future annual reports.

4. The above remarks refer to inspections made by the Inspector-General himself. It is to be observed, however, that, necessary as it is that there should be an officer at the disposal of Government to exercise under its orders a general control over the department, it would be in vain to look for efficient administration without some machinery to exercise a more constant and vigilant control over each individual jail. This is amply provided for by the jail rules. It is there laid down, among other things, that each jail shall be visited at least once a month by the official visitors. It is further laid down that, in addition to such visits, each jail shall be personally inspected by either the Magistrate or the Joint-Magistrate once every week. The importance of strict attention to these provisions has, the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, been repeatedly impressed upon all officers by his predecessors. He has himself, however, had some reason to doubt whether they are acted up to as strictly as they ought to be, or at least whether the inspections made are of as searching a nature as it is intended that they should be. Attention is drawn to the subject, as no account has been given as to how far the rules in this particular have been carried out. The matter is one of the first importance, and should invariably receive prominent notice in the annual reports.

5. When reviewing the police report for the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor has already commented on the decrease observable in crime, other than that of a petty character, which alone showed an increase as compared with the previous year. The effect of this decrease, as might be expected, is observable in the jail returns as given in the following table:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Remained on 31st December of preceding year ...	19,748	20,562	20,784
Admitted during the year ...	68,833	82,207	73,585
Discharged, &c., excluding transfers ...	68,019	81,985	73,104
Remained on 31st December ...	20,562	20,784	21,265

Judged by the above statement, the criminality of the past year, while less than that of the previous year, was greater than that of 1873, and this is the inference also to be drawn from the police report. The matter is important, as indicating that in a series of years the increase of jail population is continuous and must be provided for. It is in respect to this matter also that statistics of sentences of flogging passed by Magistrates are of value in a jail report, and, with reference to the remarks made by Mr. Beverley in the 30th paragraph of his report on this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Inspector-General will be careful to secure the submission to his department by District Magistrates of *complete* returns, showing the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of the Whipping Act. This Act was passed primarily with a view to relieving Government of part of the increasing burthen of providing additional jail accommodation, and it is important that the head of the Jail Department should have the means of satisfying himself that due recourse is had to the provisions of the Act.

6. It is with the same object that the Inspector-General is required to watch any marked increase or decrease in the number of convictions followed by imprisonment in individual districts. All the details given in the reports for 1874 and previous years are not necessary, though many of the percentages

worked out are interesting from a statistical point of view, and might with advantage be shewn periodically in the course of four or five years. The districts shewn in the police report as those in which the greatest increase of crime has occurred are not in every case the districts in which there has been the largest increase in the number of convicts admitted into the jails, and the discrepancy is explained by the fact that much of the increased crime in certain districts has been of a petty nature, which has admitted of sentences of fine or whipping. The report of the one department thus again helps to explain that of the other.

7. Reverting to the table given above, which is abstracted from that given in paragraph 4 of the Inspector-General's report, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that there is some discrepancy in the number of admissions of civil and under-trial prisoners shewn, as compared with the number entered in the tabular statements appended to the report; thus—

	Civil prisoners	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.
Admissions shewn in tabular statements Nos. I, XX, and XXI.	1,511	36,092	37,674	75,277
Admissions shewn in paragraph 4 of report ...	1,481	34,430	37,674	73,585
Difference ...	30	1,662	.....	1,692

These discrepancies are doubtless susceptible of explanation, which should have been afforded to facilitate reference. Adding to the larger total given above the 20,784 prisoners who remained in jail at the close of the previous year, the total number of prisoners who were under the charge of the officers of the department during the year was 96,061, and of these 50,893 were convicts.

8. Statement No. II, appended to the report, shews that of this number 48,490 were males and 2,403 females. Of the 37,674 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during the year, 2,109 were females, the corresponding number for the previous year having been 2,263. Of the 48,490 males undergoing imprisonment, 23,063 were agriculturists and 16,710 non-agriculturists; 860 were of independent means; 1,724 were in Government service; 3,802 in private service, and 2,331 of no occupation. As regards the ages of convicts, it is observed that 516 males and 52 females were under 16 years of age, and that 57 of the former and 6 of the latter had been previously convicted. The admissions during the year of convicts not exceeding 16 years of age is shewn by Mr. Beverley in his 11th paragraph to have been 367 males and 46 females. These figures afford ample evidence of the necessity which exists for a reformatory school in these provinces. Orders have already issued for the construction of a building for the purpose at Alipore, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the measures which have been taken will shortly ensure the opening of the institution.

9. Exceptional cases apart, the determination of the class of jail in which a prisoner shall be incarcerated is dependent on the length of his sentence. Central jails are provided for those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods of one year or upwards, and prisoners convicted at sub-divisions, whose sentences do not exceed 15 days, usually pass their terms in the lock-ups. Subject to the above provisions, the district jails are the places where effect is usually given to sentences of imprisonment. Statement No. III is not in sufficient detail to show distinctly how far effect has been given to the measures

taken for providing separate places of confinement for long-term and for short-term labouring prisoners respectively. It is therefore very desirable that the matter should receive prominent notice in the body of the report. Central jails have been constructed at very great expense, and it is important to see that the existing accommodation is reserved for those for whom it is specially intended. It is also necessary that Government should be informed whether such long-term prisoners as cannot be provided for in the central jails are imprisoned in such district jails as are suitable for their confinement and where due appliances exist for giving effect to their sentences. In a recent case the Lieutenant-Governor had to comment on some want of attention to these matters.

10. From the figures given in Statement III, it appears that of the 50,893 convicts in confinement, 1,829 only were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 34,079 were undergoing sentences of one year and less, and 15,456 sentences of more than one year. The very large proportion of sentences of six months and under suggests a doubt as to whether sufficient recourse is had to the provisions of the Whipping Act, and as to whether sentences of imprisonment are not sometimes imposed where fine would be sufficient. No statistics are available to shew the number of persons who were punished by fine only. The police report shows, however, that in the course of the year 97,236 persons in all were convicted. Against this 75,277 persons are entered in the present report as sentenced to imprisonment during the year, and 3,665 as having been flogged. The balance of 18,294 persons, who would seem therefore to have been punished by fine only, appears to be comparatively small, considering the very large proportion which is borne by petty to heinous offences. This matter is one which requires the careful attention and scrutiny of District Magistrates, as well as the fact that the number of sentences of flogging passed during 1875 was little more than half the number passed in the previous year.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has now to notice a more serious matter which has been brought to light in the report. The legislature has prescribed special penalties in the case of habitual criminals. A fundamental principle of the system of jail administration which has been adopted for these provinces is the segregation of such offenders. The Government, the High Court, and the Heads of Departments concerned have called attention to the matter from time to time. Registers have been prescribed and detailed instructions issued for maintaining them. Less than two years ago the inattention with which previous orders had been regarded attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, and he issued special directions on the subject. Only last year, when reviewing the jail report, the importance of ascertaining the antecedents of all prisoners, with a view to the imposition of adequate sentences in the case of old offenders, was specially dwelt upon; and it was pointed out that it was evident from the statistics furnished from many districts that the matter required far greater attention than it had received. After all this, it is discouraging to find from Mr. Beverley's report that matters have scarcely improved, and that so little apparently has been done to give effect to the explicit orders issued.

12. It is true that the number of re-convictions now returned is largely in excess of what was the case even two years ago. Still it is shown that, in many instances which are cited, the fact of previous convictions has been entirely overlooked, or not brought to the notice of judicial officers, and has resulted in the passing of very inadequate sentences, and that, where any detailed inquiry into the matter has been made, the result has been to prove that the number of re-convictions shown is very small as compared with what it should be. In the

Mymensingh and Purneah districts, which were referred to last year as having shown a far smaller proportion of re-convictions than could be accepted as correct, matters are just where they were. In other particulars pertaining to the criminal administration of the latter district, there has of late been a marked improvement. As regards the former district, however, the police report gives ground for the conclusion that the administration is far from satisfactory. If the remark made by the Superintendent of the jail of that district, and quoted in paragraph 25 of Mr. Beverley's report, is correct, that in this large district not more than sixteen names have been entered in the police register of habitual offenders, it is evident that there has been very great neglect and inattention on the part of the district officer in connection with one of his most important and primary duties. The state of affairs reported in Nuddea also is far from what the Lieutenant-Governor would have expected to exist under the administration of the present district officer. The jail returns showed 45 re-convictions only, but a further inquiry directed by Mr. Beverley has resulted in bringing no less than 158 re-convictions to light. While the explanation given by Mr. Beverley, attributing the error in preparing the jail returns to an oversight and to stupidity on the part of a clerk, might be accepted, the information before Government is insufficient to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to judge as to how far Dr. Bensley was himself to blame in the matter; and it should have been explained how the prisoners, whose warrants shewed that they were habitual criminals, were classed on entering the jail.

The whole matter is, however, one in regard to which separate explanations must be called for and separate orders issued.

13. The undue detention of convicted prisoners in lock-ups is another subject which has been repeatedly commented on. The results of the past year have been slightly better than those of previous years in respect to this matter. It only remains for the Inspector-General to check at once any instances in which the rules are not strictly adhered to.

14. The fact that the Inspector-General of Jails is not a medical man, and the growing importance of the subject of sanitation, led the Lieutenant-Governor to arrange that in future the head of the Medical Department should have an opportunity of reviewing the detailed reports on the sanitary condition of the jails and the health of the prisoners, and that his review should be amalgamated with the general jail report as the chapter on sanitation. Due effect has been given to the intentions of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Beatson for a clear and concise report on the jail administration of the past year, viewed in its medical aspect.

15. The total population of the jails during the past year, as shewn above, was 96,061. The daily average number of prisoners of the several classes confined in jails and lock-ups during the past two years, as shewn in statement No. XVII, was as follows :—

CLASS OF PRISONERS.	1874.		1875.		TOTAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1874.	1875.
Under-trial	865-63	53-68	740-27	41-26	919-26	781-53
Convicted	18,810-91	735-78	18,837-12	725-91	19,546-69	19,563-03
Civil	125-11	2-35	115-10	1-96	127-46	117-06
Total	19,801-65	791-76	19,692-49	769-13	20,593-41	20,461-62

The above figures differ somewhat from those adopted in paragraph 78 of the Surgeon-General's report. Adopting his calculations, however, (which are apparently meant to include only convicted prisoners confined in jails in 1874, while they include *all* prisoners in 1875,) the death-rate in the past year was 5.02, against 5.69 in the previous year. As the percentage of deaths in the urban and rural populations of selected circles in these provinces during the past year was only 2.48, the Surgeon-General remarks that the above results are not encouraging, and that "they tend to prove that either the circumstances connected with prison life and discipline exert a very considerable influence on the death-rate, or else that the sanitary condition of our jails must be defective." The percentage of deaths, while somewhat less than that of 1874, was still higher than the average for the six previous years, but considerably lower than that for the 24 years previous to these, when it was 7.88 per cent. With regard to former statistics, the Surgeon-General remarks that the improvement in the health of the jail population since 1868 was no doubt rightly attributed to the greater care and attention bestowed on the general sanitation of the jails and their surroundings, as well as on the diet, water-supply, clothing, &c., of the prisoners. "But," he adds, "it would appear that some insanitary conditions still exist and exert an injurious influence on the health of the prisoners. Such conditions, I am inclined to think (independently of the faulty position or construction of the jails), may be found in certain jails under the heads of overcrowding, defective ventilation, damp, a water-supply of inferior quality, and perhaps an insufficient supply of warm clothing in the cold weather."

16. The above remarks are suggestive of melancholy considerations, if it really is the case that one-half of the deaths which occur annually in the jails, or over 500 in each year, are due to preventable causes. But the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether our knowledge of the causes and origin of disease is yet sufficiently advanced to justify such a conclusion. He has noticed that the highest death-rate has not always occurred in the most crowded jails, or in those which are considered to be of the most defective construction from a sanitary point of view. Much of the mortality in the jails is beyond doubt attributable to the fact of imprisonment alone. Criminals also in all countries are men of short lives, and many die in jail of diseases, engendered by the dissolute lives which they have led before their conviction. For overcrowding there can now be no excuse, as the orders requiring temporary accommodation to be provided where it occurs are absolute. In the districts where the measure has been reported to be necessary, extra food and extra clothing have been allowed. Damp is inseparable from the climate of Lower Bengal, and the jails are already better in this respect than the huts ordinarily inhabited by the peasantry. Financial exigencies at present prevent the undertaking of many works of even proved necessity, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that funds will not be available, for some time at least, to carry out the general reform in jail buildings which the Surgeon-General would wish to see.

17. All that is at present possible has been done to remove and remedy undoubted evils where they have existed and to improve the health of the prisoners, and it only remains for the Lieutenant-Governor to impress strongly upon the several District Magistrates and Jail Officers the heavy responsibility which attaches to them in seeing that due effect is given to the orders which have already issued. To see, for instance, that food is issued strictly in accordance with the prescribed scales; that it is impartially distributed; and that it is of good quality. To see that clothing is regularly issued and applied to its proper

purpose; that the strong do not oppress the weak, as there is reason to believe is sometimes the case in this matter. To see that due attention is paid to each prisoner's physical health before prescribing the class of labour on which he shall engage; to see that the wards are well ventilated, but not to an extreme, and that overcrowding is duly provided against. On all these subjects definite rules exist, regarding which there can be no mistake.

With reference to the complaint of insufficiency of clothing made as regards the prisoners in several jails, the attention of the Inspector-General is requested to paragraphs 756-57 of the Jail Code, under which he has authority to increase the allowance usually made on the recommendation of the medical authorities.

18. Turning to the statistics of individual jails, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that there were again in the past year seven jails in which the rate of mortality exceeded 10 per cent., as follows:—

			Average strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate in 1874.
Julpigoree	...	...	144.66	37	25.57	27.02
Russa	...	...	258.98	36	13.90	6.49
Rungpore	...	...	486.14	60	12.34	17.68
Baraset	...	...	220.11	27	12.26	8.16
Backergunge	...	...	339.93	41	12.06	9.15
Gya	...	...	343.44	40	11.64	17.13

It will be observed that three of the above—the Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Gya jails—were in the same category in 1874. Compared with that year, however, there has been a marked improvement in the death-rate in the two last-named jails. The Julpigoree jail has lately proved to be so hopelessly unhealthy, (although when visited by the late Lieutenant-Governor in 1872, he considered it to be quite healthy and with excellent accommodation for the number of prisoners confined there,) that orders have issued for its abandonment and for the transfer of all long-term prisoners to the jails of neighbouring districts. Short-term men have also been removed into camp. Of the 37 deaths in this jail, 11 were from cholera and 21 from dysentery and diarrhoea. The reasons for the great mortality are yet to seek. The remarks made by the Assistant Surgeon in medical charge, and quoted by the Surgeon-General, do not commend themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor as indicating the real causes. The water of the Teesta, used by the prisoners for drinking, is the best available in the district. Ventilation was quite recently reported to be only too free. Clothing on the Behar scale, the Lieutenant-Governor understood, had already been issued, but it is not clear what scale it is which is considered insufficient. It is idle for the Assistant Surgeon to report that the food supplied was not of uniform quality. He should have stated whether it was sufficient, according to scale, and of good quality, and he should understand that he is held strictly responsible for seeing that it is so.

In the Russa jail 36 deaths occurred, of which 32 were attributable to bowel complaints. The jail is constructed to hold 248 prisoners; and the average number in confinement during the past year was 258. The high death-rate is ascribed by the Superintendent to the overcrowding which, as indicated by the above figures, occurred during the year, as well as to defective ventilation and water of inferior quality. But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in 1874, when the overcrowding, so far as can be gathered from the returns, was much in excess of what was the case in the past year, the rate of mortality was more than one-half less, and in 1873, when similarly the overcrowding was slightly in excess of last year, the mortality was less than one-fourth of what is now reported. If the ventilation is really deficient, there

can be no reason why a matter so easily remedied should not have been looked to, and the admission by the Superintendent, that he has allowed the matter to remain unattended to for a series of years, is not satisfactory. In what way the water-supply of the past year was inferior to that of previous years, or what steps have been taken to remedy it, has not been explained.

In Rungpore the death-rate, though still deplorably high, was much lower than during the previous year. In the opinion of the Surgeon-General "overcrowding, damp, and malaria" may most probably be "accepted as the causes of the high mortality in this jail." A reference to Statement XV would seem not only to bear out the statement that the jail was overcrowded, but that it was so to a most frightful extent, as it is shown that an average of 446 prisoners were nightly herded into barracks meant to contain 256 persons only. But the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think that the positive orders against overcrowding have not been totally disregarded in this way, and that the local officers are only amenable to censure for the careless manner in which their returns have been drawn up. The first consideration which suggests itself is that, if 446.88 was the "average jail population," 441 cannot have been the maximum population in any one day, as shewn in the returns, and that an erroneous system of calculating averages must have been followed through some misapprehension; the next is that, as for years past the jail has been returned as capable of containing 256 prisoners, no account can have been taken of the temporary accommodation which has been provided in this jail under the orders of Government to meet overcrowding. The Lieutenant-Governor would now, however, wish to know exactly if any, or what, overcrowding was allowed to occur, and what the correct figures should be.

It is impossible to provide against the malaria which is prevalent throughout this district; but to counteract the effects of it as far as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned extra milk diet being served out experimentally to a certain number of the prisoners. As to damp, the jail is built on as good a site as is available anywhere in the station or near it. The buildings, though old, are well constructed, and in part two-storied, vastly superior in fact to any houses occupied by the poorer natives in the district.

In the Baraset jail 27 deaths occurred; but, used as this jail is as a hospital for the old, infirm, and sick prisoners of other jails, its circumstances are sufficiently peculiar to account for a high percentage of mortality.

In the Backergunge jail the capacity of the barracks was apparently always considerably in excess of requirements, yet 4 females and 37 males died; four of the latter being under-trial prisoners. The jail has long been condemned as being badly constructed and situated, but nothing is said in the report as to what action has been taken towards carrying out the improvements and reconstructions which were long since approved of. The Lieutenant-Governor would now wish to have a report on the subject.

The Gya jail, similarly, has long been condemned as unsuitable. A site has been already selected for a new jail, but want of funds has hitherto prevented any further action being taken for its construction. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, surprised to observe that insufficient clothing is one of the reasons assigned for the sickness which prevailed in this jail. On the report of the late Commission which enquired into the state of the jails in the Behar districts, authority was given for the issue of all the extra clothing recommended by them. The matter should meet with the immediate attention of the Inspector-General.

19. • It is not clear why in Midnapore the mortality in the district jail has been so constantly greater than that in the central jail during the past three years. Whether there is any such difference in the management of these two institutions as to account for this result should be the subject of careful enquiry.

20. Whether it is due to the increased attention the matter has received of late years, or whether it is due to causes yet undiscovered, the marked decrease of mortality in many of the Behar jails is satisfactory. In Chumparun it was 6·95 only, against 15·20 in 1874 and 14·74 in 1873. In the Bhagulpore central jail 3·30 only, against 12·08 in 1873. In Shahabad and Meetapore there was a similar improvement compared with the same year, but a falling off as compared with 1874. In Purneah the variation in the figures from year to year is very noticeable.

21. As remarked by Sir George Campbell, the statistics showing the amount of sickness among prisoners, apart from those cases ending in death, are not such as can be advantageously dealt with in a general review of the administration of the department. The practice of officers in the matter of sending prisoners to hospital necessarily varies so much that it is difficult to determine what the figures really mean. From the statement given at paragraph 82 of the Surgeon-General's report, however, it appears, as stated generally by him, that the rate of admission, though somewhat higher than in 1873, was lower than in 1874, and considerably lower than during the years 1844 to 1868.

22. *Jail Buildings.*—From paragraph 39 of Mr. Beverley's report, it appears that the expenditure on jail buildings incurred by his own department during the past year amounted to Rs. 15,839 only, while that incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,46,264. With reference to the remark made by the Inspector-General of the waste of strength involved in employing the Public Works Department to execute trifling works and repairs, it is to be observed that the remedy lies in his own hands, as the rules on the subject are understood to be sufficiently elastic to permit of his adjusting the matter in communication with the Chief Engineer.

The absence of information to which the Inspector-General calls attention, as regards the precise work on which prisoners entered as employed by the Public Works Department were engaged, and the value of their labour, is to be regretted; and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if Mr. Beverley will supply the deficiency in future reports. The central jails at Hazareebagh, Bhagulpore, and Midnapore have now been almost completed, and it only remains to supply a few additional buildings. For the improvement of existing jails large sums were disbursed in Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Jessore, and Rs. 10,346 were expended towards the construction of the new jail at Mozufferpore.

23. *Guards and Escapes.*—The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 121, against 142 in 1874. In reviewing the report for the latter year, the Lieutenant-Governor called attention to the apparent insecurity of many of the sub-divisional lock-ups as indicated by the returns. The details given in the present report show that the matter is one which still requires attention.

24. The question of the relative efficiency of police and warder guards is one which has been long pending decision. The system at present adopted

is admittedly faulty. Difficulty has been experienced in enlisting men with the proper qualifications and amenable to discipline. The result has been that many have been dismissed and punished. The Lieutenant-Governor had looked forward to receiving an exposition of the matured views of Major Bowie on the subject in the present report. When Mr. Beverley has had some further acquaintance with the working of the department, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive separately any detailed proposals which he may have to make. In drawing these up, reference should be made to the experience which may have been gained of the working of different systems in force in the several provinces of India.

25. *Internal discipline.*—The system of classifying prisoners prescribed for adoption in the jails of these provinces is simple. It is fully explained in the Jail Code, and, in the absence of special orders, must be strictly carried out wherever it is possible to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor finds it necessary to impress this upon all concerned, as from Mr. Beverley's report it would seem that certain Jail Superintendents have been at insufficient pains to acquaint themselves with what was required of them. It is also observed that it is stated that the Superintendents do not always obtain the assistance which is necessary to enable them to give proper effect to the rules, owing to the insufficient information which is furnished by some Magistrates as regards the crimes and antecedents of prisoners. The Lieutenant-Governor has already noticed the imperfect manner in which the records of previous convictions have been prepared in certain districts. According to rule, other matters also, which are ascertainable as regards a prisoner from a reference to the records, are required to be entered in the memorandum which accompanies his warrant. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all Magistrates will pay stricter attention to this matter. Meanwhile, the Inspector-General should call for periodical reports as to the extent to which the requirements of the rules have been observed in the several jails, and should bring to the notice of Government all cases in which there has been any disregard of the rules.

26. The jails in which arrangements have not yet been made to give effect to the system of classification prescribed are stated to be Burdwan, Maldah, Pubna, Rungpore, Bogra, and Furreedpore. At the two jails last-named the state of affairs is particularly unsatisfactory, and it must be the first care of the Inspector-General to see that in these jails immediate arrangements are made for the segregation of under-trial from convicted prisoners, as well as for giving effect to such further arrangements as may be found practicable for separating the latter according to their proper classes. The remarks made in paragraph 20 of last year's Resolution on the provision to be made for A class prisoners should be borne in mind.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to inflict punishment on prisoners during the past year, the number having been 25,212, as against 32,174 in 1874. The punishments also were of a less severe description. The number of cases in which corporal punishment had to be resorted to was 2,973 only, as against 4,143 in 1874 and 4,738 in 1873.

28. The success attending the introduction of the mark system into the jails was brought to notice by Major Bowie in his report for 1874. In the present report Mr. Beverley writes—"Of the mark system nearly all officers

speak in terms of high approval. The exceptions are mainly in the case of small jails, where, owing to the small number of prisoners who come under its operation, there are fewer opportunities of observing its benefits." And again,—“There can be no doubt, judging from the reports which lie before me, that when the system is thoroughly understood by the prisoners, and faithfully carried out by the Superintendent, it acts as a powerful incentive to industry and good conduct on the part of the former, while placing an additional instrument of reward or punishment in the hand of the latter.” The efficacy and advantages of the system have now been fully proved, and whatever may be the individual views of some Magistrates on the subject, as noticed in the report, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all will now endeavour to give due effect to the rules which have been issued.

The cases where failure to give effect to the rules have occurred are, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, very exceptional. The great majority of jail officers, and particularly those possessing special qualifications and experience, have gladly adopted the system, and, entering into its spirit, have in some instances suggested means for its fuller application. Much of the imperfection in the rules is due to the fact, which had to be regarded in drawing them up, that most jails are in the charge of officers who have other onerous duties to perform and whose time is very limited. For this reason, among others, a monthly award of marks only has been prescribed for natives. If at any of the central jails (where there are special officers in charge) it is found that the Superintendent is able with advantage to award marks weekly or even daily, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to entertain any proposals made with a view to introducing the change into particular jails.

29. As noticed by Mr. Beverley, the standard statements prescribed by the Government of India, and which are intended for general use in all provinces, do not shew the number of prisoners who have come under the mark system and the results. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore approves of the proposal made by the Inspector-General, in paragraph 63 of his report, to call for separate statistics in order to enable him to watch the working of the system in the several jails. A statement, in such form as the Inspector-General may prefer, should in future also be submitted in supplement E of the report, showing the number of prisoners in each of the classes A, B, C, and D who have come under the mark system in each jail, the number of prisoners released under the rules, and the amount of remission granted to them. Statement No. XXIII, on the other hand, which is not required, might be omitted in future.

The information given on the above points in the present report is meagre. It is estimated that 12,000 prisoners came under the mark system during the past year, and that of these about 350 were released under the rules before the expiration of their sentences; the longest term of remission granted having been one year ten months and ten days.

30. With a daily average of 20,408 prisoners of all classes, 735, or 3·6 per cent., were employed as prison officers. In the new Jail Code the rules regarding rewarding prisoners for good conduct by such promotion have been revised, and the alterations made will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, meet the difficulty which has been hitherto experienced in finding a sufficient number of men qualified to hold these appointments.

Statement No. XII shows that, of prisoners undergoing their sentence in jails, 19,353·32 of the daily average present were sentenced to hard labour, of whom 17,990·62 were effectives, the rest being infirm, sick, or convalescent. The effectives are shown to have been employed as follows :—

As prison officers	...	...	...	...	...	735·23
Ditto servants	...	...	...	...	...	2555·89
Building and repairing jails	...	...	...	...	...	3751·11
On jail gardens	...	...	...	...	...	904·28
On manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	9370·66
Extramural	...	...	...	...	...	543·72

Definite rules having been laid down regarding the employment of prisoners on penal labour, hard labour, and light labour respectively, future reports should invariably state how far effect has been given to them. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there are not now any jails without sufficient means of providing prisoners with penal labour for the prescribed portions of their sentences. If there are any such, the matter should have the immediate attention of the Inspector-General.

31. The large number of labouring prisoners engaged as prison servants is a matter which should be enquired into. By rule not more than 10 per cent. of the whole number should be so employed. The very large number of prisoners employed on jail building has already attracted the Inspector-General's attention. It should be a matter for enquiry whether all the work on which prisoners were thus engaged was provided for in the budget estimates, and if not, the practice of employing prisoners on unsanctioned works must be put a stop to. The monthly returns submitted to the Inspector-General show the numbers only of the prisoners employed on public works and jail buildings. It is open to him, however, to require explanation as to the sanction under which they are so employed, and to see that a yearly return is rendered of the value of the work done by them in reduction of estimates. Such value not being a cash receipt will only be entered in Statement XIII, firstly, in cases in which prisoners are employed in the erection of central jails under the orders No. 1334, dated 16th March last, of the Public Works Department; and secondly, when prisoners are employed in convict camps under a special Superintendent in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2581, dated 29th April 1870, which were communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails with this office endorsement No. 2575, dated 30th July 1870. In other cases, though the value of the labour performed will not be entered in the statement, it should be mentioned in the body of the report.

The report shows some improvement as regards the employment of prisoners at sub-divisional lock-ups. The Inspector-General should ascertain why no suitable arrangements have been hitherto made for providing labour for the prisoners in the lock-ups mentioned in his 74th paragraph.

32. The daily average number of prisoners under instruction was 1,431. Much progress in the matter of education is not perhaps to be looked for; still the matter is one in which the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Superintendents will interest themselves. The grant of extra marks authorized by the rules to convicts teaching others should serve as an incentive in this particular.

33. • *Financial*.—The following table contrasts the expenditure and receipts of the Jail Department during the past three years :—

		1875.	1874.	1873.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Supervision	...	41,417	48,126	41,680
Rations	...	5,61,832	6,78,228	5,89,346
Establishment	...	3,10,739	2,98,746	2,42,943
Hospital charges	...	33,346	31,973	24,576
Clothing	...	73,743	65,985	63,701
Contingencies	...	63,751	74,479	58,775
Petty repairs and construction, tread-mills, &c.	...	23,315	18,652	18,193
Police charges	...	1,58,147	1,64,084	1,80,679
Public Works Department charges	...	2,46,264	3,77,893	3,88,833
Total	...	15,12,554	17,58,166	16,08,726
Charges for manufacture	...	5,52,144	5,41,673	5,15,272
Gross expenditure	...	20,64,698	22,99,839	21,23,998
Manufacturing receipts	...	8,28,302	7,55,902	8,08,413
Net expenditure	...	12,36,396	15,43,937	13,15,585

The figures given above for 1874 are taken from the Inspector-General's present report. They differ somewhat, however, from those submitted by his predecessor.

The decrease, compared with 1874, shown by the above statements to have occurred in the cost of jails, appears chiefly under the heads of "rations" and "public works." This is attributable to the prices of food-grains having fallen since the late scarcity, and to restrictions having been placed on expenditure on jail buildings for financial reasons. The increase in the cost of clothing is chiefly due to the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission on the Behar Jails for the issue of a more liberal scale.

34. Excluding manufacturing charges, the following table shows the comparative gross cost per head of each prisoner during the past two years under the several chief heads of charge :—

		1875.	1874.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Supervision	...	1 14 11	2 3 5
Rations	...	26 6 10	31 7 1
Establishment	...	14 8 6	12 14 3
Hospital clothing, contingencies, and petty repairs	...	9 1 6	8 13 0
Police charges	...	7 6 4	7 8 11
Public Works Department charges	...	11 8 3	17 6 7
Total	...	70 14 4	80 5 3

Excluding public works charges also, the cost of each prisoner was about Rs. 5 a month. The jails which shew the largest expenditure per head on account of rations are Hooghly, Jessore, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Hazareebagh Central Jail. Indeed the cost on this account in the district last-mentioned is so much in excess, not only of the average, but also of the charges

in surrounding districts, as to call for some special explanation. The police charges of some of the smaller jails, such as Maldah and Furreedpore, appear to be abnormal. There should be in future a large decrease under this head as regards the Dehree Convict Camp, now located permanently at Buxar.

The question of the comparative cost of the jails in Bengal and in the other provinces of India has formed the subject of a separate correspondence, and will probably be investigated by the Jail Committee about to assemble.

35. Referring to Table XIII, the following figures are given as showing what are called the "profits" on manufactures:—

						Rs.
Total credits on account of manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	11,61,311
Total debits ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	9,69,746
Excess of credits or profit	...	...	...	...	...	1,91,565

This gives a result less by Rs. 1,90,035 than the figures similarly obtained for the previous year. With regard to the great apparent falling off in the profits realized, Mr. Beverley explains that, taking the value of goods sold, as well as of those supplied for public purposes, and setting off against this the cash expenditure on manufactures, the result was a credit balance of Rs. 2,76,158 in 1875, against Rs. 2,14,229 in 1874. The balance in favour of 1875 was thus more than absorbed by the increase of goods supplied to the public departments without cash payment. Taking cash payment into the treasury alone, there was a decrease of Rs. 749 in the receipts of 1875.

36. The continued depression of the jute trade has so much decreased the profits made at the Alipore Jail as fully to account for the difference in the pecuniary results indicated above. The balance of profit shown against this jail was only Rs. 81,300, against Rs. 2,88,000 in the previous year. Taking all other jails and lock-ups, the result was a balance of Rs. 1,10,300, against Rs. 93,600 only in the previous year.

Allusion has been made above to the fact that jails are not credited in all cases with the value of the labour of prisoners employed by the Public Works Department. Similarly, credit is not taken for the work done in the Alipore Jail Press. The work done at the press, however, is estimated, and it appears that in the past year the net value of the outturn of work was Rs. 1,05,404, giving a net profit of Rs. 317 for each prisoner employed in the press.

37. With respect to the question of jail manufactures generally, the Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to the remarks made in last year's Resolution. If any great reduction in jail charges is to be effected by means of these manufactures, it is from arrangements to be made in central jails that improvement must chiefly be expected. In these jails only will it be possible to carry on any industry on the scale which is necessary to secure constant profits. The question of supplying machinery to these jails has not yet been satisfactorily settled. Meanwhile, every effort must be made to carry on the usual jail industries to advantage. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is inclined to think that there is much loss of power in some jails, resulting from carrying on too many different kinds of manufactures, and in making up articles which do not find a ready sale. Superintendence, he considers, would be both cheaper and easier, and probably profits larger, if one particular kind of industry, suitable to the requirements or natural productions of the locality, was selected for the

employment of the bulk of the labouring prisoners. Economy also is not apparently sufficiently considered, too many prisoners being employed on jail services or miscellaneous work. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Inspector-General will take these matters into consideration.

38. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the favourable mention made of the large number of jail officers named in the

Mr. Wilson.	Baboo Modhonsoodon Dey.	Mr. Thomson.	margin, and he requests
" Peters.	Mr. E. T. Vieux.	Baboo Kedarnath Gooin.	that the acknowledg-
" Sankey.	Baboo Jagubandhu Guha.	Mr. McAuliffe.	ments of Government
" Courtenay.	Munshi Mubarak Ali.	" Ponting.	may be conveyed to
" T. H. Jennings.	Mr. T. Holloway.	" J. Winter.	them, as well as to the Superintendents of Jails and other officials who have been
Mrs. Kirschner.	Baboo Ram Chundra Ghose.	" Wilkerson.	specially mentioned,
Mr. Nelson.	Mr. G. D. Dobson.	Baboo Baidyanath Tripathi.	and whose names are
			also marginally noted.

To Mr. Beverley himself the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due for the report submitted, which has been well drawn up, notwithstanding the difficulties under which it was prepared.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3543.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and guidance.

No. 3544.

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. CRAWFURD,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 20th November 1876.

Keep of Bullocks, Express Camel, &c.*

8 a

Stud Officer.

Form No. 26.

Account of Home Cultivation of the Stud Depôt for the Year

Name of Village and Description of Crop.	Land.	Servants' Wages.	Keep of Bullocks.	Ploughing, Sowing Weeding, &c.	Contingencies.	Cost of Seed.	Total.	Rent.	Total Cost.	Produce	Rate per Beegah.	Average Cost.	REMARKS.
Poosah.											Description amount of produce carried to Stock.		
Oats													
Carrots... ..													
Summa													
.													

Stud Officer.

Form No. 27.

Account of Contract Cultivation of the

Stud Depot for the Year

NAMES OF VILLAGES	DISBURSEMENTS													REVENUES				Detail of Out-turn, Averages.				
	Total Area.	Area under Cultivation.			Land occupied by building Rings Roads, &c.	Land re-let to Assamers in regular contract cultivation and paying Rent.	Area under Bedding Grass cultivation.	Area under Home cul- tivation.	Cost of Oak-wood for moving.	Cost of Establishment Incent.	Cost of manuring Land.	Stacking, Threshing and Weeding.	Contingencies.	Cost of Wooden Bridge.	Cost of Oats, straw, including, horse and manure portions.	Land-rent.	Total.		Land-rent recovered from Assamers.	Land-rent on per Bede.	Cost of Oat seed.	Total.	Net Expenditure.
Poch	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D
Bucktearpore	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D
Motkenager	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D
Jhalce	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D
TOTAL	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D	B C D

Stud Officer.

